

# LUNACY—IRELAND.

THE

## FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

(WITH APPENDICES)

OF THE

## INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND).

(Presented in compliance with the Acts

7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 55,

8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, sec. 23;

31 & 32 Vic., cap. 97, sec. 14.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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# CONTENTS.

## REPORT.

	Page
Number and Distribution of the Insane, . . . . .	1
Increased Numbers, . . . . .	2
Transfers from Workhouses to Asylums, . . . . .	2
Proportion of Lunatics under care to general population, . . . . .	4
Age Distribution, . . . . .	5
Sources of Maintenance, . . . . .	5
District Asylums, . . . . .	5
Legislative Changes, . . . . .	5
Admissions, . . . . .	8
Discharges, . . . . .	8
Deaths, . . . . .	9
Autopsies, . . . . .	10
Causes of Death, . . . . .	10
Cost of Maintenance, . . . . .	10
Asylum Farms, . . . . .	13
Suicides and Fatal Accidents, &c., . . . . .	14
Insanitary Conditions and outbreaks of zymotic disease, . . . . .	22
Accommodation, including additions and alterations, . . . . .	25
Staff, . . . . .	37
Central Criminal Asylum, . . . . .	37
Insane in Workhouses, . . . . .	39
REPORT ON PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE TO LORD LIEUTENANT AND LORD CHANCELLOR, . . . . .	42
GENERAL TABLES.	

I.—Number and Distribution of Lunatics under care on 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1898, . . . . .	48
II.—Admissions from 1881 to 1898 to District and Private Asylums, . . . . .	49
III.—“Government Patients” in Stewart Institution, . . . . .	49

## APPENDIX A.—DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Table.

I.—Number of Patients in each Asylum on 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1898, . . . . .	52
II.—Number remaining in each Asylum on 31st December, 1897, and Number remaining on 31st December, 1898, and Daily Average Number Resident during 1898, . . . . .	53

APPENDIX A.—DISTRICT ASYLUMS—*continued*.

Table.	Page
III.—Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during 1898, . . . . .	54
IV.—Number of <i>Cases</i> as compared with Number of <i>Persons</i> admitted recovered, and under treatment during 1898, . . . . .	56
V.—Duration of Disease on Admission, in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during 1898, . . . . .	57
VI.—Length of Residence in Asylums of Patients who recovered, and who died during 1898, . . . . .	58
VII.—Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions, and percentage of Deaths on daily average Number resident during 1898, . . . . .	59
VIII.—Authority for Admissions during 1898, . . . . .	60
IX.—Ages of Patients in Quinquennial Periods, . . . . .	62
X.—Educational Condition, . . . . .	63
XI.—Social Condition as to Marriage, . . . . .	63
XII.—Causes of Death and Ages at Death, . . . . .	64
XIII.—Causes of Insanity, . . . . .	66
XIV.—Forms of Mental Disease, . . . . .	67
XV.—Charges and Payments disallowed by Auditors, . . . . .	68
XVI.—Quantity of Land connected with each Asylum, . . . . .	70
XVII.—Audited Receipts and Expenditure, 1897, . . . . .	71
XVIII.—Unaudited " " 1898, . . . . .	72
XIX.—Average Cost per Patient in respect of each of the Heads of Expenditure, 1898, . . . . .	73
XX.—Receipts and Expenditure in connection with Farms, . . . . .	74
XXI.—Cost of District Asylums on the Local Rates, . . . . .	75
XXII.—Names of Resident Medical Superintendents, . . . . .	76

## APPENDIX B.—CRIMINAL ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

Table.	
I.—Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, . . . . .	77
II.—Crimes of Patients, and period at which Insanity was recognized, . . . . .	78
III.—Previous Mental History, . . . . .	79
IV.—Forms of Mental Disease, . . . . .	79
V.—Conditions under which Patients were Discharged, . . . . .	79
VI.—Ages of Patients, . . . . .	80
VII.—Educational Condition, . . . . .	80

APPENDIX B.—CRIMINAL ASYLUM, DUNDRUM—*continued*.

Table.	Page
VIII.—Social Condition as to Marriage, . . . . .	81
IX.—Previous Occupation, . . . . .	81
X.—Causes of Deaths, . . . . .	82
XI.—Daily Average Number Employed, . . . . .	82
XII.—Numbers attending Divine Service, taking Exercise, and attending Entertainments, . . . . .	82
XIII.—Receipts and Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1899, . . . . .	83
XIV.—Comparison of Sum Granted with Sum Expended, . . . . .	84
XV.—Statement of Salaries and Wages, . . . . .	85
Memorandum of Inspection, . . . . .	86
Resident Physician and Governor's Report for Year 1898, and Financial Year, 1898-9, . . . . .	89
" " Notes on Cases admitted during 1898, . . . . .	91

## APPENDIX C.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

## Table.

I.—Number of Patients on 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1898, . . . . .	94
II.—Number Licensed for, Number under Treatment, and Number remaining on 31st December, 1898, . . . . .	95
III.—Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes, . . . . .	96
IV.—Causes of Insanity, . . . . .	98
V.—Forms of Mental Disease, . . . . .	99
VI.—Ages of Patients, . . . . .	100
VII.—Social Condition as to Marriage, . . . . .	100
VIII.—Previous Profession or Occupation, . . . . .	101
IX.—Names of Proprietors or Superintendents, . . . . .	101

## APPENDIX D.—LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

Table showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles in Work- houses on 31st December, 1898, . . . . .	102
---	-----

## APPENDIX E.—LUNATICS IN LOCAL AND CONVICT PRISONS.

## Table.

I.—Number and Disposal of Lunatics confined in Local and Convict Prisons during year 1898, . . . . .	110
II.—Number and Disposal of Lunatics confined in Convict Prisons during the year 1898, . . . . .	111

## APPENDIX F.—MEMORANDA OF INSPECTIONS.

## DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS :

	Page
Armagh, . . . . .	112
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	119
Belfast, . . . . .	123
Carlow . . . . .	131
Castlebar, . . . . .	135
Clonmel, . . . . .	139
Cork, . . . . .	142
Downpatrick, . . . . .	148
Ennis, . . . . .	151
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	156
Kilkenny, . . . . .	159
Killarney, . . . . .	163
Letterkenny, . . . . .	168
Limerick, . . . . .	175
Londonderry, . . . . .	180
Maryborough, . . . . .	186
Monaghan, . . . . .	190
Mullingar, . . . . .	192
Omagh, . . . . .	197
Richmond, . . . . .	203
Sligo, . . . . .	207
Waterford, . . . . .	210

## PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE :

Armagh Retreat (two Reports), . . . . .	216
Belmont Park, Waterford (two Reports), . . . . .	217
Bloomfield Institution, . . . . .	219
Course Lodge (two Reports), . . . . .	221
Elm Lawn (two Reports), . . . . .	223
Farnham House and Maryville (two Reports), . . . . .	224
Hampstead House (two Reports), . . . . .	225
Hartfield House (two Reports), . . . . .	227
Highfield House (two Reports), . . . . .	229
Lindville (two Reports), . . . . .	230
St. John of God (two Reports), . . . . .	232
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, . . . . .	235

APPENDIX F.—*continued.*PRIVATE ASYLUMS—*continued.*

	Page
St. Vincent's Institution, . . . . .	237
Stewart Institution, . . . . .	238
Verville (two Reports), . . . . .	239
Woodbine Lodge (two Reports), . . . . .	240

## LUNATIC WARDS OF WORKHOUSES :

Cork, . . . . .	241
South Dublin, . . . . .	242
Sligo, . . . . .	243
Waterford, . . . . .	244

## APPENDIX G.—CIRCULARS AND PRIVY COUNCIL RULES.

Circular embodying revised Regulations for the administration of the Treasury Grant, . . . . .	245
Order in Council of 28th April, 1898, rescinding Privy Council Rule LVII. dated 16th December, 1897, and substituting another in place thereof, . . . . .	248
Circular issued from the Chief Secretary's Office, embodying the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and Orders made thereunder, which relate to Lunatic Asylums, . . . . .	249

No. 13842

DUBLIN CASTLE,

10th August, 1899.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ulto., forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Forty-eighth Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics (Ireland).

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL

The Inspectors of Lunatics.

# FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS

ON THE

### DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,

AND

### PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY, EARL  
CADOGAN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Lunacy Office,  
Dublin Castle, 28th July, 1899.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour to lay before you the Forty-eighth Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland during the year 1898.

The following Summary shows the number and distribution of the insane in Establishments on the 1st January, 1899, as compared with the number and distribution on 1st January, 1898 :—

	On 1st January, 1898.			On 1st January, 1899.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
In District Asylums, . . . . .	7,945	6,653	14,598	8,323	6,900	*15,223
„ Central Asylum, Dandrum, . . . . .	150	20	170	148	21	169
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	325	305	631	327	387	714
„ Workhouses, . . . . .	1,657	2,373	4,030	1,674	2,365	†4,039
„ Prisons, . . . . .	1	2	3	2	-	2
Single Chancery Patients in un- licensed Houses, . . . . .	49	49	98	45	43	91
Total, . . . . .	10,127	9,463	19,590	10,322	9,732	20,054

These numbers, as pointed out in former reports, do not take into account two Government patients residing at the Stewart Institution, nor are the numbers of the insane residing in private dwellings (save Chancery patients) or wandering at large included.

\* One hundred and twenty-nine of these patients were boarded out in Workhouses from Belfast, Londonderry, and Ennis Asylums, under the provisions of the Act 35 & 39 Vic., c. 67, s. 9.

† Not including 129 patients, as above

Increased  
numbers.

This summary shows an increase of 691 in the numbers under care in the District Asylums; of 23 in Private Licensed Houses and Institutions for the insane; and of 9 in Workhouses; while the inmates of the Criminal Asylum have decreased by 1; a decrease of 1 is shown in the number of lunatics remaining in Prisons awaiting transfer to Asylums; and the single Chancery patients also show a decrease of 7.

The total increase for the year—714—was larger than that for 1897—624—and exceeded the average increase for the previous ten years, viz., 444.

Table I., giving the number and distribution of all lunatics under care on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1898, shows that in this interval of time an increase of 7,322 has taken place in the total number; the inmates of District Asylums have increased by 6,622; the criminal lunatics at Dundrum have decreased by 8; the patients in Private Asylums and Institutions have increased by 92; and the pauper lunatics in Workhouses by 526. As stated in previous Reports, these numbers point to the fact that the main increase has been in the population of District Asylums. Thus, in 1880, the ratio of the insane in District Asylums to the total number under care was 67 per cent., and in Workhouses 27 per cent. In 1898 the ratio in asylums had risen to 75 per cent., while in Workhouses it had fallen to 20 per cent.

The following table shows the progressive ratios for each quinquennial period since 1880:—

YEAR.	Proportion per cent. of total number under care.		
	In District Asylums.	In Workhouses.	In Private Asylums, &c.
1880, . . . . .	67	27	6
1885, . . . . .	69	25	6
1890, . . . . .	71	24	5
1895, . . . . .	73	22	5
1898, . . . . .	75	20	5

So far as any conclusions can be drawn from the admissions to District Asylums, Table III. (Appendix A) shows that the total admissions have increased by 184 during the year, and that this increase has taken place both in the first admissions and the re-admissions—the increase in the former being 125, and in the latter 59, as compared with the previous year. The increase is, however, to some extent accounted for by the large number of transfers from Workhouses, and of these transfers the great majority of those shown on the Asylum books as first admissions have been for many years resident in the lunatic wards of the Workhouses.

Although, as just stated, the numbers transferred from Workhouses to the Asylums during the year have increased, it may be remarked that the numbers remaining in the former institutions show no corresponding diminution.

Transfers from  
Workhouses to  
Asylums.



As explained in last year's Report, no provision exists in Ireland by which any returns can be obtained of pauper lunatics wandering at large, or residing with relatives, except through the decennial Census.

It is, however, probable that the latter classes, which furnish a large proportion of the first admissions to Asylums and Workhouses, are decreasing from year to year. The absolute figures cannot, however, be obtained until after the next Census.

The following return of the numbers transferred from Workhouses to Asylums from 1890 to 1898 shows that almost 15 per cent. of the admissions during that period came from the former institutions.

TABLE showing the admissions to District Asylums during each of the years from 1890 to 1898, and of these the numbers admitted and re-admitted from Workhouses.

Year.	Total Number of Admissions.	Admissions from Workhouses.			Percentage of Workhouse Admissions to total Admissions.
		1st Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total.	
1890, . . .	3,695	396	90	396	12.79
1891, . . .	3,640	297	84	381	12.96
1892, . . .	3,181	329	94	423	13.30
1893, . . .	3,207	349	89	438	13.66
1894, . . .	3,229	376	84	460	14.25
1895, . . .	3,216	413	75	488	15.17
1896, . . .	3,329	450	89	545	16.46
1897, . . .	3,285	435	111	546	16.62
1898, . . .	3,409	500	134	634	18.28
Total, . .	29,021	3,664	820	4,334	14.87

The following statement, taken from the General Report, Part II. of the Census Commissioners, shows the number of lunatics and idiots in 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891 at large, in Asylums, in Prisons, and in Workhouses, as returned in the Census Forms :—

Years.	LUNATICS.					IDIOTS.					Total Lunatics and Idiots.
	At Large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons.	In Workhouses.	Total.	At Large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons.	In Workhouses.	Total.	
1851, . . .	1,673	3,234	273	494	5,674	3,362	202	13	1,129	4,606	9,980
1861, . . .	1,602	4,613	273	577	7,065	5,055	403	21	934	7,003	14,098
1871, . . .	1,343	7,141	5	1,274	9,763	5,147	410	2	1,183	6,742	16,505
1881, . . .	943	7,547	-	1,584	9,774	4,548	1,896	-	2,186	8,629	18,413
1891, . . .	803	11,263	-	2,787	14,945	4,077	966	-	1,170	6,243	21,188

*Forty-eighth Report on District, Criminal,*

"From the foregoing it will be observed that the number of lunatics returned in 1891 was nearly treble the number in 1851, and that the increase between 1881 and 1891 was from 9,774 to 14,945, there having been an increase of 3,718 in the number of lunatics in asylums, and of 1,503 in the number of those in workhouses, whilst there was a decrease of 50 in the number at large. There was a decrease of 2,396 in the number of idiots returned in 1891, compared with the number in 1881; a decrease of 900 appears to have occurred in the number in asylums, a decrease of 1,025 in the number in workhouses; and of 471 in the number at large.

"The total number of lunatics and idiots returned on the Census Forms in 1851, amounted to 9,980; in 1861, to 14,098; in 1871, to 16,505; in 1881, to 18,413; and in 1891, to 21,188."

The variations in the relative numbers of lunatics and idiots thus returned by the Census Commissioners are, in our opinion, due in some measure to a difference in classification, many of those now included as lunatics being formerly returned as idiots.

"The total number of lunatics and idiots returned in 1851 was equal to a ratio of 1 in 657 of the population; in 1861, to 1 in 411; in 1871, to 1 in 328; in 1881, to 1 in 281; and on the present occasion, to 1 in 222, the ratio in the Province of Leinster being 1 in 202; in Munster, 1 in 197; in Ulster, 1 in 264; and in Connaught, 1 in 258. The counties having the highest ratios were—Meath, 1 in 126; Carlow and Kilkenny, each 1 in 149; Westmeath, 1 in 157; Waterford, 1 in 160; Clare, 1 in 168; and King's, 1 in 173. The following counties had the lowest ratios—Down, 1 in 333; Antrim, 1 in 310; Dublin, 1 in 284; Mayo, 1 in 282; Kerry, 1 in 270; Galway, 1 in 269; Donegal, 1 in 257; and Louth and County of the Town of Drogheda, 1 in 251."

The following Return shows the Proportion of Lunatics *under care* per 100,000 of the Population *estimated* to the middle of each Year from 1880 to 1898:—

Proportion of  
lunatics to  
general  
population.

YEARS.	Estimated Population.	Number of Lunatics under care.	Proportion per 100,000 of Estimated Population.
1880, . . .	5,202,618	12,082	230
1881, . . .	5,145,770	13,236	259
1882, . . .	5,301,018	13,704	269
1883, . . .	5,063,811	13,981	278
1884, . . .	4,974,461	14,178	285
1885, . . .	4,908,088	14,307	290
1886, . . .	4,965,895	14,580	297
1887, . . .	4,857,119	15,147	312
1888, . . .	4,891,312	15,561	324
1889, . . .	4,757,385	16,005	337
1890, . . .	4,717,800	16,251	344
1891, . . .	4,083,348	16,688	366
1892, . . .	4,038,100	17,124	369
1893, . . .	4,615,312	17,376	374
1894, . . .	4,690,590	17,816	384
1895, . . .	4,674,744	18,307	401
1896, . . .	4,600,378	18,966	416
1897, . . .	4,551,723	19,370	430
1898, . . .	4,543,782	20,304	447

NOTE.—The figures in this Table vary in some instances from those given in former reports, as the population is *estimated* officially for the years between those in which the Census is taken, and is afterwards subject to revision on the result of the Census being known.

This Table shows that the number of the insane has increased from 250 per 100,000 of the population in 1880, to 447 per 100,000 in 1898. If to this be added the number of the insane wandering at large, according to the Census Returns of 1891, the number would be found to amount to 556.

Nothing, in our opinion, points more forcibly to the effects of accumulation than the following return of the age distribution of the insane at each census, showing the proportion per 1,000 of the different ages of those included in the total number of the insane:—

PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION of the total Insane at the Census Periods, 1871, 1881, and 1891.

—	1871	1881	1891
All ages, . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-15 years, . . .	72	52	36
15-25 years, . . .	158	134	118
25-45 years, . . .	448	450	426
45-65 years, . . .	258	285	334
65 years and upwards, .	64	79	86

From this Table it will be seen that while the numbers between 15 and 25 years of age have diminished in 1891 as compared with 1871, the numbers above 65 years have increased.

Further, we may point out that accumulation in Irish Asylums goes on more rapidly than in England, owing to the lower death rate—the mortality in English county and county-borough Asylums being 9·8 per cent. in 1897 on the daily average number resident, whilst in Ireland it was only 7·6.

The lunatic inmates resident in the various institutions throughout Ireland on 31st December, 1898, were supported from the following sources:—Of the 15,289 patients resident in District Asylums, 424 contributed wholly or partly to their support; the remainder were maintained partly out of the Government Grant and partly out of the County Cess. The 714 patients in Private Licensed Houses and Institutions for the insane were supported entirely out of private funds; 169 inmates of Dundrum Asylum were maintained at Government expense; whilst the 4,039 insane residents in Workhouses were supported by the Poor Rate.

## DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.

### LEGISLATIVE CHANGES.

By the passing of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898 (61 & 62 Vic. cap. 37) extensive changes in the administration and management of District Asylums have been introduced. These institutions, which, since the passing of the Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV., cap. 33 (1821), have been managed by Boards of Governors appointed annually by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant in

**DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.**

Council, under the 5th section of that Act, will in future be managed by Committees appointed by the new County Councils created under the former Act.

Hitherto the appointment of the Resident Medical Superintendents of these institutions has been vested in the Lord Lieutenant, whose approval was also necessary to the appointment of other "officers"—as distinguished from "servants" who were appointed by the Boards of Governors. In future all appointments will, in the first instance, be made by the Asylum Committees with a proviso that a Resident Medical Superintendent or Assistant Medical Officer shall not be appointed or removed, nor shall his salary be fixed or altered without the concurrence of the Lord Lieutenant—section 84 of the Local Government Act.

While our duties and functions, as defined by the 24th section of the Act 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 107, remain unchanged, our responsibility will cease as regards the estimates of the amounts required for the maintenance of the asylums (upon which the certificates of the amounts to be levied off the contributory areas have hitherto been based) and which were framed by us in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Act 41 & 42 Vic., cap. 24, this Act having been repealed by the Local Government Act.

The reports on the audit of the accounts of the asylums, which have hitherto been addressed to us in pursuance of the 13th section of the Act 31 & 32 Vic., cap. 97, will also cease.

The granting of superannuation allowances, which have hitherto required our approval and that of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, in pursuance of the Act 53 & 54 Vic., cap. 31, will now be vested solely in the local authorities.

The asylums, which have hitherto been managed under a uniform code of rules prescribed by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, will in future be governed by a separate code drawn up for each asylum by its Committee, with the proviso that the Rules thus framed must receive the approval of His Excellency.

An important provision, introduced by the 6th sub-section of the 9th section of the Local Government Act, gives the Committee power to provide for the accommodation and treatment of private patients, who have not sufficient means to enable them to be treated in private institutions.

Provision is made by the 76th section for the accommodation of chronic and harmless lunatics either in separate asylum buildings or in disused workhouses.

The capitation grant in aid of maintenance, which has hitherto been made by the Imperial Treasury out of money voted annually by Parliament will, under the 58th section of the Act, be paid in future out of the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account, subject, however, to the provision that each County Council shall satisfy the Lord Lieutenant that they have fulfilled their duty with respect to accommodation and buildings, and that their lunatic asylum is well managed, and in good order and condition, and the patients therein properly maintained and cared for.

An additional grant is also provided under the 76th section in aid of the maintenance of the chronic and harmless lunatics accommodated in the auxiliary asylums established under that

section, but the grant in such cases is limited to a maximum amount of 2s. a week for each patient.

Another noteworthy change is the abolition of the "Commissioners for general Control and Correspondence, and for the superintending and directing the Erection, Establishment, and Regulation of all Asylums for the lunatic poor in Ireland," generally known as the Board of Control, which, since its creation in 1821, under the 5th section of the Act 1 & 2 George IV., cap. 33, already referred to, has been responsible for the erection and establishment of district asylums. These duties have now been transferred to the local authorities, on whom will rest the responsibility for providing sufficient accommodation for the insane poor of their respective districts. The plans and contracts for the purchase of land or buildings, or for the erection, restoration, or enlargement of buildings must, however, receive the approval of the Lord Lieutenant before being carried into effect, in accordance with the 9th section (sub-section 4) of the new Local Government Act.

Although this report only deals with the statistics for the year ending 31st December, 1898, it is right to state that the changes which we have outlined above did not come into operation until the 16th May of the present year, in pursuance of an Order made by the Local Government Board, in virtue of the powers conferred on them by the Act.

In Appendix G will be found a Circular issued from the Chief Secretary's Office on the 13th June, which gives *in extenso* the sections and sub-sections of the Act affecting district asylums, together with extracts from Orders issued thereunder.

#### STATISTICS, &c.

The new asylum at Antrim was not formally opened during the year under review, although in July a few patients were sent to reside in the farm buildings.

It has not been found possible to open any portion of the permanent asylum at Portrane, although, as stated in previous reports, a considerable number of patients have been accommodated in the temporary buildings erected on the estate.

The number of District Asylums, therefore, still remains at 22. Statistic.

On the 31st December, 1898, these institutions contained 15,289 patients (8,323 males and 6,966 females). The numbers remaining on the 31st December, 1897, were:—males, 7,945; females, 6,653; total, 14,598; showing a total increase of 691 during the year 1898.

Table No. I. (Appendix A) shows the population of each District Asylum on the 31st December, 1898, and the number remaining on 31st December of each year since 1880.

Table II. (Appendix A) shows the population of each Asylum on the 31st December last, as compared with the 31st December, 1897, and also the average number resident during the year 1898.

The average number resident in all these institutions during 1898 amounted to 15,019 (8,182 men and 6,837 women).

Table III. (Appendix A), shows for each of the Asylums the admissions, discharges, deaths, and escapes, and the number remaining at the end of the year.

## ADMISSIONS.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.  
—  
Admissions.

The admissions amounted to 3,469 (1,877 men and 1,592 women). Of these 2,676 (1,453 men and 1,221 women) were admitted for the first time; whilst 793 (422 men and 371 women) had previously been under care.

The average number of admissions for the eight years, from 1891 to 1898, was 3,241, as compared with 2,753, the average for the period from 1880 to 1890.

The admissions and re-admissions to District Asylums in Ireland for each year from 1880 to the present are as follow :—

Years.	First Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total Admitted.
1880, . . .	1,925	441	2,366
1881, . . .	2,044	458	2,502
1882, . . .	2,137	506	2,645
1883, . . .	2,185	519	2,704
1884, . . .	2,209	527	2,736
1885, . . .	2,240	516	2,850
1886, . . .	2,140	505	2,746
1887, . . .	2,243	529	2,863
1888, . . .	2,190	531	2,821
1889, . . .	2,329	527	2,856
1890, . . .	2,451	544	3,005
1891, . . .	2,350	650	3,010
1892, . . .	2,415	766	3,181
1893, . . .	2,468	749	3,207
1894, . . .	2,448	781	3,229
1895, . . .	2,458	758	3,216
1896, . . .	2,564	765	3,329
1897, . . .	2,551	734	3,285
1898, . . .	2,676	793	3,469

In 15 of the 22 District Asylums there was an increase in the number of admissions, as compared with those for 1897, in 3 the numbers were the same as last year; and in 4 there was a slight decrease.

Table VIII. (Appendix A), shows the authority for admission to District Asylums during the year. Of the total (3,469), 918 were admitted under the forms prescribed by the Privy Council Rules; 8 were transferred from Dundrum to the Asylums of their districts, and 65 were transferred from Gaols by Your Excellency's Order; while 2,478 were admitted under the provisions of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., c. 118, s. 10, and the Army Act of 1881, as dangerous lunatics.

## DISCHARGES.

The number of patients discharged recovered was 1,279 (714 men and 565 women), an increase of 87 over last year. These figures show a percentage of 36.9 on the admissions, that for the previous year being 36.3.

Authority for admission.

Discharges.

The numbers removed by friends, or sent to Workhouses amounted to 386, being 56 less than the previous year.

No provision exists in Ireland whereby a lunatic can be transferred from one asylum to another, except under the power which is vested in Your Excellency of transferring insane prisoners from the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum to their District Asylums. It is, therefore, unnecessary to deal separately with transfers.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.

## DEATHS.

The number of patients who died during the year was 1,105 of whom 570 were males and 535 females. The total number exceeded by 14 the mortality of last year; and showed a percentage of 7.4 on the average number resident during the year—that for the preceding year being 7.6. Five of the deaths were by suicide and four resulted from misadventure.

Deaths.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident in each District Asylum during the years from 1889 to 1898 is shown in the following Table:—

ASYLUMS.	Percentage of Deaths on Daily average Number resident.									
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Armagh, . . .	71	48	60	94	68	82	7	47	87	83
Ballinasloe, . .	92	106	72	93	75	71	86	69	85	48
Belfast, . . .	51	59	45	69	64	62	56	53	59	79
Carlow, . . .	74	65	82	60	64	63	85	78	101	66
Castlebar, . . .	86	112	141	103	85	90	111	81	43	86
Clonmel, . . .	74	7	71	50	63	69	41	36	84	52
Cork, . . .	70	75	65	63	94	65	85	64	69	74
Downpatrick, . .	60	66	95	69	92	104	52	66	01	94
Ennis, . . .	50	52	53	56	63	84	46	56	77	56
Enniscorthy, . .	36	72	44	46	62	76	53	45	64	100
Kilkenny, . . .	87	58	55	79	47	76	8	47	41	58
Killarney, . . .	107	141	94	131	81	109	98	89	79	99
Letterkenny, . .	66	106	112	85	114	96	122	103	118	90
Limerick, . . .	63	7	83	72	83	85	69	57	81	70
Londonderry, . .	46	81	87	63	119	81	68	76	72	95
Maryborough, . .	60	93	46	66	118	88	8	72	82	66
Monaghan, . . .	54	68	80	65	85	58	53	6	58	73
Mullingar, . . .	93	63	88	98	87	84	6	52	90	59
Omagh, . . .	57	69	64	95	87	105	132	104	162	111
Richmond, . . .	80	123	87	125	125	105	71	78	71	78
Sligo, . . .	70	69	102	114	62	57	42	68	70	69
Waterford, . . .	79	72	64	44	91	57	82	85	71	84
Total, . . .	71	82	76	83	87	88	71	67	76	74

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.Autopsies.  
Causes of  
death.

In 298 cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination, the number of these examinations for the previous year being 255.

Table XII. (Appendix A), shows the causes of death in the District Asylums, with the ages at death. These figures show the proportion of deaths from consumption, the most fatal disease in Irish Asylums, to be 30·7 per cent.

The following Table shows the total number of deaths each year from 1890 to 1898, and of these the number which resulted from consumption, general paralysis and epilepsy:—

Year.	Cause of Death.			Other Causes.	Total Number of Deaths.
	Consumption.	General Paralysis of the Insane.	Epilepsy.		
1890, . .	256	26	56	600	938
1891, . .	215	22	43	605	885
1892, . .	229	31	72	643	975
1893, . .	366	27	52	691	1,076
1894, . .	324	28	64	692	1,108
1895, . .	257	39	58	679	933
1896, . .	265	34	59	673	928
1897, . .	343	42	61	655	1,091
1898, . .	339	41	49	676	1,105
	2,553	290	603	5,722	8,958

Table VII. (Appendix A), gives the percentage of the recoveries on the admissions, and of the deaths on the daily average number resident in each of the District Asylums during 1898.

## COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The expenditure incurred in supporting the patients in District Asylums during the year 1898 is shown in Table XVIII. (Appendix A).

From this Table, it appears that for the maintenance of an average number of 15,019 lunatics, a sum of £380,724 1s. 4d. was expended.

To meet this expenditure, a sum of £216,742 6s. 7d. was paid out of the County Cess; £143,652 19s. 10d. was received by way of Government Capitation Grant; and £6,779 12s. 3d. was contributed by the relatives of patients, or out of their own private property.

We regret to note that the contributions obtained from relatives of patients towards their support showed a decrease of £419 6s. 10d. as compared with the preceding year.

The annual grant in aid of the cost of maintenance of lunatics in District Asylums which, since the financial year 1874-75 has been paid by the Imperial Treasury out of moneys voted by Parliament, will, in future, as already explained, be paid out of the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account, in pursuance of the 58th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

Cost of main-  
tenance.Contributions  
from private  
sources.Government  
grant.



The amount contributed for each of the years from 1875 to 1898, during which the Parliamentary Grant has been in operation, is shown in the following Table, together with the amount paid out of local rates :—

DISTRICT  
ASYLUM.  
—  
Contributions  
from Imperial  
sources and  
Local Rates.

Year.	Amount of the Contribution towards the maintenance of Lunatics in the District Asylums of Ireland.			Daily Average Number Resident.
	From Imperial Sources.	From Local Rates.	Total.	
	£	£	£	
1875, . . .	56,948	140,469	197,417	7,692
1876, . . .	77,907	106,615	184,522	7,943
1877, . . .	80,380	130,005	210,385	8,162
1878, . . .	82,054	*	*	8,306
1879, . . .	84,810	105,484	188,294	8,423
1880, . . .	85,841	106,964	194,805	8,545
1881, . . .	87,250	122,679	209,929	8,794
1882, . . .	89,425	114,953	204,378	9,170
1883, . . .	92,867	122,379	215,246	9,495
1884, . . .	94,500	121,221	215,721	9,619
1885, . . .	98,698	110,006	208,706	9,781
1886, . . .	98,609	93,788	192,397	9,998
1887, . . .	101,800	104,326	206,126	10,263
1888, . . .	103,996	101,076	205,072	10,691
1889, . . .	109,118	121,158	230,276	11,019
1890, . . .	112,211	128,358	235,569	11,297
1891, . . .	111,990	146,351	258,341	11,644
1892, . . .	112,050	148,042	260,092	11,958
1893, . . .	* 119,721	152,838	272,559	12,307
1894, . . .	129,449	153,001	282,450	12,605
1895, . . .	126,266	164,880	291,146	13,082
1896, . . .	130,653	176,585	307,238	13,735
1897, . . .	137,511	183,815	321,326	14,340
1898, . . .	143,653	216,742	360,395	15,019

\* The exact amount for this year cannot be ascertained.

Table XIX. (Appendix A) shows the average cost of maintenance per patient in each of the Asylums. From this table it will be seen that the average net capitation cost for all the Asylums during the year ending 31st December, 1898, deducting casual receipts and the amount received for paying patients from the gross expenditure was £24 7s. 5d. or 9s. 4½d. per head per week.

This sum is £1 14s. 11d. per annum higher than the average net cost for the preceding year.

The maximum rate (at the Maryborough Asylum) was £29 13s. 8d., and the minimum (at Ballinasloe Asylum) was £20 13s. 4d. per annum.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUM.

The following are the details of the average annual cost per head, calculated on the gross expenditure during the year 1898 as compared with 1897:—

Heads under which the Expenditure is Classified.	Average cost per Patient per Annum, calculated on the Gross Expenditure.	
	Year 1897.	Year 1898.
Salaries and wages, . . . . .	£ s. d. 4 16 2	£ s. d. 4 17 2
Superannuation, . . . . .	0 13 9	0 14 8
Provisions and groceries, . . . .	8 14 10	9 11 9
Wines and spirits, . . . . .	0 3 0	0 2 9
Tobacco and snuff, . . . . .	0 5 3	0 5 5
Medicines and surgical appliances, .	0 4 8	0 4 10
Clothing, . . . . .	2 8 5	2 8 5
Bedding, . . . . .	0 15 0	0 15 0
Furniture, . . . . .	0 14 4	0 15 3
Fuel, . . . . .	1 3 10	1 8 4
Light, . . . . .	0 10 10	0 11 4
Soap and washing materials, . . .	0 5 0	0 4 8
Water supply, . . . . .	0 3 8	0 4 7
Farm and garden expenses, . . . .	0 14 11	0 17 4
Repairs and alterations, . . . . .	1 4 3	1 9 6
Stationery, printing, and advertising,	0 5 3	0 5 7
Insurance, rent, and taxes, . . . .	0 2 5	0 2 5
Incidental expenses (including post- age), . . . . .	0 8 1	0 9 3
Total average cost of patients main- tained in workhouses under 38 & 39 Vic. cap. 57, sec. 9, . . . . .	18 6 3	18 4 9
Total, . . . . .	23 12 11	25 7 0
Deduct average sum per head re- ceived as contributions on behalf of paying patients and as casual receipts, . . . . .	1 0 5	0 19 7
Net annual cost per head to Public Funds, . . . . .	£22 12 6	£24 7 5

[TABLE.

The following Table shows the growth of expenditure on the maintenance of pauper lunatics in District Asylums since 1890—

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS  
—  
Increased  
expenditure.

Year.	Total Expenditure for the year.	Gross average expenditure per patient for the year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890, . . .	232,586 12 11	22 7 8
1891, . . .	265,687 3 6	22 16 2
1892, . . .	275,405 14 4	23 0 8
1893, . . .	272,270 16 8	22 2 8
1894, . . .	289,104 0 8	22 18 9
1895, . . .	304,865 3 8	23 5 9
1896, . . .	321,915 12 5	23 8 9
1897, . . .	339,057 17 9	23 12 11
1898, . . .	360,724 1 4	25 7 0

This table shows a great increase in the total outlay, and also an increase in the yearly expenditure per head; but the advance in the former case has been greatly in excess of that in the latter, thus showing that the increased total expenditure has not been to any great extent due to more lavish outlay in the method of treating and caring for the insane, but rather to the increase in the numbers under care.

It must be remembered that the foregoing figures only show the actual cost of maintenance as distinguished from the cost of buildings, &c.

Table XXI. (Appendix A), shows the total cost of District Asylums on the local rates, giving the amount payable by each district to defray the cost of the buildings as well as the cost of maintenance; and also the estimated poundage of the total sum paid on the rateable property in the district.

#### ASYLUM FARMS.

Table XVI. (Appendix A), shows the quantity of land in connection with each Asylum, and how it was utilized during the year 1898. Asylum  
Farms

We are pleased to be again able to state that the total area of land attached to the District Asylums has increased by 150 acres during the year. In the year 1887 the area of land attached to all the Asylums was 992 acres. At the beginning of 1899 the acreage had increased to 2,986. As stated in last year's report the extension of the asylum farms has proved of marked benefit to the insane, by affording them means of recreation and healthy employment, and this benefit has been conferred without any material increase in the cost of maintenance. The actual receipts and expenditure in connection with the farms, as given in Table XX. (Appendix A), show a substantial profit.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.SUICIDES AND DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE OR ATTENDED WITH  
INJURIES IN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.Suicides and  
fatal accidents,  
&c.

Five deaths from suicide are returned as having occurred in District Asylums during the year, and four as being due to misadventure, making a total of nine deaths from these causes. In two other cases, although the deaths were returned as being due to natural causes, injuries which had not previously been detected and which might have been contributory thereto were found on the bodies after death. In another case the patient died two days after admission as the result of injuries received prior to admission to the asylum. In one case in which an epileptic was found dead in bed—having been suffocated in an epileptic seizure during the night—we deemed it necessary to hold an investigation on oath. The following are the particulars in each of these thirteen cases:—

## SUICIDES.

## SUICIDES.

## Ballinasloe.

At BALLINASLOE ASYLUM, on the 11th December, M. M. was returning from Chapel through the grounds with a number of other patients, when he suddenly broke away from the rest of the party, and, although closely followed by two attendants, had thrown himself into the River Suck, which bounds the asylum estate on one side, before he could be overtaken. Every effort was made to save the drowning man, but without success, and his body was not recovered for some hours. This patient, who had been in the asylum—for the second time—since the previous August, was looked on as quiet and harmless, and had never previously shown any suicidal tendency. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury found that the patient committed suicide by drowning himself. They added that the attendants had done all they could to save him, and therefore no blame attached to them in the matter.

## Cork.

At CORK ASYLUM D. T. was found dead, hanging from a window shutter in a single room on the 2nd April. A Coroner's inquest was held, the verdict of the jury being that "he died from suffocation by strangling, the act being committed by himself while insane." The patient, who had been admitted to the asylum for the second time in July, 1894, was recorded on admission as suicidal, but had shown no evidence thereof since admission. He was considered trustworthy and hard-working, and was employed as a ward helper. On the date named he was employed in cleaning up the ward, and was last seen about twenty minutes before his dead body was discovered. One of the attendants saw the door of a single room open, and on looking in found the body resting against the wall. Life was then extinct. The House Committee of the Asylum, who held an inquiry into the circumstances, although considering that there was no direct neglect as regards the care of the patient, were of opinion that sufficient supervision had not been exercised over the ward, and that the door of the single room should not have been left open. They imposed a fine on each of the attendants in charge.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUM.Letterkenny.  
(Case No. 1.)

At LETTERKENNY ASYLUM, on the night of the 28th August H. B., a noisy and troublesome female patient, admitted to the Asylum in April, 1897, was found dead in a single room, with a strip torn from her shawl, which she had secreted under her mattress, round her neck. The patient was looked on as suicidal, but no "caution" card had been issued in her case, although, exactly a year before she had made an attempt to strangle herself with her sheet. On the day before her death, which was a Sunday, as the nurses of the ward were out on leave, the patient was put to bed by an attendant who had only been a short time in the Asylum, and knew nothing about the habits of the patient. She was visited by the matron after being put to bed, and by the night nurses every two hours. A Coroner's inquest was held, the verdict of the jury being "Found dead."

Letterkenny.  
(Case No. 2.)

At the same Asylum, on the 3rd September, N. C., a male patient admitted for the second time in October, 1897, escaped from the recreation grounds, where he was with about 200 other inmates and nine attendants. He was not missed at the Asylum till supper-hour, but before that time his dead body had been found hanging from the bough of a tree which projected over the public road, about seven miles from the Asylum. The Coroner personally investigated the case, but did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest. As the result of an inquiry on oath held by us into these two unfortunate occurrences, we felt bound to call attention to the necessity for more careful supervision of suicidal cases in the asylum; and to the want of special observation dormitories for the constant supervision of such cases during the night, and of a special sitting-room where they would, during the day be under the care of special attendants, who should be instructed never on any pretext to lose sight of their charges. These suggestions have since been carried out. In the first case it was impossible to hold the nurse who put the patient to bed responsible for her neglect in allowing articles of clothing to be brought into the room, as she had only been a few months in the Asylum, and was ignorant of the patient's habits. In the second case the charge attendant was absent from his post, to which fact we deemed it necessary to call the attention of the Governors.

Monaghan.

At MONAGHAN ASYLUM, on the 18th August, a female patient (C. M'C.), admitted in June, 1896, was found dead, hanging by a string used as a boot lace, which she had tied to the handle of a brush, the brush being placed across the partitions of a water closet. On that morning the patients belonging to the deceased's ward, ninety in number, were brought in from the airing-court, so as to allow the nurses to go to dinner. Two nurses were absent, and two went to dinner, leaving only two in charge of ninety patients, of whom thirteen were suicidal and twenty-two epileptic, and others excited and troublesome. Further, these patients occupied two day-rooms, into which they passed from the airing-court, without any classification, nor was there any attempt to count them or to ascertain how the patients were divided between the rooms, and each of the nurses denied that the patient came into her day-room. Nurse T. found the door of one of the closets

DISTRICT  
ASYLUM.

bolted, and when it was opened the patient's body was found suspended by a piece of string, as above described. The nurse cut down the body and sent for the Medical Officer, but life had been for some time extinct. For some reason, not explained, the nurse at once burned the cord. We held an inquiry on oath into the circumstances of the case, and, in our report on the evidence we were obliged to animadvert on the unsatisfactory arrangements for the care of patients requiring special supervision in the Asylum. Unfortunately, under these circumstances, it was impossible to fix blame on anyone, though the conduct of the nurse in burning the cord was suspicious. A Coroner's inquest was held in the case, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst insane, adding a rider that no blame attached to anyone.

With a view to prevent the recurrence of such accidents, which have unfortunately been frequent in this Asylum, we impressed on the Governors, amongst other things, the necessity of (1) affording additional accommodation, so as to do away with the great overcrowding which exists at present; (2) providing suitable wards for the care of suicidal patients, whose dangerous habits should be fully brought under the notice of the staff in charge; and (3) increasing the number of attendants in the wards devoted to the care of acute and dangerous patients.

## DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE.

DEATHS FROM  
MISADVENTURE.

## Ballinasloe.

AT BALLINASLOE ASYLUM, on the 11th December, a male patient (P. O.), æt. 87, received a kick from another old inmate. P. O., who was a noisy, fussy, and mischievous old man, had only been admitted—for the second time—a few days before from the Workhouse. He was very troublesome: always annoying those about him. For this reason he was sent to the ward occupied principally by bedridden patients. When the attendant was absent from the day-room on the date named, P. O. tried to pull an irritable epileptic, from his seat. The latter threw P. O. down, and afterwards kicked him. A convalescent patient who was in the room summoned the attendant, who found blood issuing from the patient's urethra. He at once sent for the Assistant Medical Officer, when it was found that extensive laceration of the urethra had occurred, from which the patient succumbed on the 17th December. A Coroner's inquest was held in the case—the verdict of the jury being that death resulted from the wound in the scrotum and perinæum, but they exonerated the attendant from all blame in the matter. We held an inquiry on oath into the circumstances attending this accident, and we expressed the opinion that, although it was unfortunate that the fatal attack should have occurred when the attendant was absent from the day-room, having regard to the fact that the routine order and arrangements of the institution were interfered with, owing to the overcrowding and the building operations in progress, we did not think that the asylum officials could be held responsible for the misadventure.

At CASTLEBAR an investigation was held on oath into the circumstances attending the death of M. F., admitted on the 29th January, 1890. According to the medical evidence, the patient suffered from profound dementia, and had acquired very degraded habits. He would eat or drink anything that he saw, and had lost the power of discriminating between good and bad as regards the cravings of his appetite. This patient had been in the infirmary ward for some time, on account of a trivial injury. On the 20th June he was ordered back to his own ward, as being convalescent. This ward was on the first floor at the top of the stairs leading from the hospital. He was brought up by an attendant and handed over to the charge attendant. The charge attendant stated that when he received the patient he looked "washy," and had a slight hiccup. Soon after he fainted, and rapidly becoming worse, he finally vomited, when it was evident that his condition was due to poisoning from some preparation of carbolic acid, such as the disinfectant in use in the asylum. The patient died next morning, and a Coroner's inquest was held—the verdict of the jury being that he died from collapse—the result of swallowing a quantity of disinfecting fluid, but they added that there was no evidence to show how the deceased procured the fluid which caused his death. It was, however, quite evident to us that he had obtained the disinfectant in the sanitary block down stairs—either from the medicine press—which had been left open—or from the bucket in which some of the fluid had been carelessly left. It would appear from the evidence that the hospital charge attendant had allowed one of the patients to have charge of the can of disinfectant, and to use it for disinfecting the closet. We felt it incumbent on us to call the Governors' attention to the attendant's grave dereliction of duty in allowing a patient to have charge of such a dangerous poison, and to undertake his work. We further repeated certain suggestions previously made by us for the better enforcement of discipline amongst the male staff.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUM.

Castlebar.

At ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM a special inquiry was held concerning the circumstances attending the death of J. D., which resulted from a blow inflicted by another patient in one of the dormitories, on the morning of the 8th December. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that the patient was killed in the asylum—the cause of death being injury to the skull—but that there was no evidence to show who committed the deed. They added a rider to the effect that the use of the bucket (hereafter referred to) should be discontinued. It would appear that the deceased, who had been in the asylum since 1891, when he was admitted for the second time, was a harmless dement, who slept in a dormitory with eight others, all demented and imbeciles of the lowest type. The evidence of the night attendant was, that on the morning of the 8th December, when he visited the dormitory at 6 o'clock, he found J. D. lying on his side, with a wound on his forehead, while another patient had a cut on his head, and blood was smeared on the wall. J. D. was then dead. There was nothing to show by whom these assaults had been made,

Enniscorthy.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUM.

as the other patients were all in their beds and were too demented to be able to throw any light on the matter, with the exception of an imbecile mute (P. C.), and another imbecile (P. S.), but these two patients were able to afford very little satisfactory information.

There were, however, only two of the patients on whom suspicion could rest, viz.:—J. H. and J. S., who alone were physically able to lift the stable bucket with which the blow must have been struck, as it was the only movable article, except the bedsteads, in the room. Reviewing the circumstances of the case, we pointed out that the evidence seemed to fix on the latter of these two patients (J. S.) as having committed the fatal assault, as he was proved to have had marks of blood on his leg, which he could only have got by contact with the deceased. He was identified as the assailant by the other two more intelligent patients, and further, the other patient who was physically able to lift the bucket had himself got a blow on the forehead—which could not have been self-inflicted. We were obliged to call attention to the objectionable practice of using buckets in lieu of chamber utensils in dormitories occupied by the insane; to the fact that the tell-tale clock used to record the watchfulness of the night attendant, had been out of order for some time; and to the importance of appointing a trained head attendant, whose whole time should be spent in superintending the due performance of the duties of the male staff. At present, extensive building works for the improvement of the asylum are being carried out, which have disturbed the routine working of the institution for some time past, so that the difficulties of management have been greatly increased.

## KILLARNEY.

At KILLARNEY ASYLUM, T. D., a patient, who had been in the Asylum since 1892, was missed from his place at supper on the evening of the 20th October. A careful search was made, but no trace of him could be found. The engine driver of a train, however, found the patient's cap on the lifeguard of his engine, and, when search was made, his dead body was discovered on the railway line, not far from the Asylum, with his skull smashed and his brains scattered about. Whether this death was the result of suicide or accident it is difficult to say, but it has been recorded as the latter. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury found that death resulted from laceration of the brain, the result of being accidentally run over by the train. They concurred with the Coroner in expressing the opinion that no blame could be attached to anybody, and that the asylum officials did everything they could to find the patient, but unfortunately failed to do so.

Injuries  
discovered  
after death.  
Letterkenny.

## INJURIES DISCOVERED AFTER DEATH.

At LETTERKENNY ASYLUM we held an inquiry on oath on the 23rd June into the circumstances attending the death of E. W., a female patient, who died on the 14th of that month. After death her right arm was found to be fractured, and extensive injuries to the shoulder-joint were apparent. A Coroner's inquest



was held, and the jury found that the patient's death was caused by weak action of the heart, and that it may have been accelerated by the breaking of her right arm, but they had no evidence to show how her arm was broken. E. W. was admitted to the Asylum on the 21st December, 1879, suffering from chronic mania. Her physical health was frail, and for more than a year she had been confined to bed in the hospital crippled with rheumatism. She seldom spoke, and made no complaints. On the morning of the 14th June one of the nurses called the attention of the Assistant Medical Officer to the condition of the patient's shoulder, and stated that she had fallen out of bed. The Medical Superintendent afterwards received a statement from another patient that the injuries were inflicted by two of the nurses and a patient who helped in the division. On reviewing the evidence, we expressed our opinion that, although this statement could not be altogether relied on, it was evident that such extensive injuries could not have been sustained by a fall, and that the deceased patient must have received rough, and even brutal treatment at the hands of some person or persons. It would appear from the evidence of one of the patients in bed in the infirmary that the injuries were inflicted on E. W. when being taken out of bed to the commode in the morning by the patient who helped in the ward, the nurses being at the time absent. In our report to the Governors we pointed out the inadvisability of permitting patients, as a general rule, even to assist in the nursing of their fellow-patients, and also the importance of having even single baths superintended by a charge nurse. We further impressed on them the necessity of appointing persons of humane and gentle feeling as attendants on the insane.

At the RICHMOND ASYLUM, on the 18th May, we held an inquiry on oath into the circumstances attending the death of M. S., a female patient. M. S. was an inmate of the Asylum from the 11th April to the 4th May, when she died. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes, viz.:—disease of the brain, unconnected with injuries to the bones found after death. She was, however, known to have sustained a fracture of the left collar-bone on the night of the 23rd April, and at the *post-mortem* examination, besides this injury, and the lesion of the brain, four ribs (three on the left and one on the right side) were found to be fractured. The evidence of the husband of the deceased showed that latterly when at home, she had become unmanageable, and, for the two days previous to her transfer to the Asylum, had required constant care to prevent her injuring herself, and that about ten weeks previously, when going down stairs, she fell on a can of milk which she was carrying. After her admission to the Asylum her case was marked by extreme restlessness and helplessness. Her chest was carefully examined, but no injury to the ribs was detected. She was kept under constant supervision, but, notwithstanding this care, she is stated to have had two falls—one on the 16th April, when she fell against the bedstead, after which her chest was examined, but only two small bruises were found. On the

DISTRICT  
ASYLUM.

24th April the nurse, when changing the patient's clothes, noticed a black mark on her shoulder, and the Medical Officer, who was at once sent for, on examination detected a fracture of the left collar-bone. The night nurse admitted she had seen the patient roll out of bed the night before, but that as the patient was wrapped in blankets she did not believe that any injury could have resulted. The Resident Medical Superintendent, in his evidence, stated that he believed the fractures of the ribs occurred before the patient was admitted, and he gave the following reasons why they were not detected during life:—

- (1.) There was no displacement of the bones, while their fractured ends had become rounded ;
- (2.) The ribs were held firmly in their place by old disease of the lungs.
- (3.) They were covered by a thick layer of fat overlying the muscles, and by the enlarged breasts directly over the seat of fracture.

In our review of the evidence we concurred with these conclusions, and, although it was unfortunate that the injuries were not detected on admission, we felt bound to recognise the difficulties indicated by the Medical Superintendent in discovering them, and also to testify to the efforts made to afford this helpless patient every care and due supervision whilst in the Asylum.

## DEATH FROM INJURIES SUSTAINED PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

Death from  
injuries prior  
to admission.  
Richmond.

At the same Asylum T. C. was admitted on the 9th June, from the Baltinglass Union Workhouse. He was then in a very weak condition, suffering from serious bodily injuries. It was found impossible to make a thorough examination of his chest, but fractures of the ribs were detected, and there were numerous bruises on his body. The patient died on the 11th June, from septicaemia. The Medical Superintendent stated that at the *post-mortem* examination which he made he found fracture of the first rib on the right side, and separation of the fourth right costal cartilage. The second, third, fourth, and eighth left ribs were also broken. These injuries, in his opinion, had been some time inflicted. There was also extensive disease of the lung. The evidence of the Medical Officer of the Baltinglass Union at the Coroner's inquest which was held, was that the deceased was admitted to the Workhouse on the 19th May. He was then insane and very weak, but he had no marks, or evidence of broken ribs. He is said to have fallen off a cart before admission, and, when in the Workhouse, he tried to strangle himself, and also to get through a window. The latter resulted in a struggle with the attendant, and, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, the bruises were the result of this struggle. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that death was due to septicaemia caused by the fractured ribs, one of which had penetrated the pleura and set up the septicaemia, but how and when the fractures were caused they had not before them.

sufficient evidence to show. They, however, called attention to the defective system of nursing and caring for the insane generally in the Baltinglass Union; and to the failure to provide for the special treatment of the patient in this unfortunate case.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.

# DEATH IN AN EPILEPTIC SEIZURE DURING THE NIGHT.

At SLIGO ASYLUM an investigation on oath was held by us on the 26th April into the circumstances attending the death of J. C., an epileptic, who was found dead in bed on the morning of the 14th April. As the death was certified as due to epilepsy, the Coroner, on consideration of all the facts of the case, did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest. The evidence taken by us showed that J. C., admitted on the 14th July, 1879, was a helpless and harmless epileptic, suffering from frequent fits. No history could, however, be obtained in this case, as we were informed that the Case Books did not go back so far. J. C. was put to bed in his usual condition on the evening of the 13th April, and, according to the evidence of the night attendant, the dormitory in which he slept was visited nine or ten times during the night, but there was nothing special remarked in his case. When the dormitory was visited at 5.20 a.m. he was supposed to be sleeping quietly, but at 6 o'clock, when the night attendant went to get the patients up, J. C. was found to be dead. This attendant appears to have continued his rounds, and it was not until the day attendant appeared that the importance of summoning medical aid was recognised. In reviewing the evidence of this case, we felt bound to call attention to certain irregularities which appeared to us to exist in the care of patients in this Asylum, viz :—

- (1.) The deceased, although an epileptic, was not visited by any of the medical staff on the evening before his death.
- (2.) The night attendant appears to have received no instructions as to the danger of epileptics turning on their faces.
- (3.) The delay on the part of the night attendant in summoning medical aid.

At this Asylum extensive building works are in progress, which for some time past have disorganised the whole management of the institution, but we suggested that, when these works are completed, the following safeguards should be introduced, in accordance with the modern system of treating the insane :—

- 1st.—The collecting of all epileptics and cases requiring special care in one dormitory, where they would be under the charge of an attendant, whose duty would be to keep them under constant supervision.
- 2nd.—The institution of some system of recording the watchfulness of the night staff, and the laying down of proper regulations for their guidance.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.INSANITARY CONDITIONS AND OUTBREAKS OF ZYMOTIC  
DISEASE.Insanitary  
conditions,  
&c.

Whilst the sanitary condition of the District Asylums generally may be described as satisfactory, and shows a continued improvement, we have to notice outbreaks of typhoid fever and other zymotic diseases in certain of these institutions.

The following are the particulars of insanitary conditions affecting individual asylums:—

## Ballinasloe.

The BALLINASLOE ASYLUM continues to be very overcrowded, and, doubtless, mainly from this cause, its sanitary condition during the year has not been satisfactory. Seventeen cases of typhoid fever occurred (three of which proved fatal), and ten of febricula or simple fever, which is now recognised as often being a mild or disguised form of typhoid. There were eleven cases of dysentery, or dysenteric diarrhoea; four of influenza; one of scarlatina; and one of erysipelas. We suggested to the Governors that the unhealthiness might in some degree be due to the old and defective flooring of the lower corridors, with consequent contamination of the ground beneath the floors with filth and disease germs.

## Belfast

At BELFAST ASYLUM three patients were attacked with facial erysipelas, while two patients and two female attendants suffered from typhoid fever, which in the case of both the attendants proved fatal.

## Carlow.

At CARLOW ASYLUM an outbreak of influenza, which attacked eleven patients (four men and seven women), was reported in the beginning of the year.

## Clonmel.

At CLONMEL ASYLUM three cases (not fatal) of typhoid fever occurred, while one male who was admitted suffering from the same disease died.

## Cork.

At CORK ASYLUM there were two fatal cases of typhoid fever and two of dysentery, out of twelve patients attacked with these zymotic diseases. An outbreak of autumnal diarrhoea in the city of Cork extended to the asylum, and attacked several patients. Epidemics of typhoid fever are frequent in the city, and cases of that disease may therefore be expected to occur from time to time in the asylum, which is within the city boundaries. There were also two cases of erysipelas and one of febricula amongst the patients, whilst amongst the attendants there was one case of measles and one of scarlatina—all of which recovered. Sixteen cases of influenza occurred during the year.

## Downpatrick.

In DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM four cases of dysentery, one of which proved fatal, and five cases of erysipelas were reported. There was also one case of varicella. As a result of less crowding and improved sanitary conditions, we trust that the outbreaks of dysentery, formerly so usual in this Asylum, will become less frequent and in time cease to occur.

At ENNIS ASYLUM an outbreak of influenza occurred in the beginning of the year, attacking twenty-two patients and ten of the staff, while three cases of erysipelas and three of typhoid fever (none of which proved fatal) were reported from the same asylum. DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.  
Ennis.

Influenza was prevalent in the ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM during the first nine months of the year. Of the eighty patients attacked no less than twenty-two (seventeen men and five women, mostly old or debilitated patients) succumbed to this very insidious disease. Two male and one female attendants were also attacked. Enniscorthy.

At KILLARNEY ASYLUM one male patient was attacked by typhoid fever, which, however, did not spread. Killarney.

The sanitary condition of the LETTERKENNY ASYLUM continued to be unsatisfactory. Eight cases of typhoid fever occurred amongst the patients, two of whom succumbed to the disease. There were seven cases of erysipelas, two of which also proved fatal. Thirty-one patients and fourteen of the staff, including the two medical officers, were attacked with diphtheritic sore throat. This makes a heavy year's record for a small asylum. The origin of the diphtheritic epidemic was carefully investigated by the asylum medical officers, and they considered that it was attributable to an infected milk supply. In support of this opinion it was remarked that no fresh cases occurred after the date on which the milk supplied to the asylum was carefully boiled. A new outfall drain which has been made, securing the free and rapid discharge of the asylum sewage, will remove a possible cause of unhealthiness among the patients. Having regard to the frequent outbreaks of zymotic disease in this institution, it would be most desirable that the Committee should provide an isolation hospital. Letterkenny.

At LIMERICK ASYLUM two cases of typhoid fever, one in a male and the other in a female patient, occurred towards the end of the year. Limerick.

At MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM influenza was prevalent during the spring months, attacking both patients and members of the staff, viz:—fifty-seven of the former (one of whom succumbed to the disease) and twenty-eight of the latter. Three cases of dysentery (one of which proved fatal); one of erysipelas; and one of typhoid fever also occurred in the institution during the year. The lessened prevalence of dysentery in this Asylum may be satisfactorily noted. Maryborough.

The only case of zymotic disease which occurred during the year at MULLINGAR ASYLUM was one of typhoid fever, which attacked a male patient who was usually employed on the farm, and who was addicted to eating filth whenever he got an opportunity of doing so. It may be presumed that in this way he contracted the disease, which proved rapidly fatal. In the early part of the year there was an outbreak of influenza, which attacked eighty-two patients and twenty-six of the staff, all of whom recovered. Mullingar.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.

## Omagh.

In our last Report we called attention to the unsatisfactory condition, as regards its sanitation, of the OMAGH Asylum, and we stated that an exhaustive report on the drainage and water supply of the institution, as well as the efficiency from a sanitary point of view, of the plans in progress for the extension and improvement of the Asylum, had been made by Mr. Kaye Parry. The various recommendations contained in his report were, as far as practicable, adopted, and Mr. Parry, after a second inspection in October last, furnished a report on what had been done in the twelve months which had elapsed since his previous visit, and held out the hope that the completed works and those still in progress would be sufficient and satisfactory. The only zymotic disease which occurred during the year was erysipelas, which attacked eight patients on the female side, and caused two deaths. One of the male attendants suffered from the same disease. The death-rate, especially on the female side, was excessive, so that unremitting efforts should be made to hasten the provision of full accommodation for the patients, and to trace out every cause of unhealthiness in the institution.

## Richmond.

At the RICHMOND ASYLUM, although the general death-rate was low, the number of cases of zymotic disease which occurred during the year was large. There were seventy-three freshly occurring cases of pulmonary consumption reported, and fifty-seven deaths resulted during the year from this disease, which, in accordance with modern views, the Resident Medical Superintendent classes with other zymotic diseases.

Twenty-three patients were attacked with dysentery, which proved fatal in five cases. There were eight cases of enteric fever, and two deaths are recorded as having resulted from this disease. Three cases of diphtheria; one of erysipelas; and one of scarlatina occurred amongst the patients, and a member of the male staff was also attacked with scarlatina. Twelve cases of beri-beri occurred, all amongst the female patients, and four deaths from this disease—all on the female side—were returned during the year. The cases of beri-beri were mild in character, and the patients who were attacked with this disease, which is apt to recrudescence in the same patients, were most carefully watched and treated by the medical staff.

In addition to the above there were five cases of influenza.

Although this may seem a serious return of infectious disease from a single institution, it must be borne in mind that there is an immense population in the Asylum—almost as large as that of a moderate sized town—and that the patients in the Asylum are largely drawn from a city where zymotic diseases are frequently epidemic.

In this connection we may mention that the Resident Medical Superintendent has made valuable suggestions to his Committee as to the best way of extending the infirmary accommodation—a work which has become so necessary.

## Sligo.

Cases of "continued" or typhoid fever have again been prevalent in the SLIGO ASYLUM—numbering thirteen in all—five

of which proved fatal during the year. Two cases of hospital throat also occurred. Having regard to the defective and antiquated sanitary accommodation of this Asylum, it is not surprising that cases of zymotic disease have been so frequent in the past. A contract was taken during the year for modern sanitary appliances, in connection with the enlargement and alteration of the Asylum, and it is to be hoped that their introduction will lead to a general improvement in the health statistics of the institution.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.

At WATERFORD Asylum a sharp outbreak of influenza occurred in March, attacking thirty-four patients and six of the staff, and in August there were three cases of typhoid fever, two of which terminated fatally. The latter resulted from the opening up of old drains during the progress of the structural alterations. In December a sporadic case of erysipelas occurred. Waterford.

At ARMAGH, CASTLEBAR, KILKENNY, LONDONDERRY, and MONAGHAN ASYLUMS no cases of zymotic disease occurred during the year.

#### ACCOMMODATION.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the duties which devolved on the Board of Control under the statutes previously in force in respect of Lunatic Asylum buildings and accommodation were, on the 10th of May last, transferred to Committees appointed by the respective County Councils for the management of the District Asylums; and, under these circumstances it is desirable to give a brief outline of the works for the improvement of District Lunatic Asylums which have been carried out since 1886 up to the date of the transfer above referred to. Accommoda-  
tion.

In the year 1870 there were in existence twenty-two District Asylums for the detention and treatment of the insane poor, in which 6,655 patients and the necessary attendants and executive staff were resident.

The number of patients increased rapidly as shown in the following table:—

YEAR.	No. of Patients of both Sexes remaining on 31st December.
1870. . . . .	6,655
1880, . . . . .	8,667
1890, . . . . .	11,488
1898, . . . . .	15,289

**DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.**

Up to 1886 very little had been done to provide the additional accommodation which was then required. The general impression appears to have been that the increase in the number of patients would not be permanent, and there was, under the circumstances, great unwillingness to undertake such expensive works as the enlargement of asylums. It must be borne in mind that any considerable increase in the number of patients in an asylum necessitates the provision not only of the increased accommodation required for their use, but also of quarters for the attendants, nurses, and executive staff, and the proportionate extension of the various executive offices and appliances required for the proper working and management of the enlarged institution.

As stated in our 46th report, the overcrowding, serious in 1886, became year by year after that date still more acutely intensified, while concurrently with this, the sanitary condition of the asylums was generally so defective—the result to a large extent of the overcrowding—that we found it necessary, after our appointment in 1890, to bring under the special consideration of the various Boards of Governors and the Board of Control (then re-constituted and of which we were members) the condition of the institutions, and to urge the importance of at once providing increased and improved accommodation.

We refer to the general condition of the asylums previous to 1890 as it will, to a great extent, explain the urgent necessity for the large additions and improvements which have since then been made in nearly all of these institutions, of which the following is a brief summary.

**Antrim.**

**ANTRIM ASYLUM.**—An asylum was designed for this district (County Antrim) for the accommodation of 600 patients, and has been in course of erection since the latter part of 1894. Executive offices sufficient for that number have been built, but day-room and dormitory accommodation for only 400 patients has, up to this, been provided, as it is considered that will be sufficient to meet the immediate requirements of the district.

This asylum has been provided with all modern improvements; it is heated and ventilated on the "Plenum" system; lighted by electricity; and provided with sanitary appliances of the most approved type. The supply of water is obtained by pumping from a well and is reported to be excellent in quality and ample in quantity. A system of fire appliances and water service, perfect in design and ample in power, has been provided. Although many minor details still require to be carried out the asylum buildings are practically completed; a large portion of the equipments has been supplied, and a considerable number of patients have been transferred to it from the Belfast Asylum.

The buildings have been erected on the design and under the supervision of Mr. John Lanyon, of Belfast.

**Armagh.**

**ARMAGH ASYLUM.**—The increased accommodation provided, and improvements made, at this asylum comprise the following works:—

A new and completely equipped hospital for 150 recent and acute cases, provided with the most approved modern appliances for sanitary purposes, heating, ventilation, and lighting; a new Chapel for Roman Catholics; the enlargement of the dining-hall of the main asylum; the



extension of the laundry and the provision of modern machinery, drying closet, and disinfecting apparatus; the enlargement of the kitchen and kitchen offices, and the fitting of the kitchen with new and improved cooking appliances. The drainage and sanitary appliances of the main asylum have been to a considerable extent reconstructed and improved, and a new mortuary with a pathological room has been built. All the above works were completed early in 1898, and were carried out on the designs and under the supervision of Messrs. J. J. Phillips & Son, Belfast.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.

**BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.**—The following extensive works have been completed since 1895, or are now in progress:—

Temporary day-rooms for sixty patients; a detached auxiliary building for the accommodation of 173 patients, with kitchen, dining-room, &c.; extensive stores and workshops, a portion of which are at present used as temporary sleeping apartments for male patients; and a detached hospital for 260 patients, with the most approved modern appliances, which is rapidly approaching completion.

Sanitary annexes have been built in connection with the several wards in the main building and are now being fitted with improved appliances. The laundry is being enlarged and portions of the drainage have been reconstructed.

It is expected that these works will be completed by the end of the present year.

They have been designed by Mr. Fuller and are being carried out under his supervision assisted by Mr. Kempster, who is resident in Ballinasloe.

**BELFAST ASYLUM.**—The extensive and beautiful estate of Purdysburn, containing 295 statute acres, situated about four miles from Belfast, was purchased in 1894 as a site for a new asylum for the district, and to meet the overcrowded condition of the asylum in Belfast, the dwelling-house and offices in the demesne of Purdysburn were fitted up and equipped for the accommodation of 130 patients who were transferred to it.

Plans for a new asylum, based on designs selected in competition, have been prepared by Messrs. Jackson, Ferguson, and Tilley, of Belfast, and bills of quantities have been prepared with a view to inviting tenders for the work; but, owing to the contemplated transfer of the duties of the Board of Control to the new local authority, it was considered advisable to defer taking any further steps in the matter until the appointment of that body, who would then be free to deal with it in such manner as appeared desirable.

It was considered that no serious inconvenience would arise from this delay, as the transfer of the county Antrim patients from the Belfast to the Antrim Asylum would to a large extent relieve the overcrowding in the former institution.

**CARLOW ASYLUM.**—The progress of the works for increasing, improving, and remodelling the accommodation at this asylum has been slow, but this, the Architect in charge of the works states, has arisen from the difficulty of carrying them on while the building was in occupation.

The works which have been executed or are in progress are as follow:—A new and completely equipped laundry has been provided, with enclosed drying ground; a new boiler-house and chimney stack erected and new boilers and coal stores provided; the kitchen and kitchen offices and stores have been remodelled and enlarged; a new dining-hall has been provided for female patients, and considerable

**DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.**

progress made in the erection of a similar dining-hall for male patients; two new wing buildings have been erected, one on the male side and the other on the female side; extensive internal alterations have been made by the removal of walls and partitions, and the conversion of small rooms and passages into large and well-ventilated dormitories; and sanitary annexes have been built in connection with each ward. A building has been erected which provides accommodation, in separate rooms, for fourteen nurses, with dining-room and all necessary sanitary accommodation; bath, dressing and visitors' rooms are being built for males and females; and a suitable office has been provided for the clerk. A workroom for female patients has been built; a new Chapel for Protestants is in course of erection; alterations have been made to provide accommodation for the Assistant Medical Officer and the matron; the drainage, which was in a most defective state, has been remodelled and a new water supply laid on from the town main.

The only work of importance which is not now in progress is that of the water distribution and plumbing in connection with bath-rooms, for which, however, the architect has prepared the necessary plans and estimates.

All the foregoing works have been designed and carried out under the supervision of Mr. E. T. Quilton.

**Castlebar**

**CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.**—To provide for the increased number of patients at this asylum a story was added to the return buildings on the male and female sides; a new system of drainage was laid down, and the sanitary annexes and bath-rooms were remodelled, and fitted with improved appliances. The kitchen and kitchen offices and laundry have been enlarged, the latter is now provided with modern machinery, and the kitchen with improved appliances; a new boiler-house and chimney-stack have been erected, and boilers supplied, sufficient for all the steam work of the asylum, and the entire buildings are now heated and ventilated on the "Plenum" system.

A supply of water from the town waterworks, recently constructed, has been obtained, and the condition of the asylum, as regards water supply, is now satisfactory. The works were designed and carried out under the supervision of Mr. E. K. Dixon, County Surveyor, Castlebar.

**Clonmel.**

**CLONMEL ASYLUM.**—The works executed for increasing and improving the accommodation in this asylum are as follow:—A new wing was added to the female house, and a new dining-hall built; the laundry was remodelled, enlarged, and provided with suitable machinery; extensive works have been carried out for the improvement of the kitchen and kitchen offices; the drainage has been to a considerable extent remodelled; a new Chapel built for Roman Catholics; an auxiliary building for eighty female patients has been erected, equipped and finished, and various minor works for improving the old buildings have been executed. The Roman Catholic Chapel was designed by Mr. Walter Doolin, of Dublin, who supervised its erection; the other permanent works were carried out under the direction of Mr. R. A. Hackett, County Surveyor for the South Riding of Tipperary.

**Cork.**

**CORK ASYLUM.**—The following works have been executed, or are now in progress to provide the accommodation required for the largely increased population of this asylum:—

A detached block for 464 chronic patients was opened in 1893. It is provided with sanitary annexes, bath-rooms, and an efficient system of

heating; fire mains and all other necessary appliances. A new dining-hall was built, and is connected with the new chronic block and the several wards by covered passages. Sanitary annexes and bath-rooms, fitted with modern appliances, have been constructed in connection with the several wards in the old asylum.

The laundry has been enlarged and equipped with modern machinery, and a drying chamber of improved construction provided in connection with it. An engine-house was built, and an engine and boiler provided sufficient for the laundry and other steam work of the asylum. A new mortuary and gate lodge have been erected.

Notwithstanding the large additions made in 1893, the subsequent rapid increase in the number of patients rendered it necessary to provide further accommodation, and an auxiliary block for 100 female patients was built and fully equipped in 1898.

A block has also been built for the accommodation of thirty male attendants, which was very urgently required.

A new residence is being built for the Medical Superintendent, and, when he moves into it, his present residence will be converted into apartments for nurses. A Chapel of suitable size for the large number of Roman Catholic patients has been built in connection with the main asylum. The old Chapel was not only insufficient in size, but it was in a most inconvenient position on ground considerably lower than the asylum, so that infirm patients were physically unable to attend service in it.

The works at this asylum have been designed and carried out under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Hill, of Cork.

**DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM.**—At this asylum a large addition has been made to the female infirmary, and a new block for acute cases has been built on the same side. The laundry has been remodelled and equipped with modern machinery; a hospital block to accommodate fifty males similar to that erected on the female side is nearly complete; the sanitary appliances throughout the old buildings have been remodelled; the entire building has been heated by a system of ventilated steam radiators. This arrangement rendered it necessary to construct a new boiler-house and chimney-stack and to provide new boilers sufficient for the heating of the buildings, in addition to the other works at the asylum. Downpatrick.

The works have been designed and carried out under the direction of Mr. P. C. Cowan, County Surveyor for the County Down.

**ENNIS ASYLUM.**—The works carried out at this asylum have been limited to the erection of a mortuary and additions to the stores. Ennis.

**ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM.**—The works carried out at this asylum embrace extensive structural alterations in the interior of the building, by the removal of walls and the addition of corridors and passages, where practicable, to day-rooms and dormitories, thus improving the ventilation while increasing the accommodation. Enniscorthy.

Sanitary annexes and bath-rooms, with modern appliances, have been provided where necessary, in connection with each ward; a new dining-hall has been built for male patients, and one also for attendants; a boiler-house and chimney stack have been built, and boilers provided sufficient for the entire work of the asylum, including the heating and ventilation.

In addition to the foregoing works which were necessary for improving and increasing the accommodation, extensive works of renewal,

**DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.**

with which considerable progress has been made, have been found necessary as regards the roofs of the buildings.

The works are being carried out under the direction of Mr. C. A. Owen, of Dublin.

**Kilkenny.**

**KILKENNY ASYLUM.**—Considerable structural alterations have been made in the interior of the buildings, by means of which additional accommodation has been obtained at a moderate cost. A large addition has been made to the dormitory accommodation on the male side, and a water tower has been built at each end of the asylum, with tanks sufficient to hold 56,680 gallons of water, elevated to a height which commands the highest portions of the buildings. These towers also contain accommodation for attendants, &c. A new system of drainage has been laid down; an improved water supply with steam pump and appliances for softening the water has been provided, together with the necessary fire-mains and appliances in connection with them; and a new dining-hall, sufficient for the accommodation of both sexes has been built. The kitchen and kitchen offices have been enlarged, and improved cooking appliances provided; the laundry has been extended and supplied with modern machinery. An engine-house and boiler-house with chimney stack have been erected, and two boilers provided, sufficient for the entire steam work of the asylum. A coal store of ample size has been built, the stores have been remodelled, and a range of workshops erected. Chapels have been built for both the Protestant and Roman Catholic inmates, the lighting of the asylum by gas, which was very bad and insufficient, has been remodelled and improved, and is now satisfactory. The entire building has been heated with steam ventilating radiators.

The above works have been designed and carried out under the direction of Messrs. Drew and Langrishe.

**Killarney.**

**KILLARNEY ASYLUM.**—A new laundry has been built and equipped with modern machinery; the dining-hall has been enlarged, a bath-room has been built and fitted with all necessary appliances; the Assistant Medical Officer's quarters have been remodelled; the drainage has been improved; and a new water supply has been obtained with ample provision for extinguishing fire. The entire buildings are now lighted by electricity, the necessary current being obtained under contract from a private firm; and the additional furniture necessary for the equipment of the new buildings has been provided.

The works at this asylum have been carried out under the direction of Mr. J. F. Fuller, of Dublin.

**Letterkenny.**

**LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.**—Two wings have been added to this asylum, one on the male and the other on the female side, and a large addition made to the block for recent and acute cases. In connection with the foregoing additions suitable sanitary annexes and bath-rooms have been provided and fitted with appliances of the most approved modern type. Both hospital blocks have been enlarged and otherwise improved; a new dining-hall has been built; the kitchen and kitchen offices have been enlarged and provided with suitable cooking appliances; the laundry has been extended and provided with modern appliances and machinery; additional store rooms built; a new residence provided for the Resident Medical Superintendent—his former quarters being converted into accommodation for the staff; a new boiler house and chimney stack have been erected, and boilers provided of ample capacity for the entire work of the institution, which is now heated and ventilated on the

"Plenum" system. For the improvement of the water supply a reservoir has been constructed by asylum labour near the asylum, at an altitude which admits of the institution being supplied with water by gravitation under sufficient pressure to command the highest portions of the buildings. The drainage has been remodelled, and an outfall drain  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length constructed for the discharge of the sewage into the tideway of the River Swilly.

The works have been carried out under the direction of Mr. M'Elwee, of Londonderry.

**LIMERICK ASYLUM.**—An auxiliary block, sufficient for sixty patients, Limerick. was erected in 1896. It was necessary to provide this accommodation in order to vacate the wing buildings, which it was decided to remodel and enlarge.

The wing building, comprising wards No. 4 and 5 on the male side, has been remodelled and an additional story added to it. It is now in occupation, and similar improvements are in progress on the female side.

A new residence has been built for the Medical Superintendent, and his former residence has been utilised for the accommodation of the Assistant Medical Officer and portion of the staff. The above works are being carried out on the designs and under the superintendence of Messrs. Carroll & Batchelor, of Dublin, and J. J. F. Browne, of Limerick.

**LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.**—An auxiliary building sufficient for the Londonderry. accommodation of sixty five patients has been erected on the Gransha Estate. This building is provided with a good water supply obtained from a spring in the adjoining ground. It is lighted by acetylene gas, and is heated by low-pressure hot-water pipes and radiators. The building has been in occupation for some months.

The matured plans for the new asylum have been prepared by Messrs. Owen and Fuller, and the bills of quantities by Mr. W. Sandall. It now rests with the new Asylum Committee to decide on the further steps to be taken with reference to this work.

**MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.**—The following extensive works have been Maryborough. carried out at this asylum:—

Two wing buildings have been constructed, one on the male side providing dormitories and day-rooms for 100 patients, with the necessary bath-rooms, sanitary annexes, and attendants' rooms, and a corresponding wing on the female side, containing similar accommodation. Four new day-rooms have been added to the old buildings, in which considerable internal structural alterations have been made to increase and improve the accommodation. Sanitary annexes, fitted with modern appliances of the most approved type, and bath-rooms have been provided in connection with each ward; the dining-hall has been remodelled and enlarged, and the kitchen and kitchen offices and stores have been provided with suitable appliances and fittings. A new water supply has been obtained from the public waterworks; the laundry has been enlarged and fitted with modern machinery; a bakery, with the necessary fittings, has been provided; a boiler house and chimney stack have been erected, and boilers supplied sufficient for the entire work of the institution. An electric light installation has been provided, and the entire institution is now lighted by electricity; new Chapels have been erected for both the Protestant and Roman Catholic inmates; a

**DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.**

mortuary has been built on a suitable site; a new and complete system of drainage has been laid down, and with the view of removing the objections which were made to the discharge of the asylum sewage into the watercourse adjoining the asylum, a farm of 35½ acres was acquired, which is now utilised as a sewage farm, the entire sewage being lifted on to it by one of Shane's ejectors. An efficient system has been introduced for heating the new wing buildings by ventilating radiators. A large coal store and stable offices, coach-house, &c., have also been built.

The works at this asylum have been carried out under the direction of Mr. T. Drew, of Dublin.

**Monaghan.**

**MONAGHAN ASYLUM.**—The necessity for providing additional accommodation at this asylum received much attention from both the Board of Control and the late Board of Governors, and matured plans and specifications were prepared for the enlargement, which appeared immediately necessary, but from various causes little has been done to carry out the proposed improvements.

A strong desire was expressed by the Governors representing the County Cavan to divide the district and provide a separate asylum for that county, and, apart from that, they looked forward to obtaining relief in some form under the provisions of the Local Government Act. Under the circumstances, the Board of Control refrained from pressing the execution of extensive works, and the improvements in the accommodation have consequently been limited.

A new Chapel has been erected and the old Chapel converted into a dormitory for female patients; additions are being made to the male and female infirmaries, which are not yet fit for occupation, though it was anticipated that these works would have been completed many months ago. The entire buildings have been heated with hot-water pipes and ventilating radiators. This has necessitated the building of an addition to the boiler house.

The work has been carried out under the direction of Sir T. N. Deane and Son, of Dublin.

**Mullingar.**

**MULLINGAR ASYLUM.**—The following works have been executed since 1888:—An entirely new system of drainage has been laid down; a supply of water has been obtained from a lake lying about a mile to the north of the asylum, and pumping machinery provided for lifting the water to the tanks at the various levels for the service of the institution. A new laundry has been built and fully equipped with modern machinery; the kitchen has been enlarged, and provided with approved appliances for cooking; the kitchen offices have been improved, and supplied with the necessary fittings; new and extensive stores have been formed and fitted up in the basement of the main building; a new dining-hall built; a new boiler house and chimney stack erected, and boilers provided sufficient for the entire work of the institution; Turkish and swimming baths have been constructed on the most approved plans, and sanitary annexes, with all necessary appliances, including a very complete hot-water service, provided in connection with the several wards.

All the old buildings have been heated and ventilated on the "Plenum" system, and an electrical installation provided for lighting them and supplying the current required for driving the fans in connection with the heating and ventilating appliances.

An auxiliary building for sixty male patients has been erected, complete in every respect and fully equipped. A new block for 138 patients and extensive farm offices are in course of erection on a farm of 104½

statute acres which was recently acquired. It is anticipated that these buildings will be completed and ready for occupation early next year.

In addition to the foregoing works, extensive structural alterations and restorations have been carried out in the interior of the buildings, in remodelling and improving them; while all new buildings have been fully equipped.

The early works at this asylum were designed and carried out by Messrs. Kaye Parry and A. E. Joyce, County Surveyor for Westmeath. The chronic block and farm offices now in course of erection are being carried out by Mr. A. E. Joyce.

**OMAGH ASYLUM.**—The following extensive works have been carried out, or are in progress, for the remodelling and increasing of the accommodation in this asylum. Omagh.

Large additions have been made to the day-rooms and dormitories on both the male and female sides, and sanitary annexes have been provided for each ward; general bath-rooms and dressing-rooms have been built for each sex, and both the sanitary annexes and the bath-rooms have been fitted with appliances of the most approved modern type; both dining-halls have been enlarged, and covered passages constructed which will admit of direct communication between each ward and the dining-room and executive offices.

A new day-room and day-room dormitory and sanitary annexe, with bath-room, have been added to the female infirmary; a new laundry, boiler-house and chimney-stack, and engineer's shop have been erected; the laundry has been provided with the necessary machinery and appliances, and boilers have been supplied sufficient for the entire work of the institution; the kitchen has been provided with modern cooking appliances, and improvements have been made in the kitchen offices; and a general store erected. A new set of deep-well pumps has been provided, and the water laid on to the several tanks; a new system of drainage has been laid down, but the arrangements for the disposal of the sewage are not yet complete. A residence, with stable offices, has been built for the Medical Superintendent, and his former residence has been utilized for the accommodation of the nurses and staff. The works in connection with the heating and ventilation of the buildings on the "Plenum" system are in a very advanced state. It has been decided to build a new Chapel (for the Roman Catholic inmates) and small isolation hospital blocks for each sex, but little progress had been made with these works up to May last. In addition to the foregoing, many structural alterations and restorations have been effected for the improvement of the building.

The works have been carried out under the direction of Mr. C. A. Owen, of Dublin.

**RICHMOND ASYLUM.**—In consequence of the overcrowded condition of this asylum, buildings constructed of timber and iron were erected in 1894, and the accommodation—though chiefly in the form of day-rooms—practically provided increased accommodation for 298 patients. Richmond.

An infectious hospital of similar construction, suitable for twenty-six patients, was also erected, with a laundry and disinfecting apparatus attached to it; a temporary kitchen, with kitchen offices and scullery, was built in connection with the male house and fitted with the necessary appliances; a new laundry, with boiler house, coal store, and chimney stack, have been built, and boilers provided sufficient for the entire work of this asylum when remodelled; the laundry has been supplied with modern appliances and machinery, and is lighted by electricity, which

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.

mode of lighting is now being extended to other sections of the buildings. A mortuary, with pathological rooms, all fully equipped, has been provided; a new residence has been erected for the Medical Superintendent, and his former residence has been utilized for the accommodation of patients.

Grauegorman Prison, which, under an order of Your Excellency was transferred to the Board of Control late in 1897 for the use of the Richmond Asylum District, has been remodelled and rendered suitable for the reception of 350 female patients. This work has been carried out under the general direction of the Resident Medical Superintendent, to whom much credit is due for his energy and ability in converting an apparently very unsuitable building into a useful annexe to the asylum. This building has been fully equipped in every respect.

It was recently decided to improve the old female Asylum building, and considerable progress has been made with that work. The floors of the rooms on the ground floor have been taken up; the soil underneath removed; and a deep bed of concrete laid down, on which the new floors have been laid in mastic, and the court-yards adjoining have been thoroughly underdrained with a view to preventing the floors or foundations being affected with damp. The remodelling of the kitchen and kitchen offices and stores in connection with this division of the asylum is in an advanced state of progress. A new fire-main is being laid down, and underground tanks provided for the better security of the buildings and their inmates from injury by fire.

The above works have been carried out under the direction of Mr. W. H. Byrne, of Dublin.

## Portrane.

PORTRANE ASYLUM. —The demesne and lands of Portrane, containing 469 statute acres, situated about twelve miles north of Dublin, were purchased in 1892.

The old residence was fitted up and has been occupied by patients since the property was acquired; and, to meet the pressing want of accommodation for patients in the Richmond District, four blocks of temporary buildings, which provide accommodation for 400 patients, have been erected adjoining Portrane house. Kitchen, kitchen offices, and dining-rooms have been provided in connection with these blocks, and also a Chapel for Roman Catholics: the wards are heated in a satisfactory manner, one on the "Plenum" system and the others by hot-water circulating in pipes and radiators under low pressure; they are lighted with acetylene gas and are provided with an abundant water supply, which is pumped up from the Newtown Bridge Reservoir and springs.

The contract for the builder's work of the permanent buildings was perfected in August, 1896—the works were then commenced, and considerable progress has been made with them. Contracts have since then been entered into for the heating and ventilation, hot-water service, laundry fittings, plumbing, drainage, and electric light installation.

The progress made with the works is briefly as follows:—The male and female chronic blocks are complete with the exception of the wood block floors and some plastering; the laundry is complete with the exception of the floors, and the machinery has been erected; the boiler house and chimney-stack have been built, and three boilers delivered on the ground; the administrative offices and the attendants' and nurses' blocks have been built and roofed; the female infirmary has been built and roofed, and the male infirmary is built to the level of the first floor; the recent and acute block for females is built and roofed; the



bathroom for females is almost complete, and considerable progress has been made with the sub-ways and corridors; the Roman Catholic Chapel is completed with the exception of the flooring; the heating of the male and female chronic blocks is almost complete; the drainage out-fall is in progress. The rain-water drains in connection with the female chronic block are finished, and the internal plumbing in this block is rapidly approaching completion. The laying of the water mains round the building is also in progress, the farm offices comprising hay-barn, cow-sheds, stable, piggeries and steward's dwelling-house have been completed.

The works at this asylum have been designed and are being carried out under the direction of Mr. G. C. Ashlin, of Dublin.

**SLIGO ASYLUM.**—Considerable progress has been made with the extensive works for remodelling and improving this asylum, which were commenced in 1896. The works referred to are as follow — The building of two dining-halls, one for males and the other for females, and also an attendants' dining hall; the construction of covered passages at the rear of the main building for the purpose of forming direct communication between each ward and the dining-hall and executive offices; the addition of a new block to the infirmary on the male side, and of sanitary annexes and bath-rooms for each ward; the improvement of the kitchen and enlargement of the laundry, and provision of suitable machinery and appliances for both; the building of additions to the stores and workshops; the conversion of the old dining-hall into a Chapel, and the old Chapel into rooms for nurses; the remodelling of the interior of the buildings by removing walls and adding spaces occupied as corridors and passages to day-rooms and dormitories—thus increasing the accommodation at a moderate cost, and improving the aspect and ventilation. An improved system of drainage and suitable appliances for heating and ventilating the buildings have also been provided.

The remodelling of this asylum has been designed and is being carried out under the direction of Sir Thomas Deane and Son, of Dublin.

**WATERFORD ASYLUM.**—Two wings with a southern aspect have been added to this asylum, one for males and the other for females. These buildings include day-room and dormitory accommodation for 120 patients; they are provided with very complete bath-rooms and sanitary appliances, and are connected by corridors with the executive offices, and heated by hot-water circulating in pipes under low pressure, with ample provision for ventilation. Extensive workshops have been provided in connection with the wing on the male side and work-rooms with that on the female side. Farm buildings suitable for the increased size of the farm recently added to this asylum have been built, with stable offices and coach house. A boiler-house with chimney-stack and coal store have been erected, and boilers supplied sufficient for the work of the institution; a mortuary has been built, and the Roman Catholic Chapel has been enlarged; the kitchen and kitchen offices, the stores and laundry have been remodelled and enlarged and have been fitted with modern appliances of the most approved type. A new dining-hall, sufficient to accommodate all patients in the asylum, has been built, and is connected by suitable corridors with the various wards and offices; the sanitary arrangements and drainage in connection with the old buildings have been remodelled, and new bath-rooms provided; a new entrance has been formed to the stores and executive offices, and

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.

the traffic of carts and other vehicles is thus as far as practicable diverted from the grounds on the southern side of the asylum which are utilized for the recreation of the patients.

The works at this asylum have been designed and are being carried out under the direction of Mr. James Otway, of Waterford,

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

General  
observations.

The foregoing statement shows that, in addition to the actual increase of accommodation, thirteen of the asylums have been remodelled throughout. In these cases improved drainage, sanitary annexes and appliances have been provided; and extensive alterations or additions made in the kitchens, stores, laundries, and administrative offices. Efficient means have been adopted for heating and ventilating the buildings, and, where necessary, improved water supplies, fire mains, and appliances have been provided; modern machinery has been supplied in every case for laundries, kitchens, bakeries, &c., and all new buildings have been fully equipped with suitable fittings and furniture.

In seven of the remaining nine asylums large works of a similar character, though not so extensive, have been carried out, but in the other two (Belfast and Ennis), no important work has been executed. In addition to the twenty-two institutions which were in occupation previous to 1895, a new asylum has been erected at Antrim, and another is in an advanced state of progress at Portrane, for the Richmond district, while plans for new asylums at Belfast and Londonderry have been prepared.

The necessity for executing these extensive works in the remodelling and enlargement of existing, or provision of new asylums has arisen, not only in consequence of the rapid increase in the number of the insane poor, but also with the view of conforming to modern ideas as to the proper treatment of this class.

As the Board of Control has ceased to exist, it is desirable to state the general course of procedure adopted in carrying out works, which was as follows:—

When the enlargement or improvement of an asylum was decided on, a plan and estimate for the work was prepared by the Asylum Architect, who was generally nominated or appointed by the Board of Governors, subject to the approval of the Board of Control. In addition to the general approval of the plans and estimates by the Governors and the Board of Control it was necessary to obtain the authority of the Lord Lieutenant in Council for the expenditure, and when that, after due inquiry, was given, the funds required were procured by loan from Her Majesty's Treasury through the Commissioners of Public Works repayable by the respective districts by half-yearly instalments now extending in most cases over a period of fifty years.

Tenders for the works were invited in open competition, with the exception of supplies of special appliances or machinery, for which it was considered desirable to limit the competition to firms

of specialists of repute for such works. The works have been in all cases carried out under the direction of the Asylum Architect, assisted by a Clerk of Works—subject, however, to the general supervision of the Board of Control. That Board was particularly fortunate in securing as its Consulting Architect, Mr. S. Ussher Roberts, C.B., formerly one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland.

DISTRICT  
ASYLUMS.  
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In carrying out the works the Board endeavoured to secure the services of architects of high standing in their profession, and we feel satisfied that the works which have been executed will bear favourable comparison as to design, arrangement, and stability of construction with any of a similar character executed in this country.

## STAFF.

During the year, Dr. Samuel Graham, who had been Assistant Medical Officer in the Belfast Asylum since 1887, and had, for some years been in charge of the Purdysburn Auxiliary, was appointed Resident Medical Superintendent of the new asylum at Antrim. Staff.

Dr. R. P. Gelston, who had served for fourteen years as Resident Medical Superintendent of the Ennis Asylum, and had previously been for almost fourteen years Assistant Medical Officer in the Clonmel Asylum, retired on a superannuation allowance in March of the present year, in consequence of ill-health, which followed a blow he received from a patient while in the discharge of his duty.

## THE STATE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

CRIMINAL  
ASYLUM.  
—

The condition of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum continues to be satisfactory.

The Departmental Committee referred to in last year's report made several recommendations with regard to the want of accommodation for acute cases; the insufficient number of single rooms; the absence of any system of heating the wards; and the deficiency of laundry machinery. Steps have been taken to carry out some of their recommendations, and contracts have already been entered into for the heating of the wards and the remodelling of the laundry. The work of raising the boundary wall was continued. Accommodation, &c.

The following changes have taken place amongst the inmates of the institution during the year:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on 1st January, 1898, . . .	150	20	170
Admitted during the Year 1898, . . .	17	2	19
Total under treatment during Year, .	167	22	189
Discharged recovered, . . .	8	1	9
„ improved, . . .	7	—	7
„ unimproved, . . .	1	—	1
Died, . . .	3	—	3
Escaped, . . .	—	—	—
Remaining on 1st January, 1899, . . .	148	21	169

The number under detention remains practically the same, as accumulation has been prevented by transferring a number of suitable cases to the asylums of their respective districts.

Of the admissions 11 were found insane on arraignment; 3 were acquitted on the ground of insanity, or a verdict of guilty, but insane was returned, and these 14 were ordered to be detained during Your Excellency's pleasure; and 5 were convicts transferred from Prisons on becoming insane.

Of the discharges it will be seen from Table V. (Appendix B) that 5 were sent back to Prison; 4 were handed over to the care of friends, and 8 were transferred to the asylums of their native districts.

No casualties. There was no suicide, escape, or serious casualty during the year.

Staff. The only change in the staff was the resignation of the Presbyterian Chaplaincy by the Rev. George Hanson, who was succeeded by the Rev. James Snowden.

According to the report of the Resident Physician and Governor, the conduct of the staff during the year was extremely good, and no vacancies occurred amongst the attendants.

The inmates remaining on the 31st December were classified as follow :—

CRIMINAL  
ASYLUM.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading.	83	15	98
Acquitted on the ground of insanity, or special verdict of guilty but insane, . . . . .	34	4	38
Certified to be insane while undergoing sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude, . . . . .	31	2	33
Total, . . . . .	148	21	169

The statistics relating to the Asylum, together with the annual report of the Resident Physician and Governor, and our report on the inspection of the institution will be found in Appendix B.

## PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND IN IRISH WORKHOUSES.

On the 1st January, 1899, the number of pauper lunatics in Irish Workhouses (exclusive of those maintained under the 9th sec. of the Act 38 and 39 Viet., cap. 67, who are included in the population of the District Asylums), was 4,039, viz.:—1,674 males and 2,365 females.

WORKHOUSES.  
Statistics.

On the 1st January, 1898, the numbers were:—males, 1,657; females, 2,373; total, 4,030—showing the very small total increase of 9 during the year.

The number in each of the Unions throughout Ireland is shown in Appendix D, which also includes 129 lunatics maintained by contract with Committees of District Asylums under the section above referred to.

The following Table shows the number of lunatics and idiots resident in Workhouses on the 1st January of each year since 1889. From these figures it will be seen that the numbers have varied from time to time: in 1893 the maximum was reached;

WORKHOUSES. in 1897 they had considerably decreased, but they have since then been increasing.

YEAR.	Number of Lunatics and Idiots resident on 1st January in Irish Workhouses.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1889, . . . .	1,533	2,374	3,907
1890, . . . .	1,509	2,428	4,038
1891, . . . .	1,505	2,385	3,891
1892, . . . .	1,526	2,524	4,180
1893, . . . .	1,791	2,407	4,198
1894, . . . .	1,718	2,325	4,044
1895, . . . .	1,685	2,350	4,076
1896, . . . .	1,724	2,388	4,112
1897, . . . .	1,636	2,356	3,992
1898, . . . .	1,657	2,573	4,030
1899, . . . .	1,674	2,365	4,039

Care and treatment of the feeble-minded.

The care of the feeble-minded is now occupying public attention in many countries. In England, Scotland, America, Germany, and Belgium, the problem of how best to provide for the wants of these helpless classes has given rise to much discussion, and already in some of the countries named, practical steps have been taken to provide colonies in which are located imbeciles and epileptics. In Ireland the necessity for some better provision for these classes has long been felt, but no practical steps were taken to deal with their wants pending legislation on the subject.

From year to year we have called attention to the unsatisfactory arrangements for the care of the insane in Workhouses—the insufficient and unsuitable accommodation; the want of proper attendants; the deficient means of employment; and the absence of any form of amusement and of all those surroundings which tend to soothe and comfort the insane.

Provision has, however, now been made by the Local Government (Ireland) Act of 1898 for the better care of the chronic insane and imbeciles. Under the 76th section of that Act the Council for a County may, either by the exercise of their powers under the Act, or by taking over for the purpose any Workhouse or other suitable building in possession of the Guardians, provide an auxiliary lunatic asylum for the reception of chronic lunatics who, not being dangerous to themselves or others, are certified by the Resident Medical Superintendent of an Asylum of such Council not to require special care and treatment in a fully equipped lunatic asylum. Such Auxiliary Asylum may be either a department of the existing District Asylum or a separate Asylum. The classes for which these Auxiliary Asylums are intended will include not only the imbeciles and inmates of the

Legislation.

lunatic wards of Workhouses, but also some of the chronic and harmless insane in the District Asylums; so that, in many districts, the number for whom accommodation will be required in the Auxiliary Asylums will be considerable. In carrying out the provisions of the section it is of importance that the acquisition of sufficient land for the employment, exercise, and amusement of the number to be ultimately accommodated should not be lost sight of. This must prove a difficulty in taking over Workhouses for the purpose, as they are generally situated in or close to country towns, where little, if any, additional land is available.

Towards the maintenance of the insane accommodated in the Auxiliary Asylums established under the section, a grant not exceeding two shillings a week may be paid out of the Local Taxation Account in respect of each patient.

The following Table shows the number of the insane boarded out in Workhouses under the 9th section of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, under contract between the Committees of their respective asylums and the Poor Law Guardians:—

Operation of  
38 & 39 Vic.,  
cap. 67, sec. 9.

Contracting Asylum.	Workhouse.	Number of Patients maintained on 31st December, 1898.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Belfast, . . .	Ballymena, . . .	56	56	112
Ennis, . . .	Ennis, . . .	11	—	11
Londonderry, . . .	Londonderry, . . .	2	—	2
	Limavady, . . .	—	4	4
Total, . . .	. . .	69	60	129

In any district where an Auxiliary Asylum is established under the 76th section of the Local Government Act, the above section, under which contracts are made between Committees of Asylums and Poor Law Guardians, will cease to apply as respects that district.

Our reports on the lunatic wards of some of the Workhouses visited by us during the year will be found in Appendix F.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

*Inspectors of Lunatics.*

THE REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND)  
ON  
THE HOUSES LICENSED UNDER 5 AND 6 VIC., CAP. 123,  
AND LUNATIC HOSPITALS,  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1898.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY, EARL  
CADOGAN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND,  
AND

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE EDWARD, BARON  
ASHBOURNE,

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

**PRIVATE  
ASYLUMS.**

The 35th section of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 123, requires the Inspectors General of Prisons, as Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, to report annually to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lord Chancellor, on the state and condition of the Private Asylums. This duty was transferred to the Inspectors of Lunatics by the 23rd section of the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 107. Your Lordship, as Lord Chancellor, has signified Your approval that our report under that section dealing with the state and condition of the several houses licensed under the Private Asylums Act, and the care of the patients therein, shall be accepted as a fulfilment of the requirements just referred to. We have therefore the honour of addressing this portion of our report, together with Appendix C, and the latter part of Appendix F, to both Your Excellency and Your Lordship.

**Classification**

In Ireland accommodation for the insane who are able to contribute towards their maintenance is provided:—

- (1.) In licensed houses, of which there are thirteen.
- (2.) In establishments, which may be denominated lunatic hospitals. These establishments are not kept for profit, and were originally endowed by private individuals. Of these there are four, viz.:—St. Patrick's Hospital (Dean Swift's); Bloomfield (the Friend's Retreat); the Stewart Institution; and St. Vincent's (Fairview).
- (3.) A certain number of private patients who are able to contribute only small sums towards their maintenance are received into District Asylums.



The number of hospitals and licensed houses continues unchanged.

PRIVATE  
ASYLUMS.

The accommodation for patients belonging to the opulent classes of the community would appear to be sufficient. The number of these patients in Ireland is small, and provision is always certain to be made for the accommodation and treatment of the wealthy; but, as we have frequently pointed out in previous reports, there is great need of provision to meet the requirements of those who are able to pay little, if anything, more than the cost of their maintenance. Private asylums, *i.e.*, houses kept for profit, for the accommodation of such patients, must be viewed as unsatisfactory, because it is evident that if a fair profit is to be made the patients cannot be liberally dealt with at very low rates. Many persons of this class receive treatment in the District Asylums, but this is unfair, both to the other inmates and the taxpayers.

Accommodation for persons of limited means.

To the taxpayers it is unfair, as it takes up accommodation provided at a considerable cost for the poor. There is also a disposition on the part of the relatives to escape as far as possible from the burden of contributing towards the support of lunatics in institutions supported by the public rates. It is unfair to the other patients, as there must be a tendency, almost unconsciously, on the part of the asylum officials to give more attention to the paying than to the pauper patients. We have frequently called attention to the great want of legislation on the subject, but this want has now been met by the Local Government Act passed last session. The 9th section of that Act (sub-section 6) empowers the Asylum Committees of County Councils to make regulations respecting the conditions as to payment and accommodation under which private patients may be admitted into and detained in District Asylums. Similar power is given in the English Lunacy Act of 1890 to provide asylum accommodation for private patients, either separately or with the pauper patients; and under that Act excellent accommodation has already been provided in separate buildings in connection with many English County Asylums—the rate of payment averaging about £1 per week.

In framing regulations for the accommodation of private patients in District Asylums, the following principles should be kept in view:—

1st.—Such accommodation should be provided in separate buildings, as it would be undesirable to associate the private with the non-paying patients. By keeping the two classes apart an inducement would be held out to the friends to contribute towards the support of the insane, which would not exist if the private patients were associated with the non-paying.

2nd.—The staff in charge of the private patients should be distinct from that of the ordinary patients, so as to prevent undue favouritism to the former class of inmates.

3rd.—The rate of payment should be fixed according to the class of accommodation, and should be somewhat above the cost of maintenance, so as to include a sum to cover rent or cost of buildings. It should not be so high as to be prohibitive to the class of persons for whom the accommodation is intended; but should be low enough to encourage relatives to pay for the maintenance of their insane rather than allow them to become a burden on the rates. It should be borne in mind that a large proportion of the inmates of District Asylums are drawn from classes above ordinary paupers, and therefore, if accommodation of the nature indicated were provided, it is reasonable to suppose that it would operate as an inducement to relatives, in many instances, to contribute towards the support of their insane.

## Statistics.

On 31st December, 1898, the number of patients resident in licensed houses and lunatic hospitals was 714, of whom 327 were males, and 387 females, showing an increase of 23 patients during the year.

The following changes have taken place:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number resident on the 1st January, 1898,	325	393	691
Admitted during 1898. . . . .	96	106	202
Discharged, do. . . . .	63	64	117
Died, do. . . . .	41	21	62
Escaped, do. . . . .	—	—	—
Remaining on the 1st January, 1899, .	327	387	714

Table No. I. (Appendix C) shows the gradual, but small increase which has taken place in the number of patients in these institutions since 1880—an increase of only 92 in eighteen years.

Having regard to the low death-rate, such an increase cannot be considered any proof of the growth of insanity amongst the opulent.

During the past year the first admissions have increased by 12, while the re-admissions have decreased by 17.

We think it our duty in reporting on these private institutions in this country to draw attention to the immunity which they have hitherto enjoyed from serious accidents, suicides, deaths from misadventure, and outbreaks of contagious disease, as well as the low death-rate in them generally.

The following Table shows the admissions each year since 1880, distinguishing cases of first attack from relapsed cases :—

PRIVATE  
ASYLUMS.  
—  
Admissions.

YEARS.	First Admission.	Not First Admission.	Total Admitted.
1880. . . . .	130	36	166
1881. . . . .	122	23	145
1882. . . . .	127	46	173
1883. . . . .	103	32	135
1884. . . . .	126	35	162
1885. . . . .	136	36	172
1886. . . . .	101	40	141
1887. . . . .	139	45	184
1888. . . . .	103	38	141
1889. . . . .	129	35	165
1890. . . . .	118	29	147
1891. . . . .	123	35	158
1892. . . . .	115	45	160
1893. . . . .	122	38	160
1894. . . . .	123	39	162
1895. . . . .	137	41	178
1896. . . . .	134	60	194
1897. . . . .	148	59	207
1898. . . . .	160	42	202

The statistics relating to these institutions will be found in Appendix C, and our inspection reports on them in Appendix F.

The following are our remarks on each, so far as they appear to call for particular notice :—

**ARMAGH RETREAT.**—Special attention was called to the want of an attendant to take charge, during the night, of the male patients, some of whom are restless and excited. This important safeguard for the insane has since been provided. Armagh Retreat.

**BELMONT PARK.**—A change has taken place in the management of this institution. The Rev. W. J. Becker, who for many years acted as Superintendent, has been succeeded by the Rev. J. V. Murphy, to whom the licence has been transferred. Belmont Park.

**COURSE LODGE.**—We have felt constrained to express dissatisfaction with some matters affecting the care and treatment of the ladies in this licensed house. During the year we were obliged to call attention to the inadequate dayroom accommodation, and the want of a diningroom, and we had also to express dissatisfaction with the dinner which we saw prepared for the ladies. We impressed on the proprietors the absolute necessity of improving the structural and general condition of their establishment. Course Lodge.

**ELM LAWN.**—No change has taken place in this establishment, which still continues to afford a comfortable home for a small number of ladies. Elm Lawn.

PRIVATE  
ASYLUMSFarnham  
House and  
Maryville.

**FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE.**—Attention was called to the dayroom for the more troublesome ladies, which was considered too small; and to the want of a distinct night staff. This establishment is about to pass into the hands of a new proprietor, and it is to be hoped that these and other requirements—to which we have frequently called attention—will be taken in hands without delay.

Hampstead  
and Highfield.

**HAMPSTEAD AND HIGHFIELD.**—These licensed houses were found in their usual good order, and the patients carefully and judiciously treated. We regret to have to record the death, during the present year, of one of the proprietors, Dr. John Eustace, who for so many years superintended the establishment.

Hartfield and  
Verville.

**HARTFIELD AND VERVILLE.**—Attention was called to the number of cases of alcoholic excess coming in as voluntary boarders to Hartfield. These cases were kept as long or as short a time as they wished, but no report of their admission or discharge was made to this office, and no record was kept of their residence. This practice, in our opinion, left room for very serious abuses, and has, we believe, been discontinued. At Verville the day-rooms were found to be overcrowded. Additional rooms are, however, in course of construction.

Lindville.

**LINDVILLE.**—Since this establishment has passed into the hands of Dr. and Mrs. Cecil Osburne, various structural alterations and improvements have been carried out. New sitting-rooms; a smokingroom; diningroom; bathroom; and lavatories have been provided. The whole house has been newly furnished and decorated, and the accommodation provided is in accordance with the most modern principles, while the patients appear to receive kindly and judicious treatment.

House of St.  
John of God.

**HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD.**—Various additions, alterations, and improvements—including new sittingrooms, diningrooms, kitchen, and entertainment-room—have been carried out in this establishment, which is now licensed to receive 95 males. The Rev. Eugene Picard has been succeeded as Prior by the Rev. Edward Sur.

Bloomfield.

**BLOOMFIELD.**—Attention was called during the year to certain improvements required in the male wards. The sanitary arrangements also would require to be modernised, and the ventilation in some parts of the Institution might be improved.

St. Patrick's  
Hospital.

**ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.**—After many delays an estate and country mansion have been purchased in connection with this historic institution. This estate is near the village of Lucan, about seven miles from Dublin. The mansion is beautifully situated in a well wooded demesne on the banks of the Liffey, and provides an excellent sanatorium for the treatment of mental disease. Dr. Molony has been transferred to the new establish-

ment, and has been succeeded at St. Patrick's by Dr. Leeper. The old establishment stands in need of many alterations and improvements in order to enable it to take its place amongst modern Institutions for the insane.

PRIVATE  
ASYLUM.St. Patrick's  
Hospital.

ST. VINCENT'S.—Additions to this institution are still in contemplation. These additions will comprise a block to be built in the centre, containing sittingrooms for the more troublesome patients. This will add greatly to the comfort of the patients, as additional dayroom accommodation for acute cases is urgently required. The institution now contains over 100 ladies. During the past year it has lost, by the death of Dr. Thomas FitzPatrick, of Dublin, its founder and patron. We may be allowed to pay our tribute to the memory of one to whose charity and untiring energy in good works this Hospital will be a lasting memorial.

St. Vincent's.

THE STEWART INSTITUTION.—A change has taken place in the management of this institution owing to the death of Dr. Pim, who for so many years acted as Superintendent. He has been succeeded by Dr. Rainsford, who previously acted as Assistant Medical Officer at the Bristol Borough Asylum. The accommodation for private patients has been improved by additional furniture and brighter surroundings, and that for the imbecile children has been enlarged. The patients supported by Government have now been reduced to one man and one woman.

Stewart  
Institution.

## VOLUNTARY BOARDERS.

A number of voluntary boarders continue to reside in some of these institutions, but we have in all cases coming under our cognisance, as far as possible, enforced conditions regarding their residence similar to those observed in England, as set forth in last year's report.

Voluntary  
Boarders.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's and Your Lordship's  
Obedient Servants,

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,  
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

*Inspectors of Lunatics.*

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of Lunatics under care in Ireland on the 31st December of each Year from 1880 to 1898.

Years	District Asylums.			Central Asylum, Dundrum.			Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane.*			Workhouses,†			Prisons.			Singles, Chancery Patients in Unlicensed Private Houses,†			Total.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
1880.	4,683	3,882	8,565	140	57	197	528	365	893	1,414	2,089	3,513	2	1	3	—	—	—	6,477	5,546
1881.	4,860	4,118	8,978	144	59	203	528	367	895	1,380	2,100	3,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,623	6,704
1882.	5,025	4,349	9,374	144	59	203	524	368	892	1,380	2,150	3,530	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,810	6,894
1883.	5,106	4,346	9,452	139	52	191	547	389	936	1,428	2,208	3,636	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,039	6,971
1884.	5,232	4,265	9,497	146	52	198	544	395	939	1,457	2,218	3,675	1	—	1	—	—	—	7,170	7,058
1885.	5,403	4,470	9,873	144	59	203	543	389	932	1,488	2,162	3,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,357	7,080
1886.	5,492	4,264	9,756	139	52	191	523	369	892	1,471	2,167	3,638	1	—	1	—	—	—	7,237	7,253
1887.	5,754	4,765	10,519	140	59	203	529	366	895	1,501	2,258	3,759	1	—	1	—	—	—	7,618	7,482
1888.	5,888	4,937	10,825	140	58	198	526	351	877	1,533	2,274	3,807	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,881	7,790
1889.	5,037	5,143	11,180	146	50	196	559	373	932	1,680	2,438	4,118	—	1	1	—	—	—	8,643	7,983
1890.	5,194	5,251	11,445	160	56	216	583	368	951	1,688	2,356	3,944	3	—	3	—	—	—	8,145	8,068
1891.	5,589	5,274	11,723	126	19	145	586	355	941	1,768	2,524	4,292	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,408	8,283
1892.	5,801	5,222	11,023	178	31	209	575	369	944	1,791	2,497	4,288	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,705	8,419
1893.	5,518	5,416	11,434	189	36	225	581	361	942	1,718	2,226	4,044	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,947	8,829
1894.	5,032	5,789	11,771	140	31	171	593	352	945	1,886	2,299	4,076	—	1	1	—	—	—	9,121	8,934
1895.	5,787	5,065	11,725	140	38	178	596	355	951	1,794	2,388	4,112	1	—	1	47	29	86	9,304	9,182
1896.	5,980	5,361	11,341	146	39	185	518	358	876	1,636	2,386	3,992	—	—	—	65	47	92	9,034	9,143
1897.	5,545	5,553	11,098	150	30	180	525	348	873	1,657	2,272	4,000	1	2	3	49	49	98	10,127	9,488
1898.	5,328	5,560	11,259	146	31	177	527	357	884	1,474	2,203	4,029	3	—	3	48	42	90	10,322	9,782
1899.	5,328	5,560	11,259	146	31	177	527	357	884	1,474	2,203	4,029	3	—	3	48	42	90	10,322	9,782

\* Patients of a gradually diminishing number (vide Table III.) of Government Patients<sup>1</sup> located in the Stewart Institution.

† The numbers under this heading are exclusive of certain patients located (under sec. 9 of 36 & 39 Vic., c. 47) in Workhouses, but who belong to and are included in the population of the 10th Asylums.

‡ These cases were not included prior to 1890.

TABLE II.—Showing admissions to District and Private Asylums in each of the years from 1881 to 1898.

YEARS.	DISTRICT ASYLUMS.			PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881, . . .	1,306	1,196	2,502	61	84	145
1882, . . .	1,487	1,208	2,645	89	84	173
1883, . . .	1,455	1,249	2,704	58	77	135
1884, . . .	1,519	1,217	2,736	76	86	162
1885, . . .	1,476	1,374	2,850	91	81	172
1886, . . .	1,581	1,215	2,746	69	72	141
1887, . . .	1,558	1,305	2,863	85	102	187
1888, . . .	1,513	1,308	2,821	75	71	146
1889, . . .	1,491	1,465	2,956	86	79	165
1890, . . .	1,648	1,452	3,096	77	70	147
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions during the 10 YEARS from 1881-1890.	1,493	1,299	2,792	77	80	157
1891, . . .	1,658	1,352	3,010	92	75	167
1892, . . .	1,733	1,448	3,181	81	79	160
1893, . . .	1,785	1,472	3,207	77	83	160
1894, . . .	1,726	1,503	3,229	91	71	162
1895, . . .	1,754	1,462	3,216	97	81	178
1896, . . .	1,815	1,514	3,329	104	90	194
1897, . . .	1,796	1,489	3,285	102	105	207
1898, . . .	1,877	1,592	3,469	96	106	202

TABLE III.—Showing the number of "Government Patients" in the Stewart Institution on the 31st December of each year, from 1880 to 1898.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880, . . .	4	16	20	1890, . . .	1	5	6
1881, . . .	4	14	18	1891, . . .	1	4	5
1882, . . .	4	12	16	1892, . . .	1	4	5
1883, . . .	5	9	12	1893, . . .	1	4	5
1884, . . .	5	9	12	1894, . . .	1	3	4
1885, . . .	5	6	9	1895, . . .	1	3	4
1886, . . .	5	6	9	1896, . . .	1	3	4
1887, . . .	5	5	8	1897, . . .	1	2	3
1888, . . .	5	5	8	1898, . . .	1	1	2
1889, . . .	5	5	7				





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APPENDICES.

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Page	Article Title	Author(s)
1	Editorial	
2	Editorial	
3	Editorial	
4	Editorial	
5	Editorial	
6	Editorial	
7	Editorial	
8	Editorial	
9	Editorial	
10	Editorial	
11	Editorial	
12	Editorial	
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98	Editorial	
99	Editorial	
100	Editorial	



TABLE II.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1897, and also the Number remaining on 31st December, 1898, together with the Daily Average Number resident during the Year 1898.

ASYLUMS.	Counties comprised in present Districts.	Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1897.			NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING ON 31st DECEMBER, 1898.			Daily Average Number resident during 1898.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . .	Armagh, . .	241	243	484	238	257	495	237	249	486
Ballinastee, .	{ Galway, Co. and Town, Roscommon, }	618	394	1,012	651	435	1,086	641	436	1,067
Belfast, . .	{ Antrim, . . } { Belfast City, } { Carrickfergus Town, }	556	416	972	563	448	1,011	565	432	997
Carlow, . .	{ Carlow, . . } { Kildare, . . }	198	186	384	192	164	356	196	156	351
Castletbar, . .	Mayo, . .	313	293	606	328	298	626	332	211	543
Clonmel, . .	Tipperary, . .	345	338	683	363	362	725	368	349	717
Cork, . .	Cork, Co. and City.	721	665	1,386	766	694	1,460	748	689	1,437
Downpatrick, .	Down, . .	389	262	651	396	267	663	393	268	661
Ennis, . .	Clare, . .	204	148	351	203	173	376	207	170	377
Enniscorthy, .	Wexford, . .	236	188	424	239	182	421	247	181	428
Kilkenny, . .	Kilkenny, Co. and City.	267	195	462	216	210	426	214	208	421
Killarney, . .	Kerry, . .	371	253	624	274	231	505	274	240	514
Lettickenny, .	Donegal, . .	327	189	516	348	184	532	337	172	509
Limerick, . .	Limerick, Co. and City.	298	299	597	316	312	628	307	303	610
Londonderry, .	Londonderry, Co. and City.	244	218	462	243	223	466	248	216	463
Maryborough, .	King's and Queen's.	240	208	448	247	210	457	244	207	451
Monaghan, . .	{ Monaghan, } { Cavan, . . }	498	320	818	420	340	760	411	345	756
Mullingar, . .	{ Longford, } { Meath, . . }	420	312	732	447	328	775	451	337	788
	{ Westmeath, }									
Omagh, . .	{ Fermanagh, } { Tyrone, . . }	207	200	407	224	226	450	212	222	434
Richmond, . .	{ Dublin, Co. and City, Wicklow, } { Louth, . . }	944	937	1,881	1,067	1,010	2,077	987	971	1,958
	{ Drogheda Town, }									
Sligo, . .	{ Leitrim, . . } { Sligo, . . }	329	220	549	378	236	614	355	240	595
Waterford, . .	Waterford, Co. and City.	223	198	421	228	218	446	227	212	439
Total, . .		7,945	6,353	14,298	8,353	6,366	14,719	8,162	6,327	14,489

NOTE.—The figures in this, and the following Tables of Appendix A include, in the cases of Belfast, Ennis, and Londonderry, Patients maintained in Workhouses under the 34th sec. of the Act 28 and 39 Vic., c. 47.

TABLE III.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of  
and also the Number remaining

ASYLUM.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.								
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			Total Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved and Incurably doubtful.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . . .	25	26	71	12	12	25	48	48	96	26	21	47	9	2	11	—	—	—
Ballinasloe, . . .	89	81	170	31	20	51	120	101	221	56	60	116	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast, . . . .	115	100	215	40	34	74	155	134	289	46	49	95	20	17	37	1	2	3
Carlisle, . . . .	34	26	60	11	11	22	45	37	82	23	18	41	10	11	21	1	—	1
Castlebar, . . . .	70	42	112	7	1	8	77	43	120	20	19	39	5	4	9	1	1	2
Clonmel, . . . .	53	38	91	12	17	29	66	55	121	35	24	59	2	2	4	—	—	—
Cork, . . . . .	121	101	222	24	20	44	145	121	266	72	42	114	10	10	20	8	3	11
Downpatrick, . . .	42	48	91	14	21	35	57	69	126	14	24	38	8	13	21	2	—	2
Ennis, . . . . .	36	29	65	37	32	69	73	61	134	19	19	38	4	3	7	30	22	52
Enniscorthy, . . .	23	20	43	14	17	31	37	37	74	21	21	42	—	10	10	1	—	1
Kilkenny, . . . .	20	32	52	5	5	10	25	37	72	9	9	18	4	2	6	—	—	—
Kilbarney, . . . .	58	48	106	27	9	36	85	57	142	69	39	108	7	4	11	1	—	1
Letterkenny, . . .	70	58	128	23	11	34	93	69	162	44	12	56	8	8	16	—	—	—
Limerick, . . . .	53	58	101	10	14	24	63	67	130	21	27	48	4	2	6	—	1	1
Londonderry, . . .	26	33	59	9	5	14	45	38	83	12	10	22	4	3	7	—	1	1
Maryborough, . . .	42	34	76	12	12	24	54	46	100	26	26	52	—	6	6	—	—	—
Monaghan, . . . .	61	49	110	23	21	44	84	70	154	38	30	68	5	1	6	1	1	2
Mullingar, . . . .	64	57	121	20	17	37	84	64	148	31	25	56	4	—	4	7	11	—
Omagh, . . . . .	73	64	137	22	21	43	95	75	171	40	25	65	7	1	8	—	—	—
Richmond, . . . .	212	210	422	32	29	61	244	239	483	71	57	128	19	24	43	2	2	4
Sligo, . . . . .	67	42	109	26	17	43	93	89	182	18	20	38	17	8	25	2	2	4
Waterford, . . . .	42	40	82	7	15	22	49	55	104	15	17	32	9	4	13	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	1,487	1,322	2,809	432	371	803	1,877	1,593	3,470	714	563	1,277	111	135	246	36	44	109

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year 1898,  
at the close thereof.

			DEATHS.												Escapes.			Number of Patients remaining on 31st Dec. 1898.			ASYLUM.
Total Discharged.			Ordinary.			By Accident.			By Suicide.			Total Deaths.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
26	23	49	18	11	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	11	27	1	-	1	238	217	455	Armagh.
66	40	106	29	20	49	1	-	1	1	-	1	31	20	51	-	-	-	631	433	1,064	Ballinacree.
70	68	138	43	34	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	34	79	2	-	2	853	648	1,501	Belfast.
24	29	53	14	9	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	9	23	-	-	-	192	154	346	Carlow.
30	24	54	16	14	30	1	-	1	-	-	-	16	14	30	-	-	-	338	208	546	Castlebar.
27	26	53	21	16	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	16	37	-	-	-	263	252	515	Clonmel.
99	85	184	49	37	86	-	-	-	1	-	1	50	37	87	-	-	-	766	694	1,460	Cork.
25	27	52	26	27	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	27	53	-	-	-	286	267	553	Downpatrick.
53	45	98	13	8	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	21	-	-	-	200	173	373	Ennis.
72	31	103	30	12	42	1	-	1	-	-	-	31	12	43	1	-	1	339	182	521	Enniscorthy.
12	11	23	12	11	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11	23	-	-	-	319	210	529	Kilkenny.
67	33	100	24	29	53	1	-	1	-	-	-	25	29	54	-	-	-	274	231	505	Killarney.
52	21	73	22	22	44	-	-	-	1	1	2	23	22	45	-	-	-	345	184	529	Letterkenny.
52	30	82	20	22	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	22	42	-	-	-	316	213	529	Limerick.
16	14	30	28	16	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	16	44	-	-	-	343	228	571	Londonderry.
23	32	55	21	9	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	9	30	-	-	-	247	210	457	Maryborough.
42	35	77	27	27	54	-	-	-	1	1	2	27	28	55	-	-	-	420	340	760	Monaghan.
29	32	61	20	19	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	19	39	2	-	2	447	225	672	Mullingar.
65	26	91	24	42	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	42	66	-	-	-	324	268	592	Omagh.
92	84	176	40	22	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	22	82	-	-	-	1,037	1,040	2,077	Richmond.
35	30	65	18	22	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	22	40	1	-	1	378	236	614	Sligo.
31	21	52	23	14	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	14	37	-	-	-	328	218	546	Waterford.
451	744	1,195	603	383	986	4	-	4	2	2	4	470	634	1,104	8	-	8	3,323	6,956	10,279	Total.

TABLE IV.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of CASES admitted, recovered, and under treatment during the Year 1898, as compared with the Number of PERSONS admitted, recovered, and under treatment.

ASYLUMS.	ADMISSIONS.						RECOVERIES.						UNDER TREATMENT.					
	CASES.			PERSONS.			CASES.			PERSONS.			CASES.			PERSONS.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . .	48	63	111	47	67	114	16	21	37	25	30	55	259	291	550	238	250	488
Bellinasloe, . .	120	101	221	116	109	225	56	40	96	56	40	96	738	485	1,223	734	494	1,228
Belfast, . . .	156	134	290	153	131	284	49	49	98	49	49	98	831	510	1,341	679	547	1,226
Curlew, . . .	45	37	82	45	35	80	32	18	50	20	18	38	249	192	441	235	189	424
Castlebar, . . .	77	43	120	76	43	119	30	19	49	30	19	49	250	246	496	233	246	479
Clonmel, . . .	66	88	154	64	86	150	28	34	62	28	34	62	411	334	745	409	394	803
Cork, . . .	183	121	304	188	126	314	72	42	114	72	42	114	906	808	1,714	903	806	1,709
Downpatrick, . .	57	59	116	57	67	124	14	24	38	14	22	36	246	231	477	244	226	470
Ennis, . . .	63	41	104	62	39	101	19	19	38	19	18	37	219	220	439	260	219	479
Enniscorthy, . .	37	37	74	37	36	73	21	21	42	21	21	42	218	228	446	293	224	517
Kilkenny, . . .	25	37	62	25	37	62	9	9	18	9	9	18	242	232	474	242	232	474
Killarney, . . .	65	57	122	65	56	121	49	29	78	49	29	78	316	290	606	264	269	533
Lettistown, . . .	93	69	162	90	69	159	44	13	57	44	12	56	420	228	648	413	228	641
Limerick, . . .	63	67	130	63	67	130	21	27	48	21	27	48	351	366	717	311	362	721
Londonderry, . .	43	38	81	41	38	79	12	10	22	12	10	22	297	253	550	258	253	511
Maryborough, . .	54	69	123	54	67	121	26	26	52	26	26	52	294	283	577	294	283	577
Monaghan, . . .	84	70	154	81	68	149	38	26	64	38	26	64	450	400	850	480	400	880
Mullingar, . . .	84	64	148	82	64	146	31	28	59	31	28	59	316	276	592	313	276	589
Omagh, . . .	96	75	171	95	74	169	40	28	68	40	28	68	403	363	766	397	362	759
Richmond, . . .	245	249	494	242	246	488	71	57	128	70	57	127	1,189	1,185	2,374	1,183	1,178	2,361
Sligo, . . .	93	50	143	89	57	146	15	20	35	15	20	35	422	289	711	426	284	710
Waterford, . . .	49	55	104	48	55	103	15	17	32	15	17	32	273	263	536	271	263	534
Total, . . .	1897	1892	3789	1889	1867	3756	714	561	1,275	711	562	1,273	9,821	8,348	18,169	9,756	8,316	17,965



TABLE V.—Showing, for the District Asylums, the Duration of the Disease on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1898.

CLASS	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION IN FIVE CLASSES.									
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.				The Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Recovered.		Relieved, or Otherwise (not including Escapes).		Males.	Females.	Total.
FIRST CLASS :— First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission,	894	719	1,613	363	262	626	71	209	211	421
SECOND CLASS :— First Attack above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission,	248	189	434	111	68	179	21	54	74	128
THIRD CLASS :— Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission,	223	201	424	124	118	242	29	74	44	118
FOURTH CLASS :— First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months duration on Admission,	221	278	499	72	72	144	43	148	199	347
FIFTH CLASS :— Congenital, . . . . .	21	47	68	4	1	5	12	19	31	50
UNKNOWN AND INSANITY DOUBTFUL, . . . . .	83	61	144	40	23	63	21	25	46	80
Total,	1,657	1,393	3,050	714	546	1,260	267	470	516	986

TABLE VI.—Showing length of Residence in District Asylums of the Patients who were discharged Recovered during the Year 1898, and also of those who Died.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, . . . . .	18	10	28	24	48	82
From 1 to 3 months, . . . . .	205	196	401	57	29	86
" 3 " 6 " . . . . .	233	195	428	45	37	82
" 6 " 9 " . . . . .	98	63	161	28	21	49
" 9 " 12 " . . . . .	59	45	104	25	20	45
" 1 " 2 years, . . . . .	46	70	116	69	61	130
" 1 " 3 " . . . . .	19	29	48	20	51	71
" 3 " 5 " . . . . .	15	13	28	61	71	132
" 5 " 7 " . . . . .	2	5	7	30	41	71
" 7 " 10 " . . . . .	3	4	7	44	54	98
" 10 " 12 " . . . . .	8	2	10	26	17	43
" 12 " 15 " . . . . .	2	2	4	16	17	33
" 15 " 20 " . . . . .	—	1	1	30	25	55
" 20 " 25 " . . . . .	1	—	1	20	16	36
" 25 " 30 " . . . . .	—	—	—	19	13	32
" 30 " 35 " . . . . .	—	—	—	10	4	14
" 35 " 40 " . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	2
Upwards of 40 " . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	714	605	1,319	870	885	1,755

TABLE VII.—Showing for each District Asylum the Percentage of Recoveries on the Admissions, and also the Percentage of Deaths on the Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1898.

ASYLUMS.	Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . . . .	54.2	43.7	43.0	6.3	4.4	5.3
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	46.7	38.6	42.4	4.3	4.3	4.3
Belfast, . . . . .	34.6	36.6	35.9	8.9	7.9	7.9
Carlow, . . . . .	51.1	48.6	50.0	7.2	5.8	6.5
Castlebar, . . . . .	20.0	44.2	40.8	5.0	6.6	5.6
Clonmel, . . . . .	37.9	43.6	40.5	5.9	4.6	5.2
Cork, . . . . .	38.9	34.7	37.2	6.7	8.3	7.4
Downpatrick, . . . . .	34.6	34.3	30.2	3.9	10.1	9.4
Ennis, . . . . .	36.2	31.1	33.6	6.3	4.7	5.6
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	56.8	56.8	56.8	12.6	6.6	10.0
Kilkenny, . . . . .	28.7	24.3	26.0	6.1	5.4	5.8
Killarney, . . . . .	87.8	80.9	84.9	9.1	10.8	9.9
Lisferkenney, L. . . . .	47.3	18.8	36.2	6.8	13.3	9.6
Limerick, . . . . .	33.3	40.3	36.9	6.3	7.6	7.0
Londonderry, . . . . .	27.9	26.3	27.3	11.3	7.4	9.5
Maryborough, . . . . .	48.1	56.8	52.0	8.6	4.3	6.5
Monaghan, . . . . .	45.2	42.9	44.1	6.6	8.2	7.3
Mullingar, . . . . .	34.9	39.1	37.3	5.8	6.9	5.9
Omagh, . . . . .	50.9	38.3	45.7	7.7	14.7	11.1
Richmond, . . . . .	20.0	22.9	21.9	6.1	9.6	7.8
Sligo . . . . .	16.1	23.9	20.0	8.1	9.6	8.9
Waterford, . . . . .	20.6	20.9	20.8	10.1	6.6	8.4
Total, . . . . .	38.9	36.8	36.2	7.0	7.8	7.4

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Authority for the Admission of  
during the year ended

ASYLUMS.	ORDINARY CASES ADMITTED UNDER PRIVY COUNCIL RULE NO. XVIII.												Soldiers con- tributing to main- tenance admitted under Privy Council Rule No. XV.	Patients contributing to maintenance admitted under Privy Council Rule No. XXIX.			
	Admitted by Order of the Board.			Admitted as urgent by the Physicians.			Admitted by Order of the Lord Chancellor.			Admitted by Order of the Inspectors of Lunatics.							
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	12	27	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	.	.	.	8	17	22	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	
Belfast, . . . . .	2	2	4	78	102	180	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	.	13	18	31	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	
Castlebar, . . . . .	8	6	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	.	16	21	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Cork, . . . . .	.	.	.	24	23	57	.	1	1	.	.	.	7	1	.	1	
Downpatrick, . . . . .	.	.	.	25	41	65	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	
Dunfermline, . . . . .	2	.	2	17	28	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Dunfermline, . . . . .	.	.	.	18	18	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Kilkenny, . . . . .	.	.	.	5	9	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	
Killarney, . . . . .	.	.	.	5	11	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Letterkenny, . . . . .	.	.	.	8	19	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Limerick, . . . . .	.	.	.	13	29	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	.	16	18	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Maryborough, . . . . .	.	.	.	20	25	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	.	3	5	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Mullingar, . . . . .	.	.	.	5	7	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	
Omagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	5	11	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Richmond, . . . . .	1	4	5	25	51	75	1	.	1	.	1	1	5	5	6	11	
Sligo, . . . . .	1	.	1	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Waterford, . . . . .	.	1	1	22	31	53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total, . . . . .	14	15	27	135	514	849	2	1	2	.	2	2	18	9	19	19	

Patients into each District Asylum, and also the Number Admitted,  
31st December, 1898.

ADMITTED BY ORDER OF LORD LIEUTENANT.			DANGEROUS LUNATICS.			Total Admitted during Year.	ASYLUMS.								
From Central Asylum, Dundrum.	Lunatics charged with, or convicted of Offences, or detained in default of Surety to keep the Peace.		Committed by Justices under the Act 30 & 31 Vic., c. 113, sec. 16.	Admitted under the Army Act, 1861, sec. 51.											
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	24	21	55	2	.	2	48	48	96	Armagh.
.	.	.	2	3	5	112	80	192	1	.	1	120	161	321	Ballinasloe.
1	.	1	6	1	7	64	23	92	.	.	.	185	124	299	Belfast.
.	.	.	.	.	.	29	13	43	.	.	.	45	37	82	Carlow.
1	.	1	.	1	1	67	36	103	1	.	1	77	42	120	Castletbar.
1	.	1	.	.	.	49	34	83	.	.	.	66	55	121	Chonmel.
2	.	2	5	6	8	141	84	225	5	.	5	185	121	506	Cork.
.	.	.	.	.	.	31	26	57	.	.	.	57	69	126	Downpatrick.
.	.	.	.	.	.	44	23	77	.	.	.	53	61	124	Ennis.
.	.	.	1	1	2	18	13	35	.	.	.	27	57	74	Enniscorthy.
.	.	.	2	.	2	28	28	56	.	.	.	35	57	72	Kilkenny.
1	.	1	.	.	.	79	46	125	.	.	.	85	57	142	Killarney.
.	.	.	.	.	.	85	59	144	.	.	.	95	69	162	Letterkenney.
.	.	.	4	4	8	45	55	90	1	.	1	63	67	130	Limerick.
.	.	.	1	.	1	26	29	46	.	.	.	43	38	81	Londonderry.
.	.	.	1	1	2	32	30	62	1	.	1	64	45	109	Maryborough.
1	.	1	.	.	.	79	65	144	1	.	1	84	70	154	Monaghan.
.	.	.	1	.	1	78	51	129	2	.	2	84	64	148	Mullingar.
.	.	.	1	.	1	88	64	152	1	.	1	95	75	171	Omagh.
1	.	1	16	6	22	188	181	369	3	.	3	245	248	493	Richmond.
.	.	.	1	1	2	90	55	145	.	.	.	90	69	152	Sligo.
.	.	.	2	1	3	34	22	46	1	.	1	49	55	104	Waterford.
5	.	6	42	23	65	1,429	1,080	2,489	19	.	19	1,507	1,592	3,450	Total.

TABLE IX.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, and who Recovered during the Year 1898; and also of those who were Remaining in the District Asylums on the 31st December, 1898.

Ages.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Remaining on 31st December, 1898.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 5 to 10 Years,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 10 " 15 "	6	8	14	-	3	3	16	12	28
" 15 " 20 "	106	102	208	48	59	96	214	178	392
" 20 " 25 "	287	193	480	127	65	192	899	474	1,373
" 25 " 30 "	394	220	614	115	94	209	1,613	735	2,348
" 30 " 35 "	262	186	448	96	61	157	1,107	736	1,843
" 35 " 40 "	216	172	388	68	65	133	1,091	907	1,998
" 40 " 45 "	182	177	359	63	60	123	996	891	1,887
" 45 " 50 "	126	124	250	53	54	107	824	790	1,614
" 50 " 55 "	129	124	253	51	42	93	710	785	1,495
" 55 " 60 "	101	84	185	41	28	69	590	548	1,138
" 60 " 65 "	84	88	172	25	17	42	470	452	922
" 65 " 70 "	47	43	90	13	13	26	239	239	478
" 70 " 75 "	31	18	49	6	3	9	133	119	252
" 75 " 80 "	15	7	22	4	4	8	39	62	101
" 80 " 85 "	8	3	11	-	-	-	27	27	54
" 85 " 90 "	3	3	6	-	-	-	5	12	17
Unknowns, . .	31	13	44	11	5	16	157	98	255
Total, . .	1,837	1,862	3,699	714	565	1,279	8,323	6,804	15,127

TABLE X.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1898.

Educational Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well Educated, . . . . .	677	579	1,256
Can Read and Write well, . . . . .	1,823	1,568	3,391
“ “ indifferently, . . . . .	2,746	1,910	4,656
Can Read only, . . . . .	1,828	1,173	2,901
Cannot Read or Write, . . . . .	1,514	1,325	2,840
Unascertained, . . . . .	535	619	1,154
Total, . . . . .	8,323	6,966	15,289

TABLE XL.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients in District Asylums, who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died during the Year 1898.

—	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married, . . . . .	508	809	1,317	210	226	436	158	139	297
Single, . . . . .	1,342	905	2,247	473	500	973	361	322	683
Widowed, . . . . .	69	145	214	13	82	95	23	57	80
Unascertained, . . . . .	68	30	98	18	7	25	28	17	45
Total, . . . . .	1,877	1,892	3,769	714	815	1,529	570	535	1,105

TABLE XII.—Showing the Causes of Death in the District

AGES.	CEREBRAL AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS.												THORACIC DISEASES.							
	Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis of the Insane.		Exhaustion after Mania or Melancholia.		Organic Diseases.		Tumours.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes.		Other Pulmonary Diseases.		Diseases of Heart and Arteries.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
From 5 to 10 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 10 to 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 15 to 20 "	-	2	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	2	-	-	-	-	1
" 20 to 25 "	-	1	5	1	1	-	3	4	1	2	-	-	17	21	-	1	-	1	4	-
" 25 to 30 "	-	-	6	7	5	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	33	29	5	-	-	2	3	3
" 30 to 35 "	2	-	4	-	4	2	3	2	-	2	-	-	24	30	6	3	2	1	-	1
" 35 to 40 "	-	2	3	4	13	2	5	2	5	2	-	-	21	22	5	3	-	1	1	3
" 40 to 45 "	1	1	3	2	5	-	6	4	5	-	-	-	14	22	4	4	1	1	1	8
" 45 to 50 "	1	1	2	-	4	-	7	4	2	1	-	1	14	21	4	5	2	1	2	5
" 50 to 55 "	4	1	1	1	2	-	3	8	3	-	-	-	9	15	2	3	-	1	3	4
" 55 to 60 "	5	2	-	-	-	-	8	5	4	5	-	-	8	10	4	4	4	5	8	11
" 60 to 65 "	1	2	1	1	1	-	7	2	6	3	-	-	6	7	8	5	2	4	3	3
" 65 to 70 "	5	4	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	-	1	1	3	4	4	3	1	5	7
" 70 to 75 "	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	-	8	5
" 75 to 80 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	3
" 80 to 85 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	1
" 85 & upwards,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Unknown, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total,	22	18	31	18	36	5	51	43	30	19	-	2	151	168	47	42	19	18	60	58





TABLE XIII.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients who were admitted into District Asylums during the Year 1898.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
<b>MORAL CAUSES:—</b>			
Domestic trouble, . . . . .	42	66	107
Adverse circumstances, . . . . .	32	15	47
Mental anxiety and worry, . . . . .	32	20	52
Religious excitement, . . . . .	24	36	60
Love affairs, . . . . .	2	10	12
Fright and nervous shock, . . . . .	19	32	51
<b>PHYSICAL CAUSES:—</b>			
Intemperance in drink, . . . . .	244	67	311
"    sexual, . . . . .	1	2	3
Veneral disease, . . . . .	7	1	8
Self-abuse (sexual), . . . . .	29	1	30
Over-exertion, . . . . .	6	6	12
Sunstroke, . . . . .	24	3	27
Accident or injury, . . . . .	36	2	38
Pregnancy, . . . . .	—	7	7
Parturition and the puerperal state, . . . . .	—	41	41
Lactation, . . . . .	—	5	5
Uterine and ovarian disorders, . . . . .	—	9	9
Puberty, . . . . .	9	5	14
Change of life, . . . . .	—	20	20
Fevers, . . . . .	2	4	6
Privation and starvation, . . . . .	17	6	23
Old age, . . . . .	35	61	96
Other bodily diseases or disorders, . . . . .	24	71	165
Previous attacks, . . . . .	133	166	299
Hereditary influences, . . . . .	464	395	859
Congenital defect, . . . . .	45	57	102
Other ascertained causes, . . . . .	28	46	74
UNKNOWN, . . . . .	504	449	953
INSANITY DOUBTFUL, . . . . .	3	4	7
Total, . . . . .	1,877	1,592	3,469

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Forms of Mental Disease in the Patients who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died in the District Asylums during the year 1898.

FORMS OF MENTAL DISEASE.		Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency.	{ with Epilepsy.	15	8	23	1	—	1	13	5	17
	{ without „	68	47	135	5	2	7	16	13	29
Epilepsy acquired, . . .		55	36	91	15	2	16	21	22	43
General Paralysis of the Insane, .		37	1	38	—	—	—	28	5	33
Mania	Acute, . . .	476	402	878	240	179	419	71	63	134
	Chronic, . . .	208	192	400	40	29	69	122	128	250
	Recurrent, . . .	214	201	415	116	97	213	32	20	52
	A Peto, . . .	197	38	235	98	27	125	11	1	12
	Puerperal, . . .	—	37	37	—	24	24	—	4	4
	Senile, . . .	39	64	103	4	2	6	16	13	29
		321	350	671	125	140	265	66	61	127
Melancholia	Acute, . . .	122	66	188	31	13	44	64	43	107
	Chronic, . . .	67	59	126	28	25	53	12	7	19
	Recurrent, . . .	—	8	8	—	5	5	—	—	—
	Puerperal, . . .	23	22	45	4	5	9	9	9	18
	Senile, . . .	14	9	23	5	2	7	9	5	14
Dementia	Primary, . . .	25	53	78	2	—	2	26	56	82
	Secondary, . . .	22	29	51	2	—	2	20	20	40
	Senile, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	1	5
	Organic (i.e., from Tumours, Coarse Brain Disease, &c.)	11	6	17	7	4	11	1	—	1
Not Insane or Insanity Doubtful.		1,877	1,862	3,739	714	585	1,299	570	535	1,105
Total, . . .										

TABLE XV.—Statement in accordance with the Act 31 & 32 Vic., cap. 97, Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and also of all Charges and Payments in Auditors when auditing the Accounts for the Year 1897—together with been recovered and paid to the Credit of the Governors, and of any Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.

ASYLUM.	Date of Commencement of Audit.	Date of Conclusion of Audit.	Particulars of all Charges and Payments which have been Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.
Armagh, . . .	9 Nov., 1898,	17 Nov., 1898,	A sum of £5 paid to a Water Diviner for "a professional visit and search for water," disallowed.
Jallinasloe, . . .	14 June, 1898,	16 June, 1898,	Nil,
Belfast, . . .	18 May, 1898,	31 May, 1898,	Nil,
Carlow, . . .	20 July, 1898,	23 July, 1898,	Nil,
Castlebar, . . .	19 May, 1898,	20 May, 1898,	Nil,
Clonmel, . . .	16 May, 1898,	21 May, 1898,	Nil,
Cork, . . .	10 May, 1898,	14 June, 1898,	Nil,
Downpatrick, . . .	15 June, 1898,	18 June, 1898,	Nil,
Ennis, . . .	18 May, 1898,	8 June, 1898,	Nil,
Enniscorthy, . . .	29 June, 1898,	30 June, 1898,	Nil,
Kilkenny, . . .	7 June, 1898,	9 June, 1898,	Nil,
Killarney, . . .	1 June, 1898,	21 June, 1898,	Nil,
Letterkenny, . . .	3 Aug., 1898,	5 Aug., 1898,	Nil,
Limerick, . . .	18 April, 1898,	19 April, 1898,	Nil,
Londonderry, . . .	28 April, 1898,	4 May, 1898,	Nil,
Maryborough, . . .	25 Mar., 1898,	1 April, 1898,	Nil,
Monaghan, . . .	13 April, 1898,	19 April, 1898,	Nil,
Mullingar, . . .	9 April, 1898,	15 April, 1898,	Overpayment to a contractor to the amount of £8, disallowed.
Omagh, . . .	19 April, 1898,	26 April, 1898,	Nil,
Richmond, . . .	25 April, 1898,	12 July, 1898,	Nil,
Sligo, . . .	23 June, 1898,	25 June, 1898,	Nil,
Waterford, . . .	16 May, 1898,	18 May, 1898,	Nil,

sec. 14, of the dates of the auditing of the Accounts of the District the Accounts which have been Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the the amount of any Disallowances, Reductions, or Insertions which have steps which have been taken at Law for the recovery of any Sums

Amount of any Disallowances, Reductions, or Insertions which have been recovered and paid to the credit of the Governor.	Steps taken at Law for the recovery of Sums Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.	Names of the several Auditors.
£ s. d. 5 0 0	None necessary—amount paid by Resident Medical Superintendent who held office when expense was incurred.	R. Bourke, esq., junior.
—	—	Captain Graham Wynne,
—	—	Col. R. M. Studdert.
—	—	Courtenay Croker, esq.
—	—	Captain Graham Wynne.
—	—	Captain William Gibson.
—	—	John H. Calvert, esq.
—	—	Col. R. M. Studdert.
—	—	William Edward Ellis, esq.
—	—	James W. Drury, esq.
—	—	Courtenay Croker, esq.
—	—	John H. Calvert, esq.
—	—	C. D. Barry, esq.
—	—	William Edward Ellis, esq.
—	—	D. B. Sheehan, esq.
—	—	Captain William Gibson.
—	—	D. B. Sheehan, esq.
8 0 0	None necessary—overpayment refunded by contractor.	Captain William Gibson.
—	—	D. B. Sheehan, esq.
—	—	R. J. Newell, esq.
—	—	C. D. Barry, esq.
—	—	Courtenay Croker, esq.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the quantity of Land in connection with each District Asylum, and how it was utilized during the year ended the 31st December, 1898.

ASYLUMS.	QUANTITY OF LAND CONNECTED WITH EACH ASYLUM.									
	QUANTITY OF LAND UNDER GRASS AND CULTIVATED.						Buildings, Courts, Woods, &c.	Total Quantity of Land.		
	By Spade.		By Plough.		In Grass.					
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	
Armagh, . . .	8	2	0	—	—	—	9	0	8	
Ballinasloe, . . .	25	0	24	—	—	—	106	1	24	
Belfast, . . .	11	0	0	5	0	0	19	0	0	
Do. (Purdysburn Estate), . . .	18	0	0	27	0	0	121	0	0	
Do. (Antrim Estate), . . .	0	2	0	—	—	—	136	2	0	
Carlow, . . .	7	1	0	1	1	0	15	0	0	
Castlebar, . . .	12	2	0	3	2	0	16	0	0	
Clonmel, . . .	6	0	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	
Cork, . . .	22	0	0	24	0	0	67	0	0	
Dowpatrick, . . .	7	1	0	35	0	0	40	0	0	
Ennis, . . .	6	0	0	20	0	0	31	0	0	
Enniscorthy, . . .	4	0	0	20	0	0	8	3	0	
Kilkenny, . . .	2	0	0	20	2	13	10	0	0	
Killarney, . . .	7	0	0	14	0	0	10	1	35	
Letterkenny, . . .	20	0	0	6	0	0	—	14	0	0
Limerick, . . .	*24	0	36	—	—	—	48	1	25	
Londonderry, . . .	11	0	0	81	2	15	131	3	14	
Maryborough, . . .	2	0	0	22	3	0	41	1	3	
Monaghan, . . .	6	0	0	24	0	0	48	0	0	
Mullingar, . . .	11	0	0	14	0	0	190	1	6½	
Omagh, . . .	31	1	2	—	—	—	54	0	0	
Richmond, . . .	9	0	0	16	0	0	9	1	2	
Do. (Portrane Estate), . . .	4	3	0	39	0	0	282	0	0	
Sligo, . . .	22	2	0	6	2	0	45	1	7	
Waterford, . . .	7	0	0	32	0	0	8	0	0	
Total, . . .	285	3	22	422	0	28	1,456	2	4½	
Add additional land recently acquired for farming, but not yet laid out or under cultivation, viz. :—										
(a) Enniscorthy—additional land, . . . . .									20	
Gross Total, . . . . .									2,986	

\* Cultivated by both spade and plough.

Name										Address										Telephone										Date									
Mr. A. B. C.										123 Main Street										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. D. E. F.										456 High Street										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. G. H. I.										789 Park Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. J. K. L.										101 Station Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. M. N. O.										202 Victoria Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. P. Q. R.										303 Queen's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. S. T. U.										404 King's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. V. W. X.										505 Prince's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. Y. Z. A.										606 Duke's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. B. C. D.										707 Marquess's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. E. F. G.										808 Earl's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. H. I. J.										909 Viscount's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. K. L. M.										1010 Baron's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. N. O. P.										2011 Lord's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. Q. R. S.										3012 Lady's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. T. U. V.										4013 Sir's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. W. X. Y.										5014 Lordess's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. Z. A. B.										6015 Baroness's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. C. D. E.										7016 Ladyship's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. F. G. H.										8017 Viscountess's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. I. J. K.										9018 Baroness's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. L. M. N.										1019 Lady's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. O. P. Q.										2020 Sir's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. R. S. T.										3021 Lordess's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. U. V. W.										4022 Ladyship's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. X. Y. Z.										5023 Viscountess's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. A. B. C.										6024 Baroness's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. D. E. F.										7025 Lady's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. G. H. I.										8026 Sir's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. J. K. L.										9027 Lordess's Road										01234 567890										1990									
Mr. M. N. O.										1028 Ladyship's Road										01234 567890										1990									





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TABLE XXI.—Cost of District Asylums on the Local Rates.

ASYLUMS.	Counties comprised in Districts.	Amounts paid by Districts.			Estimated percentage of rates paid on the rateable property in District.
		Payable towards Building Fund during 12 months ended 31st March, 1898.	Towards Maintenance during 12 months ended 31st December, 1898.	Total.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Pence.
Armagh, . .	Armagh, . .	3,379 10 10	7,566 19 11	11,346 10 9	6'1
Ballinasloe, .	{ Galway Co. and Town, Roscommon, }	3,414 17 0	10,000 0 0	13,414 17 0	4'2
† Antrim, . .	{ Antrim, . . Carrickfergus Town. }	3,875 18 3	19,198 16 11	25,328 13 6	4'0
Belfast, . .	Belfast City,	2,203 18 4			
Carlow, . .	{ Carlow, . . Kildare, . . }	1,198 16 10	5,276 11 8	6,475 8 6	3'1
Castlebar, . .	Mayo, . . .	1,826 9 9	6,591 8 0	8,217 17 9	6'2
Clonmel, . .	Tipperary, . .	1,666 10 10	10,285 0 11	12,051 11 9	4'2
Cork, . . .	Cork, Co. & City,	6,178 1 3	18,129 4 0	24,307 5 3	4'7
Downpatrick, .	Down, . . .	1,002 10 1	5,225 17 0	6,228 7 1	1'5
Ennis, . . .	Clare, . . .	453 13 1	3,466 15 11	3,920 9 0	2'9
Enniscorthy, .	Wexford, . .	1,386 1 4	7,600 0 0	8,986 1 4	5'3
Kilkenny, . .	Kilkenny, Co. and City,	1,679 8 8	5,160 0 0	6,779 8 8	4'8
Killarney, . .	Kerry, . . .	2,223 6 9	5,789 0 11	8,012 7 8	6'5
Letterkenny, .	Donegal, . .	3,187 7 4	7,891 15 6	10,879 2 10	8'6
Limerick, . .	Limerick, Co. and City,	899 12 8	6,657 13 0	7,497 6 8	3'4
Londonderry, .	Londonderry, Co. and City,	5,024 15 5	5,807 19 4	10,832 14 9	6'4
Maryborough, .	King's & Queen's,	3,415 8 10	8,431 18 5	11,877 4 3	5'6
Monaghan, . .	{ Monaghan, . . Cavan, . . }	2,289 15 8	9,500 0 0	11,789 15 8	5'1
Mullingar, . .	{ Longford, . . Meath, . . }	4,960 6 5	17,689 8 0	22,619 13 5	5'3
Omagh, . .	Westmeath, . .	1,575 4 1	9,028 10 0	11,373 14 1	3'9
	{ Fermanagh, . . Tyrone, . . }				
Richmond . .	{ Dublin Co. and City, Wicklow, . . }	8,702 12 3	24,636 13 7	33,359 5 10	5'0
	Louth, . . .				
	Drogheda Town,				
Sligo, . . .	{ Lerrim, . . Sligo, . . }	177 2 10	5,925 6 10	6,102 9 8	4'1
Waterford, . .	Waterford Co. and City,	2,261 13 4	5,973 6 8	8,235 0 0	6'2
Total, . . .		62,202 17 10	216,742 6 7	278,945 4 5	4'6

\* This Asylum is in course of erection.

TABLE XXII.—Giving the Names of the Resident Medical Superintendents of District Asylums.

Asylums.	Counties, &c., comprised in Districts.	Resident Medical Superintendents.
Antrim, . . .	Antrim and Town of Carrickfergus.	Samuel Graham, M.D.P.E.
Armagh, . . .	Armagh, . . . . .	George R. Lawless, F.R.C.S.I.
Ballinasloe, . .	Galway, County and Town, and Roscommon.	R. V. Fletcher, F.R.C.S.I.
Belfast, . . .	Belfast City, . . . .	William Graham, M.D.
Carlow, . . .	Carlow and Kilkenny, . .	Thomas P. O'Meara, M.D.
Castletar, . . .	Mayo, . . . . .	George W. Hatchell, L.R.C.P.I.
Clonmel, . . .	Tipperary, . . . . .	W. Hastings Garner, F.R.C.S.I.
Cork, . . .	Cork, County and City,	Oscar T. Woods, M.D.
Downpatrick, .	Down, . . . . .	M. J. Nolan, L.R.C.S.I.
Ennis, . . .	Clare, . . . . .	Vacant.
Enniscorthy, . .	Wexford, . . . . .	Thomas Draper, M.D.
Kilkenny, . . .	Kilkenny, Co. and City,	George F. West, L.R.C.P. & S., EDIN.
Killarney, . . .	Kerry, . . . . .	L. T. Griffin, L.R.C.S.I.
Letterkenny, . .	Donegal, . . . . .	E. E. Moore, M.D.
Limerick, . . .	Limerick, County and City,	Edward D. O'Neill, L.R.C.S.I.
Londonderry, . .	Londonderry, Co. and City,	C. E. Hetherington, M.D.
Maryborough, . .	King's and Queen's, . .	Joseph H. Hatchell, F.R.C.P.I.
Monaghan, . . .	Cavan and Monaghan, . .	Edward Taylor, L.R.C.S.I.
Mullingar, . . .	Longford, Meath, and Westmeath.	Arthur Finegan, L.R.C.P.I.
Omagh, . . .	Fermanagh and Tyrone, . .	George E. Carr, M.D.
Richmond, . . .	Dublin, County and City; Wicklow, Louth, and Drogheda Town.	Conolly Norman, F.R.C.P.I.
Sligo, . . .	Leitrim and Sligo, . . .	Joseph Peck, L.R.C.S.I.
Waterford, . . .	Waterford, County and City.	James A. Cakshott, M.D.



## APPENDIX B.

TABLE I.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &amp;c., in the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, during the Year 1898.

—				Males.	Females	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1897, . . . . .				159	29	170
Admitted during the year 1898, . . . . .				17	2	19
Total number under treatment during year . . . . .				167	22	189
Discharged during the year—						
	M.	F.	T.			
Recovered, . . . . .	3	1	9			
Relieved, . . . . .	7	—	7			
Not Improved, . . . . .	1	—	1			
				16	1	17
Deaths during the year—						
From Natural Causes, . . . . .	3	—	3			
From Accidental Causes, . . . . .	—	—	—			
By Suicide, . . . . .	—	—	—			
				3	—	3
Escapes during the year, . . . . .				—	—	—
Total discharges, deaths, and escapes during year, . . . . .				19	1	20
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1898, . . . . .				148	21	169
Daily average number of patients in Asylum during 1898, . . . . .				144	20	164
Per-centage of deaths on daily average number of Patients, . . . . .				2.08	—	1.82

TABLE II.—Showing the Crimes of the Patients who were Admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1898, and also of those Remaining on the 31st December, 1898; together with the Period at which Insanity was recognised.

CRIME.	ADMISSIONS.												REMAINING.																				
	Period at which Insanity was recognised.												Period at which Insanity was recognised.																				
	Found Insane on Arraignment and incapable of Pleading.				Acquired on the ground of Insanity, or special verdict of Guilty, but Insane.				Certified to be Insane while undergoing sentence of Imprisonment or Penal Servitude.				Total Number admitted during the Year.				Found Insane on Arraignment and incapable of Pleading.				Acquired on the ground of Insanity, or special verdict of Guilty, but Insane.				Certified to be Insane while undergoing sentence of Imprisonment or Penal Servitude.				Total Number remaining on 31st December, 1898.				
	M.	F.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Murder and Manslaughter,	3	1	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	4	2	6	42	12	54	25	2	27	13	2	14	79	16	95									
Violent Assault,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	—	8	3	1	4	2	—	2	13	1	14									
Common Assault,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	1	9	2	1	3	—	—	—	10	2	12									
Rape or Attempt,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	—	3									
Arson,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	6	—	6	2	—	2	1	—	1	8	—	9									
Theft and Larceny,	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	—	4	5	—	5	1	—	1	6	—	6	12	—	12									
Burglary and Housebreaking,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	6	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	5	11	—	11									
Attempt at Suicide,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2									
Breach of the Articles of War,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Other Offences,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	6	2	8	—	—	—	3	—	3	9	2	11									
Total,	10	1	11	3	1	3	5	—	5	17	2	19	83	16	99	34	4	38	31	2	33	148	21	169									

TABLE III.—Showing the previous Mental History of the Patients who were admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1898.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Re-admissions, . . . . .	1	—	1
First admission, but stated not to be the first attack of Insanity, . . . . .	2	1	3
First attack, or no information on the subject, . . . . .	14	1	15
Total, . . . . .	17	2	19
Known to have actually attempted suicide, . . . . .	—	—	—
Regarded as being Suicidal, . . . . .	2	—	2
Stated not to have attempted suicide, or no information on the subject, . . . . .	15	2	17
Total, . . . . .	17	2	19
Affected with Epilepsy or Epileptiform Convulsions, . . . . .	—	—	—
Not so affected, . . . . .	17	2	19
Total, . . . . .	17	2	19

TABLE IV.—Showing the Form of Mental Disease in the Patients who were admitted during the Year 1898, and also in those remaining on the 31st December, 1898.

Form of Disease.	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1898.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania, . . . . .	6	1	7	89	7	96
Melancholia, . . . . .	3	1	4	12	9	21
Dementia, . . . . .	2	—	2	15	—	15
Monomania, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	2
General Paralysis, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1
Idiocy, . . . . .	4	—	4	15	2	17
Puerperal Insanity, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental affections complicated with Epilepsy, . . . . .	—	—	—	6	1	7
Supposed not Insane, . . . . .	2	—	2	8	2	10
Total, . . . . .	17	2	19	148	21	169

TABLE V.—Showing the conditions under which Patients were discharged during the Year 1898.

Conditions of Discharge.	Number Discharged.		
	M.	F.	T.
Remitted to Prisons, . . . . .	5	—	5
Liberated or given up to care of Friends, . . . . .	2	1	4
Transferred to District Asylums, . . . . .	8	—	8
Total, . . . . .	16	1	17

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1898, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1898.

Ages.	Admissions.			Discharges.									Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1898.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.								
From 5 to 10 Years, .	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
“ 10 to 15 “ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ 15 to 20 “ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
“ 20 to 30 “ .	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	3	23
“ 30 to 40 “ .	5	—	5	5	—	5	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	34	3	37
“ 40 to 50 “ .	4	1	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	40	9	49
“ 50 to 60 “ .	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	3	29
“ 60 to 70 “ .	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	13	—	13
“ 70 to 80 “ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2
“ 80 to 90 “ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
“ 90 and upwards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unascertained, .	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	7
Total, .	17	2	19	8	1	9	7	—	7	1	—	1	3	—	3	146	21	169

Males.      Females.

Average age at death, . . . . . 60.60      —

TABLE VII.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients who were admitted during the Year 1898, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1898.

—	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1898.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Well Educated, . . . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1
Can Read and Write well, . . . . .	1	—	1	29	3	32
“ Indifferently, . . . . .	10	1	11	59	6	65
Can Read only, . . . . .	1	—	1	6	4	10
Cannot Read or Write, . . . . .	4	1	5	11	6	17
Unascertained, . . . . .	—	—	—	42	2	44
Total, . . . . .	17	2	19	148	21	169

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1898, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1898.

—	Admissions.			Discharges.									Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1898.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.								
Married,	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single, .	1	1	2	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	7	46
Widowed,	12	1	13	5	1	6	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	47	14	61
Not ascertained,	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	15	—	15
Total,	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	47	—	47
	17	2	19	8	1	9	7	—	7	1	—	1	3	—	3	148	21	169

TABLE IX.—Showing the Previous Occupation of Patients remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1898.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculturists, . . . . .	73	1	73
Carpenters, . . . . .	2	—	2
Domestic Servants, . . . . .	—	8	8
Masons and Bricklayers, . . . . .	2	—	2
Mendicants, . . . . .	4	—	4
Painters and Glaziers, . . . . .	2	—	2
Pensioner Soldiers . . . . .	1	—	1
Police, . . . . .	1	—	1
Publicans, . . . . .	3	—	3
Sailor . . . . .	1	—	1
Seamstress, . . . . .	—	1	1
Shoemakers, . . . . .	2	—	2
Shopkeepers, . . . . .	4	1	5
Smiths and Workers in Metals, . . . . .	2	—	2
Victuallers, . . . . .	3	—	3
Various other employments, . . . . .	10	1	11
No Occupation, . . . . .	6	1	7
Unascertained, . . . . .	33	8	41
Total, . . . . .	148	21	169

TABLE X.—Showing the causes of the Deaths in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1898.

Initials.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Cause of Death.
M. W. . .	1	—	66	Disease of Heart and Lungs.
M. C. . .	1	—	44	Inflammation of Lungs.
A. V. W. .	1	—	72	Disease of Heart and Lungs.
Total, .	3	—	—	

TABLE XI.—Showing the Daily Average Number of Patients employed and unemployed during the Year 1898.

Patients Employed.			Patients Unemployed.		
How Employed.	Average Numbers.		Causes.	Average Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards.	26	5	Refusing to Work, .	17	—
As Clerk, . . .	1	—	Unemployed because of—		
In the kitchen, . .	11	—	(a.) mental condition	9	3
As garden or field labourers	44	—	(b.) bodily condition.	17	2
In the laundry, . .	3	4			
At needlework and knitting.	1	4			
As Shoemakers, . .	4	—			
As Stokers, . . .	2	—			
As Tailors, . . .	2	—			
As Upholsters, . .	2	3			
Miscellaneous, . .	5	—			
Total employed, .	101	16	Total unemployed,	43	5

TABLE XII.—Showing the Average Number of Patients attending Divine Service, taking Exercise daily, and attending Entertainments during the Year 1898.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Attending Roman Catholic Service, . . . .	67	6	73
„ Protestant Episcopal Service, . . . .	10	2	12
„ Presbyterian Service, . . . .	10	2	12
Total, . . . .	87	10	97
Taking Exercise—Confined to Airing Courts, . . . .	41	11	52
„ In outer Airing Courts, . . . .	163	10	173
Total, . . . .	204	21	225
Attending Associated Entertainments, . . . .	115	15	130



TABLE XIV.—Account of the Sum Expended, compared with the Sum Granted by Parliament for the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum in the Year ended 31st March, 1899, showing a Surplus or Deficit upon each sub-head of the Vote.

Service	Parliamentary Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than granted.	More than granted.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Wages, . . . . .	3,301 0 0	3,303 0 9	—	2 0 9
Victualling Patients, and Rations for Attendants, . . . . .	2,469 0 0	2,595 13 8	—	126 13 8
Clothing for Patients and Uniform Clothing, . . . . .	430 0 0	273 16 7	156 3 5	—
Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c., . . . . .	45 0 0	44 4 6	0 15 6	—
Escort and Conveyance of Patients, . . . . .	40 0 0	25 9 9	14 10 3	—
Allowances to Patients, . . . . .	50 0 0	72 1 1	—	22 1 1
Incidental Expenses, . . . . .	120 0 0	110 15 8	1 4 4	—
Total, . . . . .	6,455 0 0	6,423 2 0	21 16 0	



TABLE XV.—DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND WAGES, showing the Rates of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Servants of the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, for the Year ended 31st March, 1899.

No. actually employed.	Description of Office.	Salary of Office.			Allowances.	Valued at
		Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	Resident Physician and Governor.	400 0 0	20 0 0	760 0 0	House and garden.	100 0 0
1	Assistant Resident Medical Officer.	—	—	300 0 0	Apartment and attendance.	50 0 0
1	Visiting Physician.	—	—	175 0 0	—	—
2	Chaplains.	—	—	{ 80 0 0 } 30 0 0 } 25 0 0 }	—	—
1	Clerk and Storekeeper.	150 0 0	10 0 0	200 0 0	For house.	30 0 0
1	Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper.	80 0 0	5 0 0	140 0 0	For house.	15 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Male).	80 0 0	2 10 0	110 0 0	For house and uniform.	21 10 0
4	Charge Attendants (Male), (a).	62 0 0	1 10 0	88 0 0	Bedding, uniform, and quarters.	60 0 0
12	Attendants (Male), (b).	62 0 0	1 0 0	80 0 0	Do.	60 0 0
10	Assistant Attendants (Male), (c).	30 0 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	Do.	40 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Female).	40 0 0	2 0 0	62 0 0	Do.	37 0 0
3	Charge Attendants (Female), (d).	30 0 0	1 0 0	36 0 0	Do.	35 0 0
9	Attendants (Female), (e).	18 0 0	1 0 0	28 0 0	Do.	33 0 0
1	Farmyard Man.	—	—	1s. 6d. per day	—	—
1	Boy Messenger.	—	—	2d. per day.	—	—

(a) Including one Night Attendant, receiving an allowance of £50 in lieu of rations, and £9 in lieu of quarters.

(b) Including Tailor, Shoemaker, Cook, Assistant Night Attendant, Gardener, and Gatekeeper; the Assistant Night Attendant receiving £5 in lieu of quarters; and the Tailor, Shoemaker, and Gatekeeper an allowance of £50 each in lieu of rations; the Assistant Night Attendant receiving £5 in lieu of quarters; and the Tailor, Shoemaker, and Gatekeeper an allowance of £50 each in lieu of rations.

(c) Including Baker.

(d) Including one Landdresser.

(e) Including two Assistant Landdressers, one Hall Maid, and Female Night Attendant.

CENTRAL  
CRIMINAL  
ASYLUM  
(DUNDRUM).

# CENTRAL CRIMINAL ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

Inspected on  
29th Decem-  
ber, 1898.

## MEMORANDUM OF INSPECTION ON THE 29th DECEMBER, 1898.

Statistics.

On the 29th instant I visited the State Criminal Asylum at Dundrum for the purpose of official inspection. There are 169 patients detained in it, of whom 148 are males, and 21 females—showing a decrease of 1 during the year.

The following Table shows the circumstances under which the inmates are detained, and the various changes which have taken place amongst them during the year:—

	TOTALS.			Classified with Reference to the Circumstances under which Detained.											
				Certified to be Insane whilst awaiting Trial or Judgment.			Found Insane by Jury on Arraignment.			Acquitted on the ground of Insanity, including those cases in which Special Verdicts have been found in the terms of 46 & 47 Vic., c. 38.			Certified to be Insane whilst undergoing Sentence of Penal Servitude or Imprisonment.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum on the 1st Jan., 1898,	150	20	170	2	1	3	78	13	91	37	4	41	33	2	35
Since admitted, first time, . . .	18	2	18	-	-	-	9	1	10	2	1	3	5	-	5
Re-admitted, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total under treatment, . . .	167	22	189	2	1	3	88	14	102	39	5	44	38	2	40
Recovered and Discharged, . .	8	1	9	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	2	5	-	5
Removed to other Asylums, . .	8	-	8	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	-	2	2	-	2
Died, . . . . .	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
Total Discharged, Removed, & Died,	19	1	20	-	-	-	7	-	7	5	1	6	7	-	7
Remaining under Treatment on 31st December, 1898.	148	21	169	2	1	3	81	14	95	34	4	38	31	2	33

From this Table it will be seen that 17 men and 2 women have been admitted. Of these, 3 were tried, and the special verdict (under 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 38,) found that they were "guilty, but insane"; 10 men and 1 woman were found insane at trial; and 5 male criminals were transferred from prisons—having become insane when undergoing terms of imprisonment. Sixteen men and 1 woman were discharged, of whom 8 men—and 1 woman had recovered; and 8 men were sent to their respective district asylums at the expiration of their sentences; and 3 men died.

The deaths were all from natural causes, and were in each case the subject of a coroner's inquest, and the assigned cause was verified by *post-mortem* examination. One death was caused by inflammation of the lungs, and two by disease of the heart and lungs.

CENTRAL  
CRIMINAL  
ASYLUM  
(DUNDUM).

No serious casualty was recorded during the year, nor has there been an escape.

Deaths.  
No casualties  
or escapes.

At present there are 6 men and 1 woman suffering from epilepsy, whilst 5 men and 1 woman are returned as actively suicidal. These two classes are visited every half hour by the night attendant.

Epileptic and  
suicidal cases.

Only 2 patients were found in bed: 1 on account of serious illness, and 1 on account of excitement. One man was in seclusion, and 2 occupy separate yards on account of their dangerous propensities.

During the past year seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of 36 men and 9 women, on 1,051 occasions, for a total period of 6,825 hours in the case of the men; and on 87 occasions, for a total period of 591 hours, in the case of the women.

Seclusion.

Restraint has not been made use of. This is a matter worthy of note, when the class of patients under treatment in the institution is considered.

No restraint

The system of remunerating the patients for work done by them still continues to give satisfactory results, and has this important effect that it causes a great number to engage in useful work who could not otherwise be induced to occupy themselves in any industry. It is to be regretted, however, that the inmates of this institution are at a disadvantage as compared with the patients in district asylums, in that they are deprived of the occupation which would be afforded if the minor repairs in connection with the building were done by them. Here the works are carried out by the Board of Works, whilst in district asylums the painting, whitewashing, and repairs afford useful employment to the inmates, and tend to give both the patients and the staff an interest in the preservation of the fabric of the institution.

Employment.

Forty-four men work on the farm; 32 assist the artisans or are employed in the offices, whilst 11 women sew or help in the kitchen or laundry.

One hundred and seven men and 10 women walk round the grounds daily, while 41 men and 11 women are constantly confined to the airing courts.

Exercise.

Amusements, consisting of associated entertainments, are held at intervals, at which 115 men and 15 women are able to be present. A billiard-room, with a full-sized table, is set apart for the male patients. Cricket, football, and handball provide recreation for both patients and staff. A liberal supply of books and papers has also been obtained for the patients' use.

Amusements.

As regards the ministration of religion—76 patients are returned as having been at Mass on the Sunday preceding my visit, while 15 attended the Episcopalian, and 14 the Presbyterian Service.

Religious  
ministration.

No change has been made in the strength of the staff. The ratio on the male side is one attendant to something over seven patients, whilst on the female side there is one nurse to a little over three patients. This staff, though strong, as compared with that of the District Asylums, is by no means too strong for an institution of this kind.

Staff.

CENTRAL  
CRIMINAL  
ASYLUM  
(DUNDEE).

At present the distribution and classification of the patients in the wards is somewhat unsettled, pending the proposed structural alterations.

Service of  
meals.

I saw the patients at dinner in the dininghall. A good dinner was provided, but the service of the meal contrasted unfavourably with the arrangements now found in the better class public asylums. It is stated that no tablecloths can be provided owing to the want of efficient means of washing. It is to be hoped that the proposed re-modelling of the Laundry will do away with this difficulty.

The supplies received under contract are said to be fairly satisfactory.

Raising of  
boundary wall.

As regards structural alterations, the work of raising the boundary wall is carried on in sections from year to year.

## New works.

During the past year a Committee has had under consideration the various requirements of the asylum, and has recommended the heating of the wards; the re-modelling of the Laundry; and the erection of an additional block for the accommodation of refractory patients. Plans are now being prepared for the heating of the wards by pipes heated by steam injection; and for the fitting up of the Laundry with modern machinery.

## Heating.

## Laundry.

Suggested  
improvements.

It is necessary again to call attention to some minor defects in the fitting of the water-closets, which render them unsuitable for use in such an institution; also to the want of proper light and ventilation in the single rooms of the rear block, now occupied by the more troublesome patients.

Internal painting and decoration is required in the passage leading to the executive department.

## Night nursing.

Having regard to the importance of keeping reliable records showing the care and supervision exercised at all times by the staff, it would be desirable that the duties performed by the night staff should be checked by an electric tell-tale system.

Precautions  
against fire.

The appliances for protection against fire would appear sufficient as regards the number of hydrants and the supply of hose: but the screws of the couplings are not all of an uniform type, and, therefore, cannot be considered efficient. These couplings should be made interchangeable throughout.

Medical  
records.

The Medical Registers and Case-books, giving the histories of the various cases under care, are carefully kept, and reflect credit on the Assistant Medical Officer.

General  
management.

Dr. Revington, and the entire staff, are to be congratulated on the satisfactory management of the institution during the year.

31st December, 1898.

REPORT of the RESIDENT PHYSICIAN and GOVERNOR of the  
CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM, for the  
year 1898, and the Financial year 1898-99.

CENTRAL  
CRIMINAL  
ASYLUM  
(DUNDRUM).

The Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum,  
Dundrum, Co. Dublin,  
7th April, 1899.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my eighth annual report, together with the usual statistical tables for the year 1898, the financial tables for the year ended the 31st of March, 1899, and the notes on cases admitted.

The admissions were 19 in number, 17 males and 2 females, a decrease of 2 as compared with 1897, and of 8 as with 1896.

The average number resident was 164.6, being a decrease of 2.

The total number under treatment was 189 as against 186 in 1897.

The total number of discharges was 17—of whom 8 men and 1 woman were discharged recovered; 7 men relieved; and 1 man not improved.

The number discharged recovered, 9, marks the highest point yet reached, and I trust that this figure will be maintained.

The total number of patients discharged recovered during my seven years of office is 29, and it is most satisfactory to be able to report that, with one exception, all these cases have done well, and that in no case has there been a relapse into criminality. The exceptional case was that of a woman, who relapsed into drinking habits, and thus brought on a recurrence of mental disease.

There can be no doubt that the tendency to relapse is greater in alcoholism than in any other disease, and it is to be hoped that those responsible for the working of the Act dealing with Homes for Inebriates will bear this in mind.

There were three deaths during the year, all males, and all due to natural causes. An aged dement and a feeble epileptic succumbed to pneumonia following influenza. The percentage of deaths on the daily average number of patients was 1.82. An inquest was held in each case.

There was no suicide, nor escape, nor any serious casualty during the year.

There was one determined attempt to escape. A male patient, a noted athlete and circus performer, eluded the observation of the attendants while all were sheltering during a heavy shower of rain. He seized a clothes-prop on which he evidently had his eye for a long time, and attempted to pole-jump the wall, and actually had succeeded in getting his left arm over the top of the wall, when he was pulled down.

The daring and ingenuity of this attempt to escape prove the difficulties with which the staff have to contend. I have had a large

**CENTRAL CRIMINAL ASYLUM (DUNDUM).** experience both in this country and in England of the extraordinary methods of escape which patients will adopt, but the idea of pole-jumping the wall of an asylum was quite new to me.

**Staff.** The conduct of the staff has been on the whole extremely good, and there have been no vacancies for attendants during the year.

**Resignation of Presbyterian Chaplain.** The Presbyterian Chaplain, the Reverend George Hanson, resigned during the year, and has been succeeded by the Reverend James Snowden.

**Health.** The general health has been excellent, and for some years I have not had a single case of consumption. The lowness of the death-rate has, however, resulted in an accumulation of feeble old men, whose death will, it is anticipated raise the rate some time in the future.

**Complete absence of Consumption.** No important alterations were carried out during the year, but the work of heating the entire building and renovating the laundry is now under contract, and a large quantity of materials has arrived, so that work will be commenced this month.

**No important alterations. Heating, Laundry.** The farm and garden operations have not been as successful as in past years, owing to the fall in the prices of pigs and garden produce, and I understand that the large quantities of vegetables shipped from England have caused the change. Moreover, there is no doubt that the land which has been tilled for some fifty years requires a rest, but unfortunately the total acreage is too small to allow of a proper rotation of crops.

**Farm and garden.** In this connection I may mention that when this asylum has been brought up to the modern standard there will be still the question of providing cottages for married attendants, but this question cannot be considered as within practical range at present. I only mention this to show that additional land will be required at some future time.

**Houses for married attendants.** I regret that the deficit on the Vote for Victualling, prophesied in my last report, has been realised. The increased price of bread is one factor, but the increase in the number of feeble or aged patients requiring medical comforts is another, and is one less likely to alter.

**Deficit on Vote for Victualling.** The fall in the price of bread in the current year would have afforded a welcome relief to the per capita cost, but that the introduction of standard samples of the finest quality for provisions has more than counterbalanced this gain, and I fear that I shall be obliged to slightly increase the estimate for victualling.

**Standard samples for provisions.** As regards the wonderfully good conduct of the patients, the amusements and recreations, I feel that I can add nothing to my report of last year, and I beg to refer you to that document.

**Good conduct of patients. Amusements and recreations.**

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE REVINGTON, M.D.,

*Resident Physician and Governor,*

The Inspectors of Lunatics,  
Dublin Castle.

NOTES ON CASES ADMITTED INTO THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL  
LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM, DURING THE YEAR 1898.

CENTRAL  
CRIMINAL  
ASYLUM  
(DUNDRUM.)

MALES.

Case 1.—J. M'I., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with larceny. A typical convict of the worst type; he was at once detected as a malingerer, and in due course remitted to prison.

Notes on  
admissions in  
1898

Case 2.—J. P. E., admitted from Limerick Prison, charged with murder. A case of delusional mania of a chronic type.

Case 3.—D. S., admitted from Tralee Prison, charged with malicious injury. A case of recurrent insanity with rapid improvement, as usual in recurrent cases.

Case 4.—J. M'G., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with shopbreaking. A case of acute mania, which has made fair progress towards recovery.

Case 5.—J. Q., admitted from Londonderry Prison, charged with murder. A typical case of senile dementia.

Case 6.—J. F., admitted from Kilkenny Prison, charged with assault and wounding. A case of congenital mental defect of a mild type. Such cases are frequently to be met with in the remoter parts of the country.

Case 7.—J. C., admitted from Londonderry Prison, charged with murder. A case of acute melancholia, with suicidal tendency, one previous attack.

Case 8.—P. B., admitted from Wexford Prison, charged with assault. A deaf and dumb old man who has spent his life in asylums and prisons. While in the asylum it would be impossible to certify him as insane, but when at liberty his conduct is most insane.

Case 9.—P. L., admitted from Cork Prison, charged with arson. A case of congenital mental defect.

Case 10.—J. F., admitted from Sligo Prison, charged with larceny. A case of melancholia of a mild type.

Case 11.—S. B., admitted from Londonderry Prison, charged with embezzlement. A case of mania *à potu*.

Case 12.—G. M., admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with arson. A case of congenital mental defect.

CENTRAL  
CRIMINAL  
ASYLUM  
(DUNDUM).

Notes on  
admissions in  
1898.

Case 13.—M. M., admitted from Waterford Prison, charged with rape and murder. I consider this man sane and an undoubted malingerer.

Case 14.—J. H., admitted from Waterford Prison, charged with bestiality. A case of congenital mental defect. This man would probably never have been secluded in an asylum but for the effects of drink.

Case 15.—T. M'H. or J. M., admitted from Maryboro' Prison, charged with housebreaking. A case of dementia, and a typical convict who has spent about forty years in prison.

Case 16.—J. K. or P. H., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with housebreaking. A case of delusional insanity, a habitual criminal of a bad type.

Case 17.—P. H., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with housebreaking. A case of melancholia, a habitual criminal.

#### FEMALES.

Case 18.—A. K., admitted from Sligo District Asylum, charged with murder. A case of chronic mania of a bad type.

Case 19.—E. T., admitted from Waterford Prison, charged with murder. A case of simple melancholia with good prospect of recovery.

GEORGE REVINGTON, M.D.,

*Resident Physician and Governor.*



APPENDIX C.

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PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS  
FOR THE INSANE.

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TABLES.

APPENDIX C.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS  
FOR THE INSANE.TABLE I.—Showing the number of Patients remaining in the  
Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on the 31st  
December of each year from 1880 to 1898, inclusive.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880, . . . .	236	396	632
1881, . . . .	238	397	635
1882, . . . .	254	396	650
1883, . . . .	247	389	636
1884, . . . .	244	395	639
1885, . . . .	243	389	632
1886, . . . .	233	369	602
1887, . . . .	239	386	625
1888, . . . .	240	361	601
1889, . . . .	259	372	631
1890, . . . .	258	368	621
1891, . . . .	266	366	632
1892, . . . .	275	369	644
1893, . . . .	281	361	642
1894, . . . .	298	353	646
1895, . . . .	305	358	663
1896, . . . .	318	358	676
1897, . . . .	325	366	691
1898, . . . .	327	387	714

TABLE II.—Showing the Number Licensed for, and also the Total Number of Patients under Treatment in each Private Asylum and Institution for the Insane during the year 1898, together with the Number Remaining at the close thereof.

ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	Number Licensed for.			Total Number under Treatment during 1898.			Number Remaining on 31st December, 1898.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh, .	20	15	35	20	14	34	15	13	28
Belmont Park, Co. Waterford, .	42	—	42	45	—	45	37	—	37
Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin,	—	—	—	16	21	37	16	18	34
Conroe Lodge, Co. Armagh, .	—	15	15	—	13	13	—	10	10
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin, . .	—	10	10	—	10	10	—	7	7
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.	30	26	56	22	25	47	17	19	36
Glenside, Co. Antrim, . .	5	—	5	4	—	4	1	—	1
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin, .	26	—	26	22	—	22	21	—	21
Hartfield House, Co. Dublin, .	30	—	30	27	—	27	23	—	23
Highfield House, Co. Dublin, .	—	22	22	—	20	20	—	15	15
Lindville, Co. Cork, . . .	30	30	60	16	23	39	8	17	25
St. John of God, Co. Dublin, .	95	—	95	113	—	113	79	—	79
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin City,	—	—	—	47	76	123	35	73	108
St. Vincent's Institution, Co. Dublin.	—	—	—	—	131	131	—	106	106
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin, .	—	—	—	89	94	183	75	76	151
Verville, Clontarf, Co. Dublin, .	—	32	32	—	38	38	—	27	27
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin, .	—	10	10	—	7	7	—	6	6
Total, . . . . .				421	472	893	327	387	714

TABLE III.—Showing for each of the Private Lunatic Asylums Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes, during

ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES								
	Not First Admissions.			First Admissions.			TOTAL Number Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh, . . .	-	-	-	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Belmont Park, Co. Waterford, . . .	1	-	1	9	-	9	10	-	10	4	-	4	1	-	1	2	-	2
Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin, . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin, . . .	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin, . . .	-	-	-	4	2	6	4	2	6	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	2
Glenside, Co. Antrim, . . .	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hartfield House, Co. Dublin, . . .	2	-	2	7	-	7	2	-	9	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Highfield House, Co. Dublin, . . .	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	6	6	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lindville, Co. Cork, . . .	1	1	2	6	6	12	7	7	14	4	-	4	1	-	1	1	2	2
St. John of God, Co. Dublin, . . .	7	-	7	24	-	24	31	-	31	10	-	10	2	-	2	6	-	6
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin City, . . .	2	8	5	8	8	15	7	11	18	1	2	4	2	-	2	1	-	1
St. Vincent's Institution, Co. Dublin, . . .	-	8	8	-	16	16	-	24	24	-	14	14	-	2	2	-	4	4
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin, . . .	1	4	5	19	23	44	20	23	49	2	2	5	2	6	8	-	2	2
Verville, Clontarf, Co. Dublin, . . .	-	2	2	-	14	14	-	16	16	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total, . . .	18	24	42	73	82	160	96	104	202	28	24	62	12	17	29	12	12	24

and Institutions for the Insane the Number of Admissions,  
the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

the year ended 31st December, 1900.

Total Number Discharged.			DEATHS.									ESCAPES.			TOTAL DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND ESCAPES.			ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	
			Natural Causes.			Accidental Causes.			Total Number Died.										
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
2	1	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	5	1	6	6	Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh.
7	-	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	8	6	Belmont Park, Co. Waterford.
-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin.
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	Course Lodge, Co. Armagh.
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin.
1	5	6	4	1	5	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	6	11	11	Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.
3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	Glenside, Co. Antrim.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Hampstead House, Co. Dublin.
4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	Hartfield House, Co. Dublin.
-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	Highfield House Co. Dublin.
6	2	8	2	4	6	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	8	6	14	14	Lindville, Co. Cork.
19	-	19	15	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-	24	-	24	24	St. John of God, Co. Dublin.
8	3	11	7	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	13	3	16	16	St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin City.
-	31	31	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	35	35	25	St. Vincent's Institution, Co. Dublin.
4	11	15	10	7	17	-	-	-	10	7	17	-	-	-	14	13	27	27	Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin.
-	8	8	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	Verville, Clontarf, Co. Dublin.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin.
25	64	117	41	21	62	-	-	-	41	31	72	-	-	-	94	86	179		Total.

TABLE IV.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1898.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>MORAL CAUSES:—</b>			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	1	17	18
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	8	8	16
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under above two heads), and overwork.	34	33	67
Religious excitement, . . . . .	2	12	14
Love affairs (including seduction), . . . . .	—	2	2
Fright and nervous shock, . . . . .	8	10	18
<b>PHYSICAL CAUSES:—</b>			
Intemperance in drink, . . . . .	31	12	43
“ sexual, . . . . .	—	—	—
Veneral disease, . . . . .	3	—	3
Self-abuse (sexual), . . . . .	2	—	2
Over-exertion, . . . . .	2	—	2
Stroke, . . . . .	4	1	5
Accident or injury, . . . . .	9	—	9
Pregnancy, . . . . .	—	—	—
Parturition and the puerperal state, . . . . .	—	6	6
Lactation, . . . . .	—	1	1
Uterine and Ovarian disorders, . . . . .	—	3	3
Puberty, . . . . .	1	—	1
Change of life, . . . . .	—	6	6
Fevers, . . . . .	4	1	5
Privation and starvation, . . . . .	—	—	—
Old age, . . . . .	11	7	18
Other bodily diseases or disorders, . . . . .	6	6	12
Previous attacks, . . . . .	5	7	12
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral).	71	100	171
Congenital defect ascertained, . . . . .	56	41	97
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES, . . . . .	2	—	2
UNKNOWN, . . . . .	72	114	186
Total, . . . . .	327	337	664

TABLE V.—Showing the Forms of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the year 1898; and also in the cases Remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on the 31st December, 1898.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.		Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st Dec., 1898.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile	{ With Epilepsy, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	6	13
	{ Without Epilepsy, . . . . .	10	14	24	-	-	-	4	6	10	53	35	88
Epilepsy acquired, . . . . .		2	2	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	5	9
General Paralysis, . . . . .		5	1	6	-	-	-	10	-	10	8	1	9
Mania	{ Acute, . . . . .	13	22	35	6	11	17	1	-	1	22	18	40
	{ Chronic, . . . . .	6	1	7	-	-	-	1	1	2	46	85	131
	{ Recurrent, . . . . .	1	10	11	-	4	4	2	1	3	12	37	49
	{ <i>A Potu</i> , . . . . .	13	5	18	13	3	16	-	1	1	4	6	10
	{ Puerperal, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2
	{ Senile, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Melancholia	{ Acute, . . . . .	8	19	27	4	10	14	1	4	5	4	24	28
	{ Chronic, . . . . .	4	-	4	-	1	1	5	-	5	28	27	55
	{ With Stupor, . . . . .	1	3	4	-	2	2	1	1	2	3	4	7
	{ Recurrent, . . . . .	2	6	8	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	15	17
	{ Puerperal, . . . . .	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
	{ Senile, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	4	7
Monomania	{ Of Suspicion, Unseen Agency, &c. . . . .	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	40
	{ Of Pride, &c., . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Other forms of Delusional Insanity,		8	8	16	2	-	2	-	-	-	21	53	54
Dementia	{ Primary, . . . . .	1	2	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	6	9	15
	{ Secondary, . . . . .	3	4	7	-	-	-	5	-	5	56	33	89
	{ Senile, . . . . .	12	5	17	-	-	-	5	4	9	22	11	88
	{ Organic (i.e., from Tumours, Coarse Brain Disease, &c.) . . . . .	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	3
Total, . . . . .		96	100	202	28	34	62	41	21	62	327	887	714

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1898.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years, . . . . .	21	19	40
From 15 to 20 years, . . . . .	16	10	26
From 20 to 30 years, . . . . .	29	31	60
From 30 to 40 years, . . . . .	64	62	126
From 40 to 50 years, . . . . .	61	55	116
From 50 to 60 years, . . . . .	59	87	146
From 60 to 70 years, . . . . .	52	77	129
From 70 to 80 years, . . . . .	20	38	58
Over 80 years, . . . . .	5	8	13
Total, . . . . .	327	387	714

TABLE VII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1898.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married, . . . . .	36	35	71
Single, . . . . .	268	288	556
Widowers and Widows, . . . . .	23	64	87
Unknown, . . . . .	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	327	387	714



TABLE VIII.—Showing the previous Professions or Occupations of the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1898.

PREVIOUS PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Army, . . . . .	14	—	14
Navy, . . . . .	2	—	2
Church, . . . . .	44	—	44
Law, . . . . .	9	—	9
Medicine, . . . . .	15	—	15
Students, . . . . .	20	1	21
In Trade, . . . . .	45	10	55
Farmers, . . . . .	22	—	22
Other Occupations, . . . . .	52	27	79
No Occupation, . . . . .	104	349	453
Total, . . . . .	327	387	714

TABLE IX.—Giving the Names of the Proprietors or Superintendents of the Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane.

Asylums and Institutions.	Where Situate.	Proprietor or Superintendent.
Armagh Retreat, . . . . .	Armagh, . . . . .	Geo. G. and Joseph Allen.
Belmont Park, . . . . . (m.)	Waterford, . . . . .	Rev. J. V. Murphy.
Bloomfield Institution, . . . . .	Donnybrook, Co. Dub- lin.	Henry A. Lodge (Registrar).
Course Lodge, . . . . . (f.)	Rich Hill, Co. Armagh, . . . . .	William and James Orr.
Elm Lawn, . . . . . (f.)	Dundrum, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	(Miss) Sarah Bernard.
Farnham House, . . . . . (m.)	Finglas, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	Alexander Patton, M.D.
and Maryville, . . . . . (f.)		
Glenside, . . . . . (m.)	Ballysillan, Belfast, . . . . .	Charles James Milligan, L.R.C.P. & S.E.D.
Hampstead House, . . . . . (m.)	Glasnevin, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	H. M. Eustace, M.D.; and Benj. F. Eustace.
Hartfield House, . . . . . (m.)	Drumecondra, Co. Dub- lin.	Dr. Francis E. Lynch and Geo. J. Magrath.
Highfield House, . . . . . (f.)	Drumecondra, Co. Dub- lin.	H. M. Eustace, M.D.; and Benj. F. Eustace.
Lindville, . . . . .	Blackrock Road, Cork, . . . . .	Oecil A. P. Osburne, F.R.C.S. EDIN., and Mrs. Osburne.
Ss. John of God, . . . . . (m.)	Stillorgan, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	Rev. Edward Star.
Ss. Patrick's Hospital, . . . . .	James's Street, Dublin, . . . . .	John Molony, F.R.C.P.
Ss. Vincent's Institution, . . . . . (f.)	Fairview, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	The Sisters.
Stewart Institution, . . . . .	Palmerston, Co. Dub- lin.	Frederick E. Rainsford, M.D.
Verville, . . . . . (f.)	Green Lanes, Clontarf, Co. Dublin, . . . . .	Dr. E. W. Lynch and Geo. J. Magrath.
Woodbine Lodge, . . . . . (f.)	Rathfarnham, Co. Dub- lin.	(Mrs.) Mary Jane Bishop.

(m.) For male patients only.

(f.) For female patients only.

H

## APPENDIX D.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of LUNATICS and

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.									
Antrim, . . . . .	.	9	9	.	1	1	.	19	10
Armagh, . . . . .	9	15	24	1	.	1	10	15	25
Ballyborough, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballycastle, . . . . .	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	4
Ballymena, . . . . .	62	64	126	1	.	1	63	64	127
Ballymoney, . . . . .	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Banbridge, . . . . .	2	10	12	.	.	.	2	10	12
Bawnboy, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast, . . . . .	133	192	325	29	34	63	162	226	388
Carrickmacross, . . . . .	3	6	9	.	.	.	2	6	8
Castleblayney, . . . . .	10	3	13	.	.	.	10	3	13
Castlederg, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan, . . . . .	6	4	10	2	4	6	8	8	16
Clogher, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Clones, . . . . .	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	6	6
Colemaine, . . . . .	2	3	5	.	.	.	2	3	5
Cookstown, . . . . .	4	3	7	.	2	2	4	5	9
Cootehill, . . . . .	2	3	5	.	.	.	2	3	5
Donagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Downpatrick, . . . . .	3	3	6	1	.	1	4	3	7
Dunfanaghy, . . . . .	2	4	6	.	.	.	2	4	6
Dungannon, . . . . .	3	12	15	1	.	1	4	12	16
Enniskillen, . . . . .	2	6	8	.	1	1	2	7	9
Glenties, . . . . .	3	5	8	.	.	.	3	5	8
Inishowen, . . . . .	9	8	17	.	.	.	9	8	17
Irvinestown, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Kilkeel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larne, . . . . .	1	9	10	.	.	.	1	9	10
Letterkenny, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lisnavady, . . . . .	2	7	9	.	2	2	2	9	11
Lisburn, . . . . .	2	6	8	1	1	2	3	7	10
Lisnakea, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . . . . .	5	3	8	.	.	.	5	3	8
Lurgan, . . . . .	19	12	31	.	1	1	19	13	32
Magherafelt, . . . . .	5	3	8	.	.	.	5	3	8
Milford, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Monaghan, . . . . .	5	4	9	.	.	.	5	4	9
Newry, . . . . .	7	12	19	2	2	5	10	14	24
Newtownards, . . . . .	5	19	24	4	2	6	9	21	30
Omagh, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	2	2
Strabane, . . . . .	4	6	10	.	2	2	4	8	12
Stranorlar, . . . . .	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
Total, Ulster, . . . . .	313	457	770	43	53	96	356	510	866

## IMBECILES in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1898.

IMBECILES.									Total Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER
4	4	8	1	.	1	5	4	9	5	14	19	Antrim.
5	11	16	1	.	1	6	11	17	16	26	42	Armagh.
1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5	1	4	5	Bailieborough.
3	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	6	4	6	10	Ballycastle.
9	8	17	.	3	3	9	11	20	72	75	147	Ballymena.
.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	Ballymoney.
.	1	1	.	1	1	.	2	2	2	3	5	Ballyshannon.
8	11	19	3	.	3	11	11	22	13	21	34	Banbridge.
2	3	5	1	.	1	4	3	7	4	3	7	Bawnboy.
24	19	43	5	.	5	29	19	48	191	245	436	Belfast.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	7	10	Carrickmacross.
5	3	8	2	.	2	7	3	10	17	3	20	Castledhyney.
1	1	2	1	.	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	Castlederg.
6	5	11	3	1	4	9	6	15	17	14	31	Cavan.
5	3	8	2	.	2	7	3	10	7	5	12	Clogher.
.	2	2	1	.	1	1	2	3	1	6	7	Clones.
2	3	5	.	.	.	3	3	6	5	6	11	Coleraine.
4	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	8	5	13	Cookstown.
.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	2	4	6	Cootchall.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	2	2	Downpatrick.
7	3	10	.	.	.	7	3	10	11	6	17	Downpatrick.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	6	Dunfanaghy.
4	9	13	1	.	1	5	9	14	9	21	30	Dungannon.
3	4	7	1	1	2	4	5	9	11	15	26	Enniskillen.
2	4	6	1	.	1	3	4	7	6	9	15	Glenties.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	8	17	Inishowen.
5	3	8	.	.	.	5	3	8	5	4	9	Irvinestown.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	Kilkeel.
5	9	14	2	1	3	7	10	17	8	19	27	Larne.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	Lettorkenny.
7	6	13	.	.	.	7	6	13	9	18	27	Lisavady.
5	12	17	3	5	8	8	17	25	13	24	37	Lisburn.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	2	4	Lisnakea.
5	5	10	.	.	.	5	5	10	10	8	18	Londonderry.
7	12	19	1	1	2	8	14	22	27	27	54	Lurgan.
6	5	11	1	1	2	7	6	13	12	11	23	Magherafelt.
1	2	3	.	1	1	1	3	4	1	5	6	Millford.
3	6	9	.	2	2	3	8	11	8	12	20	Monaghan.
10	13	23	.	1	1	10	14	24	29	28	57	Newry.
11	11	22	.	1	1	11	12	23	29	33	62	Newtownards.
5	5	10	.	.	.	5	5	10	5	7	12	Omagh.
5	4	9	.	1	1	5	5	10	9	13	22	Strabane.
2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	4	3	7	Stranorlar.
185	209	394	31	22	53	216	222	438	372	722	1,094	Total, Ulster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.
Ballyvaughan, . . . .	2	1	4	.	.	.	2	1	4
Bandon, . . . . .	4	9	13	.	.	.	4	9	13
Bantry, . . . . .	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Borrisokane, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caherciveen, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carrick-on-Shannon, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cashel, . . . . .	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	5
Castletown, . . . . .	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Cloughbeg, . . . . .	2	3	5	.	.	.	2	3	5
Clonakilty, . . . . .	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Clonmel, . . . . .	4	12	16	1	1	2	5	13	18
Cork, . . . . .	64	101	165	9	0	9	73	101	180
Corrofin, . . . . .	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Croom, . . . . .	7	7	14	1	1	2	8	8	16
Dingle, . . . . .	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	4
Dungarvan, . . . . .	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	5
Dunmanway, . . . . .	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Ennis, . . . . .	40	27	67	2	5	7	42	32	74
Ennistymon, . . . . .	19	5	24	1	4	5	20	9	29
Fermoy, . . . . .	1	6	7	.	.	.	1	6	7
Kanturk, . . . . .	12	15	27	1	4	5	13	19	32
Kemmare, . . . . .	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Killadysert, . . . . .	10	4	14	.	.	.	10	4	14
Killarney, . . . . .	2	2	4	.	2	2	4	4	8
Kilmaethomas, . . . .	2	4	6	.	2	2	4	6	10
Kilmallock, . . . . .	11	21	32	2	2	4	13	23	36
Kilrush, . . . . .	23	28	51	.	.	.	23	28	51
Kinsale, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick, . . . . .	18	49	67	5	7	12	23	56	79
Lismore, . . . . .	5	13	18	1	3	4	6	16	22
Listowel, . . . . .	4	8	12	.	.	.	4	8	12
Macroom, . . . . .	2	8	10	2	3	5	4	11	15
Mallow, . . . . .	4	11	15	1	.	1	5	11	16
Midleton, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Millstreet, . . . . .	4	2	6	.	2	2	6	4	10
Mitchestown, . . . .	2	5	7	.	2	2	4	7	11
Netagh, . . . . .	3	5	8	1	.	1	4	5	9
Newcastle, . . . . .	4	7	11	2	.	2	6	7	13
Rathkeale, . . . . .	2	5	7	.	.	.	2	5	7
Roscrea, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Scariff, . . . . .	5	2	7	.	.	.	5	2	7
Shillbreen, . . . . .	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Skull, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thurles, . . . . .	1	6	7	.	1	1	2	7	9
Tipperary, . . . . .	9	14	23	1	3	4	10	17	27
Trillick, . . . . .	6	2	8	1	.	1	7	2	9
Tulla, . . . . .	8	5	13	.	.	.	8	5	13
Waterford, . . . . .	1	5	6	.	.	.	1	5	6
Youghal, . . . . .	2	3	5	.	.	.	2	3	5
Total, Munster, . . .	261	400	701	23	45	78	284	445	779

in Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1898—continued.

IMBECILES.									Total Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	Ballyvaghan.
1	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	2	5	10	15	Bandon.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	3	5	Bantry.
2	6	8	.	.	.	2	3	5	2	3	5	Borrisokane.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	Cahersiveen.
4	10	14	2	2	4	6	12	18	6	12	18	Carrick-on-Suir
1	9	10	1	3	4	2	12	14	5	14	19	Cashel.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	4	2	6	Castletown.
4	.	4	.	2	2	4	2	6	7	8	15	Clogheen.
2	2	4	.	2	2	2	4	6	2	6	8	Clonsilla.
9	7	16	.	.	.	9	7	16	14	20	34	Clonmel.
10	24	34	4	11	15	14	35	49	57	145	202	Cork.
1	2	4	1	.	1	2	2	4	4	4	8	Corrofin.
6	2	8	2	.	2	8	2	11	15	11	26	Croom.
1	1	2	.	1	1	1	2	3	1	6	7	Dingle.
2	2	4	.	3	3	3	6	9	7	8	15	Dungarvan.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	2	Dunmanway.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	22	64	Eenis.
12	18	30	1	.	1	14	18	32	34	27	61	Ennistymon.
8	4	12	.	1	1	8	5	13	9	11	20	Fermoy.
7	18	25	1	.	1	8	18	26	22	37	59	Kanturk.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	2	3	Kenmare.
2	2	4	.	1	1	3	2	5	13	7	20	Killadysert.
2	1	3	1	.	1	6	4	10	8	5	13	Killarney.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	4	8	12	KilmacThomas.
8	2	10	2	.	2	11	3	14	24	26	50	Kilmahock.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	26	30	56	Kilrush.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kinsale.
10	8	18	2	2	4	12	10	22	35	32	67	Limerick.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	6	19	25	Lismore.
2	4	6	.	3	3	3	7	10	7	16	23	Listowel.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	11	15	Macroom.
7	10	17	2	1	3	9	11	20	14	22	36	Mallow.
9	17	26	2	.	2	11	17	28	11	17	28	Middleton.
10	1	11	1	1	2	11	2	13	15	6	21	Millsstreet.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	5	9	14	Mitchelstown.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	12	10	22	Monagh.
2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6	9	10	19	Newcastle.
7	4	11	.	2	2	7	6	13	20	11	31	Rathkeale.
2	6	8	.	.	.	2	6	8	2	6	8	Roscrea.
.	6	6	1	.	1	1	6	7	6	8	14	Scariff.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	Skibbereen.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Skull.
2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	4	7	11	Thurles.
8	6	14	.	1	1	8	7	15	18	24	42	Tipperary.
2	2	4	.	2	2	2	2	4	9	8	17	Trillick.
2	4	6	2	.	2	4	4	8	12	9	21	Tulla.
22	43	65	4	6	10	26	49	75	27	54	81	Waterford.
7	2	9	1	2	3	8	5	13	10	6	16	Youghal.
293	246	539	33	49	82	326	295	621	570	740	1,310	Total, Munster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles in

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Abbeyloix, . . . . .	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Ardee, . . . . .	2	7	9	.	.	.	2	7	9
Athlone, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Athy, . . . . .	6	5	9	.	.	.	4	5	9
Ballymahon, . . . . .	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3
Balrothery, . . . . .	5	6	11	.	1	1	5	7	12
Ballinglass, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Callan, . . . . .	9	5	14	1	.	1	10	5	15
Carlow, . . . . .	4	8	12	.	2	2	4	10	14
Castlecomer, . . . . .	2	2	5	.	.	.	3	2	5
Cellan, . . . . .	4	3	7	2	.	2	6	3	9
Delvin, . . . . .	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	2
Drogheda, . . . . .	21	11	32	5	2	7	26	13	39
Dublin, North, . . . . .	42	94	137	7	23	40	50	117	177
Dublin, South, . . . . .	64	141	205	6	5	11	70	146	216
Dundalk, . . . . .	3	8	11	.	4	4	3	12	16
Dunshaughlin, . . . . .	3	3	6	.	.	.	3	3	6
Edenderry, . . . . .	2	6	8	.	.	.	2	6	8
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	1	7	8	.	1	1	1	8	9
Gorey, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Granard, . . . . .	2	4	6	.	.	.	2	4	6
Kells, . . . . .	3	6	9	.	3	3	3	9	12
Kilkeuny, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford, . . . . .	1	5	6	.	1	1	1	6	7
Mountmellick, . . . . .	2	.	2	2	.	2	3	.	5
Mullingar, . . . . .	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Nase, . . . . .	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	2
Navan, . . . . .	6	6	12	.	.	.	6	6	12
New Ross, . . . . .	4	5	9	.	.	.	4	5	9
Oldenale, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	1	1	.	3	3
Purcellstown, . . . . .	6	4	10	.	2	2	6	6	12
Rathdown, . . . . .	5	20	25	5	2	7	10	22	32
Rathdrum, . . . . .	6	19	25	1	.	1	7	19	26
Shillelough, . . . . .	.	8	8	.	.	.	.	8	8
Thomastown, . . . . .	2	8	11	.	1	1	3	9	12
Trim, . . . . .	3	5	8	.	1	1	3	6	9
Tullamore, . . . . .	5	10	15	1	5	6	6	15	21
Ullingford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford, . . . . .	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Total, Leinster, . . . . .	238	417	655	32	64	96	290	481	731

## Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1898—continued.

IMBECILES.									Total Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
3	4	7	.	.	.	3	4	7	4	5	9	Abbeyleix.
4	8	12	3	3	5	7	10	17	9	17	26	Arden.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Athlone.
3	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	7	5	12	Athy.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	4	4	Ballymahon.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	6	7	13	Balrothery.
4	8	10	4	.	4	8	6	14	8	6	14	Ballinglins.
7	6	13	1	2	3	8	8	16	18	13	31	Callan.
9	6	15	1	6	7	10	12	22	14	22	36	Carlow.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	5	3	8	Castlemoer.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	4	10	Celbridge.
8	4	10	.	.	.	6	4	10	7	5	12	Delvin.
10	3	13	1	1	2	11	4	15	27	17	44	Drogheda.
2	4	7	3	2	5	6	6	12	56	123	180	Dublin, North.
9	17	26	1	.	1	10	17	27	80	163	243	Dublin, South.
6	17	23	2	6	8	8	23	31	11	26	37	Dundalk.
1	3	4	1	.	1	2	3	5	5	6	11	Dunshaughlin.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	5	8	13	Edenderry.
10	20	30	.	2	2	10	22	32	11	30	41	Ennis-coorthy.
7	7	14	1	1	2	8	8	16	8	8	16	Gorey.
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	3	6	9	Granard.
4	4	8	1	.	1	5	4	9	8	15	23	Kells.
12	26	38	2	.	2	14	26	41	15	26	41	Kilkenny.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	7	9	Longford.
.	5	5	.	.	.	.	5	5	5	5	10	Mountmellick.
4	6	10	.	.	.	4	6	10	5	7	12	Mullingar.
9	16	25	1	4	5	10	20	30	11	21	32	Naas.
7	8	15	1	.	1	8	8	16	14	14	28	Navan.
18	18	36	1	8	9	19	26	45	23	31	54	New Ross.
2	1	3	.	1	1	3	2	5	3	4	7	Oldcastle.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	12	Parsonstown.
5	15	20	1	1	2	6	15	21	16	28	44	Rathdown.
3	2	5	.	.	.	3	2	5	10	22	32	Rathfriland.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	8	10	Shillelagh.
5	2	7	.	1	1	6	3	9	8	12	20	Thomastown.
8	9	17	.	2	2	10	11	21	11	17	28	Trim.
11	8	19	.	.	.	11	8	19	17	24	41	Wexford.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	Uxlingford.
8	8	16	2	4	6	10	12	22	11	14	25	Wexford.
191	242	434	27	43	70	218	286	504	468	767	1,235	Total, Leinster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Ballina, . . . . .	3	6	9	.	.	.	3	6	9
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Ballinrobe, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belmullet, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Boyle, . . . . .	.	6	6	.	1	1	.	7	7
Carriek-on-Shannon, . . . . .	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Castlebar, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castleroy, . . . . .	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Chesham, . . . . .	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	5	5
Clifden, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dromore West, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway, . . . . .	1	5	6	.	.	.	1	5	6
Glenties, . . . . .	3	2	5	1	.	1	4	2	6
Gort, . . . . .	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Killala, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Loughrea, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Manorhamilton, . . . . .	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Mohill, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mount Bellew, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Oughterard, . . . . .	2	3	5	.	.	.	2	3	5
Portlanna, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Roscommon, . . . . .	5	6	11	.	.	.	5	6	11
Sligo, . . . . .	7	9	16	1	.	1	8	9	17
Strokestown, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Swinsford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tobereury, . . . . .	2	4	6	.	.	.	2	4	6
Tuam, . . . . .	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
Westport, . . . . .	4	1	5	.	.	.	4	1	5
Total, Connaught, . . . . .	34	60	94	2	1	3	36	61	97

  

SUMMARY OF									
ULSTER, . . . . .	313	457	770	43	53	96	356	510	866
MUNSTER, . . . . .	301	400	701	33	45	78	334	445	779
LEINSTER, . . . . .	218	417	635	32	64	96	250	481	731
CONNAUGHT, . . . . .	34	60	94	2	1	3	36	61	97
TOTAL, IRELAND, . . . . .	866	1,334	2,200	110	163	273	976	1,497	2,473



in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1898—continued.

IMBECILES.									Total Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
3	6	9	.	3	3	3	9	12	8	15	23	Ballina.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	3	3	6	Ballinacree.
2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	2	Ballinacree.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	2	2	Belmullet.
8	9	17	1	2	3	9	11	20	9	18	27	Boyle.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	Carriek-on-Shannon.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	2	4	Castlebar.
9	5	14	1	3	4	10	8	18	11	10	21	Castleroe.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	Claremorris.
5	4	9	.	.	.	5	4	9	5	4	9	Clifden.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	Dromore West.
.	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	4	1	9	10	Galway.
1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4	5	5	10	Glennamaddy.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	3	2	5	Gort.
4	2	6	.	1	1	4	3	7	4	4	8	Killala.
1	6	7	1	3	4	2	9	11	2	11	13	Loughrea.
7	5	12	1	.	1	8	5	13	9	7	16	Manorhamilton.
5	2	7	.	.	.	5	2	7	5	2	7	Mohill.
1	6	7	1	1	2	2	7	9	2	8	10	Mount Bellew.
2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	4	3	7	Oughterard.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	3	5	Portumna.
4	9	13	2	1	3	6	10	16	11	15	26	Roscommon.
6	4	10	1	1	2	7	5	12	15	14	29	Sligo.
6	12	18	.	.	.	6	12	18	6	13	19	Strokestown.
7	13	20	1	.	1	8	13	21	8	13	21	Swinsford.
3	5	8	1	1	2	4	6	10	8	10	18	Tobacco Alley.
.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3	2	3	5	Tuam.
4	1	5	.	.	.	4	1	5	8	2	10	Westport.
87	100	186	10	18	28	97	125	222	133	186	319	Total, Connaught.

## PROVINCES.

185	200	385	31	22	53	215	222	436	572	732	1,304	ULSTER.
283	245	528	33	49	82	286	295	581	570	740	1,310	MUNSTER.
191	243	434	27	43	70	218	266	484	468	787	1,255	LEINSTER.
87	102	189	10	18	28	97	125	222	133	186	319	CONNAUGHT.
656	790	1,446	101	130	231	767	928	1,695	1,743	2,425	4,168	TOTAL, IRELAND.

## APPENDIX E.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Disposal of Lunatics who were confined in Local and Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

Classification of Lunatics.	Number Remaining in Custody on 31st December, 1897.			Number who became insane during the Year ended 31st December, 1898.			Total Number in Custody during the Year 1898.			Removed, Discharged, and Died.										Total Removed, Discharged, and Died during the Year.	Remaining in Prison on 31st December, 1898.			
										Removed, Discharged, and Died.														
										Removed to District Asylums by order of the Lord Lieutenant.			Removed to the Central Asylum by order of the Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged by order of the Lord Lieutenant.			Otherwise removed from Prison.				Died.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity.	-	1	1	20	2	22	3	23	2	9	12	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	19	3	22	1	-	1
Persons found insane while awaiting trial, or on arraignment, and incapable of pleading.	1	1	2	37	16	53	38	17	55	31	17	48	5	-	-	1	-	1	37	17	54	1	-	1
Persons under sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude, who became insane in prison.	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-
Persons committed in default of surety to keep the peace, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to, committal.	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to, committal.	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-
Total.	1	2	3	60	21	81	61	23	84	41	22	63	17	1	18	-	-	-	50	23	82	2	-	2

TABLE II.—Showing the Number and Disposal of Persons confined in Convict Prisons who were or became insane during the year ended 31st December, 1898.

	Convicts.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in custody on 31st December, 1897, . . .	—	—	—
Became insane during the year ended 31st December, 1898, . . . . .	5	—	5
Total number in custody during the Year, . . . .	5	—	5
Removed, Discharged, and Died:—			
Removed to Dundrum Asylum by warrant of Lord Lieutenant, . . . . .	5	—	5
Discharged by order of Lord Lieutenant, or on expiration of sentence, . . . . .	—	—	—
Otherwise removed from Prisons, . . . . .	—	—	—
Died, . . . . .	—	—	—
Total Removed, Discharged, and Died, . . . .	5	—	5
Remaining in Prisons on 31st December, 1898, . . .	—	—	—

NOTE.—The cases shown in this Table are also included in Table I.

## APPENDIX F.

## MEMORANDA OF INSPECTIONS.

ARMAGH  
ASYLUM.

## ARMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
10th Nov.,  
1898.Increased  
numbers.

Statistics.

This asylum was visited on the 10th ult. The last formal inspection was made on the 17th July, 1897; but the institution has been visited on more than one occasion since. The growth of the asylum population during recent years has been large: fifteen years ago the number of patients was about 250, while now there are 500 on the register—showing the great increase of cent. per cent. in that period.

The changes which have taken place in the asylum population since the 17th July, 1897, are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit, . . . .	239	234	473
Admitted since, . . . . .	73	60	133
Total, . . . . .	312	294	606
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	30	20	50
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	14	2	16
Died, . . . . .	25	15	40
Total, . . . . .	69	37	106
On register on 10th November, 1898, . .	243	257	500
Absent on probation, . . . . .	—	—	—
Absent on pass, . . . . .	—	—	—
Absent by escape, . . . . .	1	—	1
Resident on 10th November, 1898, . .	242	257	499

Recovery  
rates.

Death rates.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions this year up to the present has been 48·3, viz., 54·5 amongst the males, and 41·9 amongst females; while the percentage of deaths, on the daily average number resident during the same period, has been 4·9, viz., 5·9 amongst the males, and 4 amongst the females.

Paying  
patients.

There are eight paying patients at present in the asylum; and the contributions from this source during 1897 amounted to £135 17s. 4d.

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow :—

ARMAGH  
ASYLUM.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Health statistics.
Patients in bed :—				
Seriously ill, . . . . .	—	1	1	
From minor ailments, . . . . .	1	1	2	
From old age or debility, . . . . .	2	—	2	
From violence or excitement, . . . . .	—	—	—	
Total in bed, . . . . .	3	2	5	
Patients suffering from bedsores, . . . . .	—	—	—	
Patients under restraint, . . . . .	—	—	—	
Patients in seclusion, . . . . .	—	—	—	
Epileptics, . . . . .	17	16	33	
Actively suicidal, . . . . .	—	1	1	
General paralytics, . . . . .	—	—	—	
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, . . . . .	—	1	1	
Wet beds reported that morning, . . . . .	1	4	5	
Patients raised by attendants during previous night, . . . . .	—	—	—	

These statistics show that only one patient was seriously ill, and only five in all were confined to bed.

The death rate has been low, and many of the patients who died during the period under review were advanced in life—not a few being over 70 years of age.

The distribution of the patients and staff throughout the various divisions of the asylum is shown in the following table :—

Distribution of  
patients and  
staff.

Number of Division.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendants.	
		Charge.	Ordinary.
MALE SIDE.			
No. 1, . . . . .	32	1	1
" 2, . . . . .	17	1	1
" 3, . . . . .	56	1	3
" 4, . . . . .	43	1	3
Infirmary, . . . . .	10	(a) 1	—
New Hospital, . . . . .	84	2	4
FEMALE SIDE.			
No. 5, . . . . .	48	1	2
" 7, . . . . .	52	1	2
" 6 and 8, . . . . .	71	2	3
Infirmary, (b) . . . . .	—	1	—
New Hospital, . . . . .	86	2	3

(a) Second class attendant.

(b) Included in No. 7.

K

ARMAUGH  
ASYLUM.  
—  
Asylum  
hospital.

The Governors may be congratulated on the completion of the new asylum hospital, in the erection of which they took such a practical interest, and showed such a generous appreciation of the requirements of certain classes of the insane. It is the first building of the kind which has been provided in Ireland, and contains everything necessary for the care and treatment of the sick and infirm, as well as of acute cases. The different rooms have been most comfortably furnished, and easy chairs and lounges have been provided for the infirm and helpless patients. The building is lighted by electricity, and heated and ventilated by the "Plenum" system. This hospital is now in occupation, but, it is discouraging to have to state, not by the class for whom it was intended, but by chronic working patients, for the great majority of whom the simplest accommodation would be equally suitable. The Resident Medical Superintendent states that the reasons why this special building, which was erected at such a large cost to the ratepayers, has not up to this been utilised for the purpose for which it was intended, are—

- (1.) The absence of an Assistant Medical Officer, to be immediately available in sick and special cases.
- (2.) The insufficiency of the supply of drinking water during the summer months.
- (3.) The pipes carrying steam from the lower house not being in working order. This defect, however, surely admits of an easy remedy.

Of the two infectious wings attached to this hospital, that on the female side is partly used by patients and partly given over to the use of the nurses and servants, while that on the male side is utilised as a residence for the clerk and storekeeper. The Governors are aware how costly these particular sections of the buildings were, and it is, to say the least, disappointing to find that they cannot be used even for the accommodation of ordinary patients, when the asylum as a whole is in such a congested condition.

The ordinary sick patients are still treated in the infirmaries of the old building.

Staff.

The staff of the asylum is shown in the following table :—

Nature of Office.	Number of Persons.	Nature of Office.	Number of Persons.
Medical Superintendent,	1	Kitchen Maids,	2
Visiting Physician, . . .	1	Laundresses,	2
Chaplains, . . . . .	4	Hall Maid,	1
Clerk and Storekeeper,	1		
Land Steward and Gardener,	1	<i>Attendants :</i>	
Engineer and Plumber,	1	Head Male,	1
Stoker,	1	Head Female,	2
Carpenter, . . . . .	1	Charge Male,	6
Painter, . . . . .	1	Ordinary Male,	13
Shoemaker, . . . . .	1	Charge Female,	7
Gatekeeper, . . . . .	1	Ordinary Female,	10
Matron, . . . . .	1	Night Male,	2
Cooks, . . . . .	2	Night Female, . . .	2

Looking to the amount of machinery which has of recent years been provided, it would be more conducive to the satisfactory working of the asylum if a fitter were appointed in addition to the plumber.

ARRANGEMENT  
ASYLUM.

The following table shows the number of patients employed and unemployed on the day of my visit :—

Nature of Employment.	Number of Persons.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in wards, . . . . .	24	58
As garden or field labourers, . . . . .	107	—
As stoker, . . . . .	1	—
As plumber, . . . . .	1	—
As mason, . . . . .	1	—
As carpenter, . . . . .	1	—
As painters, . . . . .	2	—
As tailor, . . . . .	1	—
As shoemakers, . . . . .	4	—
As upholsterers, . . . . .	26	18
In the kitchen, . . . . .	7	12
In the laundry, . . . . .	1	15
At needlework, . . . . .	—	56
At knitting, . . . . .	—	46
At fancy work, . . . . .	—	5
Total employed, . . . . .	176	210
Unemployed because of—		
(a) Mental condition, . . . . .	29	39
(b) Bodily condition, . . . . .	22	8
(c) Other causes, . . . . .	15	—
Total unemployed, . . . . .	66	47

I was glad to see that so many of the male patients were employed at out-door work, which is so conducive to their welfare.

The numbers who attended Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics, . . . . .	118	94	212
Protestant Episcopalians, . . . . .	62	47	109
Presbyterians, . . . . .	29	24	53
Methodists, . . . . .	—	7	7

ARMAGH  
ASYLUM.

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During the period which has elapsed since last inspection, Divine Service was celebrated 81 times for the Roman Catholics; 71 times for the Protestant Episcopalians; 69 times for the Presbyterians; and 3 times for the Methodists, the small number in the last case being explained by the fact that the Methodist Chaplain has only been a short time appointed. In addition to sick calls, the Chaplains visit the asylum weekly, except the Methodist, whose visits are paid once a fortnight.

**Amusements.** A large number of patients attend the associated entertainments; the average number being 356, viz., 186 males and 170 females. In addition to the weekly dance, concerts have been held periodically, and a conjuring entertainment has been given since last inspection. It is undoubtedly most desirable in asylum life to encourage in every possible way both indoor and outdoor games, as they have a most markedly beneficial effect on the mental condition of many patients.

**Dietary.** The patients' dietary is satisfactory.

**No inquest.** There has been no Coroner's inquest during the period under review,  
**Casualties.** but three casualties, all resulting in fractured ribs, are recorded, viz. :—

- (1.) J. M., a male patient, became very violent in an epileptic seizure, requiring four attendants to restrain him, and in the struggle one of his ribs was fractured.
- (2.) W. J., a male patient, who, on the evening of his admission, was so violent as to require several attendants to restrain him, was found next morning to have sustained a fractured rib.
- (3.) T. K., another male patient, when working on the farm made a determined effort to get to the part of the grounds where the females were, and, in the efforts of the attendants to overpower him, one of his ribs was fractured.

Owing to the fragility of the ribs, which is met with in some cases of advanced insanity, fracture of these bones may occur as the result of even trivial injury, but the fact that such a casualty occurred in three cases within a twelvemonth in this comparatively small asylum, as the result of struggles with attendants, although not necessarily pointing to undue violence on their part, is certainly an unfortunate coincidence. Most assuredly the attendants should be carefully instructed how to deal with violent patients so as to prevent the recurrence of such accidents, as far as possible, in future.

**No zymotic disease.** No case of zymotic disease has occurred.

**Restraint.** Restraint has only been used in the treatment of one patient (a female), for a total duration of 312 hours—the form of restraint being a strait jacket. In this case, we pointed out to the Resident Medical Superintendent that the reason given for the application of mechanical restraint, viz., “to prevent her tearing and pulling off her clothing,” was not one of the justifiable reasons specified in Clause II. (1) of the



Privy Council Regulations, dated 14th April, 1897. Two male patients were secluded on 5 occasions, for a total duration of 102 hours, and 3 females were secluded on 15 occasions, for 192 hours in all.

ARMAGH.  
ASYLUM.  
Seclusion.

The additions, alterations, and improvements in the asylum since last inspection are as follow :—

Additions,  
alterations, and  
improvements.

(a.) *Carried out by Contract or outside Labour.*

Day-room, hospital, staircase, male visiting-room, and Nos. 1 and 4 divisions on male side, and day-room on female side plastered.

(b.) *Carried out by the Asylum Staff and Patients.*

- (1.) The entire basement cleaned out and lighted.
- (2.) Day room, hospital, staircase, visiting-room, Nos. 1 and 4 corridors on male side, and day-room and No. 8 corridor on female side painted.
- (3.) Electric tell-tale clocks put up and telephonic communication established between the new hospital, old buildings, engine-room, and gate-lodge.
- (4.) A new road, 220 yards long and 5 yards wide, laid down from main avenue to rear of old buildings, and pitched 15 inches deep with stones.
- (5.) New walks made in connection with the above.
- (6.) About 1,100 tons of clay excavated for levelling at east end of new building.
- (7.) Four hundred and fifty square yards in rear of new buildings pitched with stones 15 inches deep—all stones used in this work and in making walks quarried on the asylum grounds.
- (8.) Hydraulic rams fitted up to supplement steam pumps; and waterpipes and ducts constructed.

All parts of the asylum were found clean, and the patients seemed as contented as could be expected—practically the only complaint being the usual one of unjust detention. The overcrowding of the institution has, however, now become so great that it will be absolutely necessary for the new Asylum Committee to deal with this question as soon as possible after it has been constituted next year.

Condition of  
Asylum and  
patients.  
Overcrowding

While the Governors attend the Board meetings with regularity, it appears from the asylum records that they seldom attend and go through the house as a Visiting Committee. This is a matter of great regret, looking to the special interest which in the past the Governors evinced in their asylum, because such visits bring sunshine into the lives of many poor sufferers from mental disease—by showing that persons other than the officials take an interest in them—and also afford a great help to the Medical Superintendent in his arduous work, if his administration of the asylum is to be successful.

Visitation of  
Asylum by  
Governors.

**ARMAGH  
ASYLUM.**

The points which I specially wish to bring before the Governors are—

**Necessity for  
Assistant  
Medical  
Officer.**

(1.) The necessity for appointing an Assistant Medical Officer. By the existing Privy Council Rules, as well as by the new Local Government Act, the Governors are required to appoint such an officer, and I am sure the Board would not wish to place themselves in antagonism to laws and regulations which have been framed for all the asylums throughout the country. I am not aware of any other public asylum in the United Kingdom where this office does not now exist; and I feel it is impossible to insist on the Medical Superintendent re-classifying and distributing the patients in the manner intended by the Governors at the time the new hospital was built, unless an Assistant Medical Officer is placed in charge of that portion of the institution. Should the Governors wish to leave the appointment of a permanent officer to their successors—the new Asylum Committee—an arrangement could easily be made for affording the required medical assistance without giving the person temporarily employed any claim or right to the permanent office.

**Separation of  
offices of  
Clerk and  
Storekeeper.**

(2.) Looking to the size which the asylum has reached, it would be most desirable to separate the offices of clerk and storekeeper, as has been done in the other asylums. The clerk could then become non-resident, and an unmarried storekeeper could be accommodated in one or two rooms in the basement of the old building.

**Water supply.**

(3.) The Governors should consider the advisability of improving the existing water supplies of both the old and new buildings.

**Visiting  
Committee**

(4.) A Committee of the Governors should meet at least once a month, in the intervals between Board meetings, and go through all parts of the asylum, entering their report to the full Board in a book kept for the purpose. This association of a Committee of the Governors with the Resident Medical Superintendent in the management of the asylum, has worked admirably in some other districts.

My colleague and I will be happy, should the Governors wish, to meet a Committee of their body to consider how the new hospital building can be best utilised in the interests of the patients, as well as any other matters connected with the asylum which the Governors may wish to discuss.

**Interview with  
patient.**

I had a private interview with one patient, as to whose insanity there was some doubt, and who has since been discharged by the Board.

**Books**

I examined the books and records. No Case-books are kept, and, as the very important duty of keeping these books is cast by the Privy Council Rules on the Assistant Medical Officer, the Medical Superintendent states—not unreasonably—that, without the assistance of such an officer, he has not sufficient time to devote to recording the history and progress of the patients treated in the institution.

1st December, 1898.

BALLINASLOE  
ASYLUM.Inspected on  
30th Septem-  
ber and 1st  
October, 1898.

## BALLINASLOE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The various works at present being carried out at this asylum are steadily advancing towards completion.

Progress of  
additions  
and alterations.

The hospital in process of erection is a detached block, providing accommodation for 130 of each sex, and has advanced so far that the building of the walls is now almost finished, and more than half of the roof timbers are in position. It is to be hoped that every advantage will be taken of the present dry weather to have the building roofed before the winter sets in. Three ranges of buildings, comprising stores of various sorts, workshops, and stables are now completed, but at present the workshops and stores are occupied as dayrooms by the male patients. The nurses' diningroom is also finished, but has not yet been utilised for the service of meals. The new sanitary annexes attached to the old corridors are, with one exception on the male side, roofed in, and the plumbing work is almost completed inside. It is to be hoped that these important additions will be given up for the use of the patients at an early date.

The removal of the useless walls in the old corridors, by which extra space for the accommodation of patients will be obtained, has not been commenced, nor can this work be well taken in hand until the new hospital is ready for occupation by the patients. This would allow parts of the old building to be for a time evacuated.

The remodelling of the laundry, embracing an additional washroom and the improvement of the dryingroom, has not yet been commenced. The necessary demands on this department, to meet the wants of the rapidly growing population of the institution, render the enlargement of the laundry a matter of more and more pressing necessity as time goes on.

The erection of the new boardroom, and of the kitchen scullery, also await the completion of other works; and no steps have been taken to provide general bathrooms in the old buildings, where the bathing of the patients could be carried out under the supervision of the Head Attendants.

The very serious overcrowding has been, to some extent, met by the erection of auxiliary buildings. On the female side, two dayrooms built in this way have been in use for a considerable time, and, as far as they go, provide excellent accommodation for about 80 patients during the day.

Auxiliary  
buildings.

On the male side a very substantial block, affording living space for 173 patients, has lately been completed and occupied. This block is quite detached from the main building, and is situated beyond the farmyard. It provides two dayrooms, diningroom, and three dormitories, with single rooms, attendants' rooms, kitchen lavatories, and water-

**BALLINASLOE  
ASYLUM.**

closets. The building consists of an iron framework, and the walls are composed of two layers of timber sheeting, with felt between the layers. The roof is of corrugated iron, lined with felt, and with timber sheeting inside. The rooms are lighted by gas, and heated throughout by radiators warmed by hot water from a central boiler. They are suitably and comfortably furnished throughout, and afford excellent accommodation.

**Accommo-  
dation.**

These auxiliary buildings raise the accommodation of the asylum to 840 (541 men and 299 women), and, when the 260 beds provided in the new hospital are added, there will be room for 1,100. If, however, the population of the asylum goes on increasing as it has done in the past, by the time the buildings are finished, all the available space will be filled up, and there will be no room for fresh admissions.

**Statistics.**

When the asylum was last reported on, the population consisted of 969 inmates (588 men and 381 women). Since then 310 patients have been admitted; 137 have been discharged, of whom 131 had recovered, and 66 have died, leaving at the present date 1,076 patients—(648 men and 428 women)—showing an increase of 107 patients in sixteen months. Of the total, 633 are chargeable to the county Galway; 84 to the town of Galway, and 359 to the county Roscommon.

**Paying  
patients.**

Of the patients at present in the institution, only eight contribute anything towards their own support—the sums varying from £10 to £21 per annum.

**Recovery and  
death rates.**

The recovery rate for the present year, calculated upon the admissions, give a percentage of 48·8; and the percentage of deaths, calculated on the average number resident, is 3·3—an abnormally low mortality. However, a number of deaths amongst the aged and infirm must be expected when the severe weather sets in.

**Inquest.**

There was only one sudden death, and this was the subject of a Coroner's inquest. In this case the patient was found dead in bed at six o'clock in the morning, having been seen alive by the Night Attendant at five o'clock. He suffered from frequent epileptic fits, and evidently died in one of them.

**Epileptic and  
suicidal cases.**

At present 70 patients suffer from epilepsy, and 40 are said to be suicidal. Up to the present, owing to the great overcrowding, it has been found impossible to institute constant supervision for these patients during the night. In the new hospital, dormitories specially designed for this purpose will be provided.

**Night  
supervision.****Zymotic  
disease.**

It cannot be said that any marked improvement has taken place in the sanitary condition of the institution. The history of the asylum shows that zymotic disease has always been present, and although the death-rate is at present below normal, there has been in the past sixteen months a large amount of disease of this type. Seven patients and 7 of the staff were attacked with typhoid fever—death resulting in two cases. Amongst the staff, the disease may have originated outside the asylum. Dr. Fletcher points out that one of the attendants attacked lived entirely outside the institution, and worked on the farm, so that it is only fair to suppose that some at least of these cases arose from insanitary conditions outside the asylum. Twelve patients (6 of

each sex) were attacked with dysentery, of whom one woman died. There were 8 cases of diarrhoea, 4 of scarlatina, 1 of erysipelas, while 2 female patients, and 4 of the staff were attacked with influenza.

BALLINASLON  
ASYLUM.

As the building work is going on, I would suggest that a report should be obtained from the architect on the drainage of these old buildings, and as to the probable cause of the unhealthy state of the asylum.

Causes of  
insanitary  
condition.

I may draw attention to one matter which might be a fruitful source of disease, viz., the worn out flooring in some of the lower corridors. These floors are most likely laid over the clay without any concrete underneath them, and every time they are washed the wet must percolate through, and return by evaporation into the rooms with a resulting vitiated atmosphere. All the old woodwork in these floors should be removed; the ground concreted underneath; and the floors re-laid.

Flooring.

I found 45 patients in bed, of whom 18 were suffering from serious illness, the rest were in bed either from old age, debility, or mental excitement.

Health.

During the past 16 months, restraint has in no case been resorted to, and only one man has been secluded on two occasions.

No restraint.  
Seclusion.

The list of casualties shows 7 fractures of bones, and a dislocation of the shoulder, received either from falls or in struggles with other patients.

Casualties.

On last Sunday 510 patients attended Mass, and 13 were present at the Protestant service. The Catholic Chaplain visits almost every day, and holds two services on Sundays. The Protestant Chaplain visits frequently during the week, and has one service each Sunday.

Divine  
Service.

About 600 patients walk daily round the grounds; concerts are frequently given during the winter; and the band plays outside in the summer.

Exercise and  
amusement.

When the wards are less crowded it is to be hoped that the supply of books, papers, and pictures will be increased.

One hundred and ninety-four men are employed on the farm; 14 assist the artisans; 30 women wash in the laundry; and 92 knit or sew. When the new workshops are in use, it is to be hoped that a larger proportion of patients will be employed therein.

Employment.

The additional land purchased for the asylum continues not alone to confer contentment and happiness on the insane, but is also a source of profit to the institution. The farm now consists of 171½ acres. Double this quantity of land would, however, be required to meet the wants of so large an establishment. Perhaps at some future date the area of land may be still further increased.

Additional  
land.

During my visit to the wards the conduct of the patients of both sexes was remarkably good: all were quiet and well-behaved. The men still wear frieze. They were as a rule tidy, but a few of the more disorderly patients would require a little more attention from the attendants. The female patients appeared very carefully looked after; their clothes were clean and their hair tidy.

Conduct.

Condition and  
clothing.

**BALLINASCLOH ASYLUM.** The bedding throughout the establishment appeared to be well looked after and was of excellent quality. The sheets were clean; indeed the cleanliness of the linen throughout the asylum, having regard to the very inadequate laundry appliances, does credit to the staff.

**Service of meals.** I saw the patients at dinner in the dining-hall on both days of my visit. Their behaviour, and the order and decorum with which the meal was served, deserve the highest credit. On the first day (Friday) the dinner consisted of potatoes and milk; on the second day of bacon, cabbage, and potatoes—both meals well suited to the tastes and requirements of the inmates.

**Provisions.** I saw the provisions, which appeared to be of good quality, in the stores.

**Staff.** The staff of attendants and nurses in actual charge of the insane consists of 33 men and 27 women, giving a ratio of one attendant to over 19 male patients and of one nurse to 16 female patients. This is certainly a very weak staff, but, until the new hospital is opened, it would be difficult to find room for any more. The night staff consists of 3 male attendants, one of whom takes charge of the auxiliary block, and 2 nurses who have charge of the female wards.

The Medical Staff is unchanged: Dr. Fletcher is assisted by Dr. Mills and Dr. Kirwan.

**Books.** The medical books and registers are carefully kept, but more frequent and fuller notes should be entered in the case-book.

**Autopsies.** During the period under review the cause of death has been verified by *post mortem* examination in 29 cases. This speaks volumes for the energy and enthusiasm in the cause of science displayed by the Assistant Medical Officers, having regard to the fact that the dead house is nothing but a small shed, with neither the accommodation nor the surroundings necessary for the pursuit of pathological study. May we hope that in the near future a room fitted with those appliances for scientific work now generally found in similar institutions will be provided!

1st October, 1898.

## BELFAST DISTRICT ASYLUM.

BELFAST  
ASYLUMInspected on  
16th Dec.,  
1898.  
—  
Statistics.

I visited this asylum on the 16th instant. The last statutory inspection was made more than a year ago, viz :—on the 4th December, 1897 ; but the institution has been visited on several occasions since. The changes which have taken place since the last statutory inspection are shown in the following Table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit, . . . . .	528	412	940
Admitted since, . . . . .	158	142	300
Total, . . . . .	686	554	1,240
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	50	52	102
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	21	19	40
Died, . . . . .	45	37	82
Escaped, . . . . .	2	—	2
Transferred to building on Antrim Asylum Estate. . . . .	32	—	32
Total, . . . . .	150	108	258
On register on 16th December, 1898.	536	446	982
Absent on probation, . . . . .	—	—	—
“ on pass, . . . . .	—	—	—
“ by escape, . . . . .	1	—	1
Resident on 16th December, 1898, viz :—			
In Belfast Main Asylum, . . . . .	375	350	725
In Purdy’sburn Auxiliary, . . . . .	104	40	144
In Ballymena Workhouse Auxiliary. . . . .	56	56	112
Total, . . . . .	535	446	981

The numbers of patients chargeable to each unit of the district are as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
City of Belfast, . . . . .	310	275	585
County of Antrim, . . . . .	217	166	383
Town of Carrickfergus, . . . . .	9	5	14

The accommodation in the parent asylum was estimated in 1889 to provide for 400 patients, viz :—220 males and 180 females, but since then, structural alterations have been made giving some additional

Accommo-  
dation.

**BREFAST  
ASYLUM.**

room; and, as indicated above, provision for a considerable number of patients has of recent years been made in the manor house at Purdysburn, and in the Ballymena workhouse—in the latter under a special agreement in pursuance of the provisions of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9.

**Purdysburn  
auxiliary.**

The condition of the Purdysburn Auxiliary is in every way most satisfactory, and the patients seem to thoroughly enjoy the pleasant surroundings, and pure air of the country. The Resident Medical Superintendent now resides there, thereby releasing a considerable amount of accommodation at the parent asylum, which has been made available for the females. There is direct telephonic communication between the two places, so that the Medical Superintendent can be summoned at any moment, and he spends the working hours of each day in the parent institution, in which the two Assistant Medical Officers sleep at night.

**New Antrim  
Asylum.**

The new Antrim Asylum is now approaching completion, and, during the forthcoming year, it is reasonable to expect that all the Antrim patients will be transferred to it. There are already 32 male patients located in a house on the asylum estate.

**Recovery  
rates.**

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year, up to the date of inspection, was 33·7, viz.:—30·7 amongst the males, and 37·2 amongst the females.

**Death rates.**

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the same period was 7·9, viz.:—8 amongst the males, and 7·9 amongst the females.

**Paying  
patients.**

Every effort has been made by the Resident Medical Superintendent to increase the contributions from friends towards the maintenance of patients in the asylum, but the total amount received under this head, during the year up to the 16th instant, viz.:—£465 11s. 1d., is somewhat disappointing, when it is compared with the amounts received in some of the other asylums situated in poorer districts. For instance, in one of these cases (County Clare District) the amount obtained from this source during the present year has been little short of £500.

The health statistics of the parent asylum on the day of my visit are shown in the following Table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz.:—			
Seriously ill, . . . . .	6	5	11
From minor ailments, . . . . .	—	1	1
From old age or debility, . . . . .	—	—	—
From violence or excitement, . . . . .	—	—	—
Total in bed, . . . . .	6	6	12
Patients suffering from bedsores, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients under restraint, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptics, . . . . .	37	14	51
Actively suicidal, . . . . .	10	12	22
General Paralytics, . . . . .	13	—	13
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, . . . . .	63	86	149
Wet beds reported in morning, . . . . .	7	8	15
Patients raised by attendants during previous night . . . . .	24	12	36



There has been a considerable number of changes in the staff during the period under review, owing to additions thereto; resignations, and the transfer of six attendants (three males and three females) to Antrim. Dr. Samuel Graham, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, resigned on his appointment to the Medical Superintendentship of the new Antrim Asylum, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Dr. Walter Smyth, who has proved himself to be an efficient and zealous officer. A new Matron was appointed in March, but she resigned last month, and steps are being taken to fill the vacancy.

—  
BELFAST  
ASYLUM.  
—  
Changes in  
staff.

The distribution of the staff and patients in the main asylum is shown in the following table:—

Distribution  
of staff and  
patients.

Number of Division.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendants.	
		Charge.	Ordinary.
MALE SIDE.			
No. 1, . . . .	44	1	3
" 2 & 4, . . . .	100	1	6
" 2 (n), . . . .	98	1	5
" 3, . . . .	33	1	1
" 9, . . . .	77	1	3
Hospital, . . . .	24	1	1
FEMALE SIDE.			
No. 5, . . . .	41	2	1
" 6, . . . .	68	1	5
" 6 (c), . . . .	57	1	4
" 7, . . . .	40	1	2
" 8, . . . .	49	1	3
" 8 (ADM) . . . .	30	1	—
" 10, . . . .	45	2	2
Hospital, . . . .	20	1	1

I am glad to notice that the Resident Medical Superintendent has been able to lessen the aggregation of noisy and excitable patients, so that in going through the asylum one is much struck with the better conduct and lessened excitement which prevails in the divisions for recent and acute cases.

Lessened  
excitement.

The new dayrooms, which were built a few years ago at the back of the asylum, are now used as dormitories, while some of the cheerful and pleasant rooms overlooking the grounds in the front of the institution have been converted into dayrooms.

Rearrangement  
of wards.

The conversion of the tailor's shop and the adjoining room into day-room accommodation is another improvement.

BELFAST  
ASYLUM.  
—  
Employment.

The following table shows the patients employed and unemployed in Belfast Asylum on the day of my visit:—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, . . . . .	60	109
As garden or field labourers, . . . . .	108	—
As clerks, . . . . .	2	—
As storekeeper, . . . . .	1	—
As messengers, . . . . .	12	—
As stoker, . . . . .	1	—
As plumbers, . . . . .	2	—
As masons, . . . . .	6	—
As carpenters, . . . . .	4	—
As painters, . . . . .	3	—
As tailors, . . . . .	12	—
As shoemakers, . . . . .	4	—
As upholsterers, . . . . .	25	—
In the kitchen and vegetable shed, . . . . .	58	—
In the laundry, . . . . .	—	20
At needlework, . . . . .	—	90
At knitting, . . . . .	—	90
Total employed, . . . . .	298	309
Refusing to work, . . . . .	12	8
Unemployed because of:—		
(a) Mental condition, . . . . .	20	17
(b) Bodily condition, . . . . .	25	16
(c) Suitable work not available, . . . . .	12	—
(d) Other causes, . . . . .	8	—
Total unemployed, . . . . .	77	41

This table is very satisfactory, as showing how few of the patients are unable or unwilling to work. In addition, all the patients at Pardysbarn, with one exception, are daily employed at outdoor work, which is the most suitable and healthy occupation for the majority of the insane. The following works have been carried out during the period under review:—

Additions,  
alterations and  
improvements.

#### A. Carried out by Contract or Outside Labour.

1. Erected a large roasting oven in general kitchen.
2. Renovated hot water pipes (low pressure system) in female division.
3. Established telephonic communication between Medical Superintendent's office and male and female hospitals, and fitted up electric bells throughout the male and female divisions.
4. Erected partition screens at end of No. 1 corridor, No. 5 corridor, and at head of stairs in administrative block.

#### B. Carried out by Asylum Staff and Patients.

Works carried  
out by asylum  
labour.

1. General bathroom constructed in female division, and six porcelain enamelled baths of first quality, with patent asylum fittings, erected. Provided bathroom with a Safford steam radiator and towel rails, &c.
2. General bathroom constructed in male division, and six porcelain enamelled baths of first quality, with patent asylum fittings, erected. Provided bathroom with a Safford steam radiator and towel rails, &c.

3. Laundry re-tiled, and new water channels constructed, with metal gratings. Erected two Troy laundry brass hydraulic washers, and fitted same with hot water, cold water, and steam. Erected soap and soda tank, steam starching kettle, range of Cypress hand washing tubs, and laid on hot water, cold water, and steam, and provided same with condensed water from steam pipes in drying loft. Erected a Broadbent's hydro-extractor.

4. Laundry drying closet renovated, and pipes covered with protective lattices to avoid accident.

5. Conversion of laundresses' sleeping apartment into airing room, and fitting same with large steam radiators, with Royles' patent syphon trap. Erected shelving, &c., &c.

6. Erected in engine room a steam tubed water heater for supplying hot water to laundry, kitchen, and scullery, and for utilizing condensed steam from engine, when working, and also live steam laid on when engine off.

7. Built adjoining laundry a soiled clothes store.

8. Built brick receptacles for coals and coke in laundry yard.

9. Re-constructed tailor's workshop, and converted same into reading room and library.

10. Re-constructed dormitory in No. 1 front building, male division, and converted same into day room.

11. Converted three dayrooms in rear of Building, male division, into dormitories, and erected protective hoarding around heating furnace in same.

12. Renovated hot water-pipes (low pressure system) in male divisions.

13. Removed brick wall in No. 2 airing enclosure.

14. Erected coal stores for female divisions in No. 6 yard.

15. Re-constructed coal and potato stores.

16. Constructed a new sewer, 150 feet long, from 6c. female division to main sewer at 5 division, and fitted same with 6-inch Buchan's disconnecting trap, and three inspection eyes. Built two manhole inspection chambers of enamelled brick, and provided same with air-tight metal covers, and ventilated sewer 3 feet above eaves of main building.

17. Constructed a new sewer leading from No. 2 male division to main sewer at No. 1 division—similar to work done on female side.

18. Provided additional w.c. accommodation in administrative block.

19. Laid on supply of drinking water from main pipe leading to cistern in 6c. yard.

20. The male division has been painted or distempered throughout.

21. The exterior of the administrative block has been painted.

22. The interior of the administrative block has been painted and papered.

#### PURDYSBURN AUXILIARY.

1. At Purdysburn an old disused laundry in the basement was converted into a creamery, and equipped with the most recent apparatus for dairy work. Hot and spring water have been laid on, and it has also been heated and ventilated on approved principles.

2. Additional dormitory accommodation has been provided for 24 male patients by the re-construction of a lumber store into a comfortable sleeping apartment—well lighted, heated, and ventilated, and provided with lavatory and w.c.

BELFAST  
ASYLUM.

3. A byre for thirteen cows has been built and supplied with all necessary fittings.

4. The dining hall has been painted and decorated, and all the corridors throughout the building have been painted.

Service of  
meals.

Dietary.

I was pleased to notice the very great improvement in the service of the meals, and special thanks are due to the Governors for the varied and liberal dietary which they have recently sanctioned. The following is now the authorised scale:—

## DIETARY SCALE.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread, 8 oz.; tea, 1 pint, consisting of (for each 100 patients) 1 lb. tea, 6 lbs. sugar, 8 pints milk; porridge, consisting of 6 oz. Carlow meal, and $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint of new milk.	Beef (boiled), 8 oz.; soup, 1 pint; potatoes, 2 lbs.; vegetables, 8 oz.	Bread, 8 oz.; jam, 2 oz.; new milk, $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint.
Monday,	do., .	Beef (roast), 8 oz.; broth, 1 pint; potatoes, 2 lbs.; vegetables, 8 oz.	Bread, 8 oz.; new milk, $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint.
Tuesday,	do., .	Irish stew, consisting of beef, 8 oz.; potatoes, 2 lbs.; with vegetables and condiments.	do.
Wednesday,	do., .	Same as Sunday,	do.
Thursday,	do., .	Same as Monday,	do.
Friday,	do., .	Bread, 8 oz.; 1 boiled egg; tea, 1 pint; consisting of (for each 100 patients) 1 lb. tea, 6 lbs. sugar, 1 gallon milk; rice pudding, consisting of (for each 100 patients) 18 lbs. rice, 6 lbs. sugar, and 2 gallons milk.	Bread, 8 oz.; jam, 2 oz.; new milk, $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint.
Saturday,	do., .	Beef (boiled) 8 oz.; potatoes, 2 lbs.; vegetables, 8 oz.	Bread, 8 oz.; new milk, $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint.

Patients under any form of employment get a five o'clock tea, consisting of (each) 4 oz. bread,  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. butter, 1 pint tea.

## HOSPITAL DIETARY.

Tea.—Each pint to consist of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. tea, 1 oz. sugar, 2 oz. milk, with 8 oz. bread.

Rice.—3 oz. rice with 1 pint new milk.

Corn flour.—2 oz. corn flour with 1 pint new milk.

Beef tea.—1 lb. beef to each pint, with 8 oz. bread.

Steak.—8 oz. beef

Cheese.—8 oz. mutton } with 8 oz. bread or 2 lb. potatoes.

Two hundred and fifty males and 180 females are able to attend the associated entertainments in the parent asylum, of which there have been 55 since last inspection. The usual indoor games—cards, draughts, chess, &c.—are provided, and a Christmas tree was got up for the entertainment of the patients. Out of doors, football is played during suitable weather, and the annual athletic sports, which were held in August, afforded much amusement to all the inmates of the institution.

BELFAST  
ASYLUM.

Amusements

The numbers of patients who attend Divine Service in the parent asylum, and at Purdysburn, are shown in the following tables :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
BELFAST.			
Presbyterians, . . .	75	62	137
Protestant Episcopalians, . . .	71	41	112
Roman Catholics, . . .	63	44	107
PURDYSBURN.			
Presbyterians, . . .	38	11	49
Protestant Episcopalians, . . .	35	19	54
Roman Catholics, . . .	31	10	41

During the period under review, Divine Service has been celebrated for the Roman Catholics 62 times; for the Protestant Episcopalians 55 times; and for the Presbyterians 53 times. In addition to the weekly celebration of Divine Service and sick calls, the chaplains visit the asylum once a week.

The casualties recorded during the period under review are as follow :—

Casualties.

- (1.) A. H. or O'H.—Fracture of left femur, the result of a fall—caused by being pushed down by another patient.
- (2.) R. O'K.—Fracture of right lower jaw, the result of being struck by an epileptic patient.
- (3.) W. W.—Injury to ankle, by patting his foot through window in door of single room.
- (4.) E. R.—Fracture of left wrist, the result of an accidental fall.

The deaths call for no special remark, except that two of them formed the subject of coroner's inquests.

In one case, that of E. B. (a female) the jury found that the patient died of heart disease; and in the other, S. Q. (also a female) a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

Inquests.

In both cases the juries added riders to their verdicts, to the effect that no blame was attached to any persons in connection with the deaths, and that the patients were kindly and properly treated by the asylum officials.

There were six cases of zymotic disease amongst the patients since last inspection, viz :—four of erysipelas, and two of enteric fever, in all of which cases the patients recovered. Two nurses were, however, attacked with the latter disease, which unfortunately proved fatal in both cases.

Zymotic  
disease.

BELFAST  
ASYLUM.

Seclusion.

No restraint.

The entries in the register of restraint and seclusion were very few. They refer only to three males, who were secluded on three occasions for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours in all, and one female who was secluded on three occasions for 6 hours in all; while it was not found necessary to place any patient in mechanical restraint.

Having regard to the suggestions made on this subject in former reports, this record is particularly gratifying, as it shows that the present Resident Medical Superintendent is, with the assistance of a stronger staff, able to manage the asylum on the most advanced lines of modern treatment. It is, however, just to the former zealous and experienced Superintendent to state (1) that the staff, during his tenure of office, was not so strong as at present; and (2), that the question of the amount of mechanical restraint, which it is justifiable to use, is one on which medical authorities are not altogether agreed.

Medical records.

High efficiency of clerk.

I examined the asylum books. The Medical Records are carefully kept, and much more fully written up than formerly; while the general registers, &c., kept by Mr. Harper, the Clerk, afford striking evidence of the zeal and efficiency which this official displays in the discharge of his duty.

Visiting committee.

Improvements carried out by Resident Medical Superintendent

I am glad to notice that Committees of the Governors have been punctual in visiting the asylum, and that the Visiting Committee, in October last, speak highly of the improvements which have been effected in the old asylum, notably in the baths and bathing arrangements, and report that they did not think it possible to effect such a transformation in the old building as has been accomplished by the energy and skill of the Resident Medical Superintendent.

Administration by governors.

As this is the last opportunity which I shall probably have of addressing the Governors, as such—the old order giving way to the new—I feel it my duty on behalf of my colleague and myself to acknowledge the great zeal and interest which the Governors have taken in their asylum; their admirable conduct of business; and the courtesy and assistance which they have invariably extended to us in our official relations.

Provision of accommodation for insane poor of district.

The question of how best to provide for the lunatic poor of the large city of Belfast—ever increasing in number—is one of great importance, and open to great diversity of opinion. At present the insane poor are scattered over no less than four institutions, viz.:—the parent asylum, at Belfast; the Purdysburn Auxiliary; Ballymena Workhouse; and the Belfast Workhouse. While the insanity of the majority of the inmates of the last-named institution is undoubted, it must be remembered that none of them have been legally certified as insane, and, therefore, the forced detention of such patients is virtually illegal. It has, I understand, already been suggested that power should be sought under the 76th section of the Local Government Act to constitute the lunatic wards of the workhouse an auxiliary asylum under that section. To have this done, however, certain conditions under the 9th section of the Act would have to be complied with, and the sum paid for each lunatic out of the Local Taxation Account could not exceed two shillings a week.

One need scarcely be a medical man, or read the reports of the Local Government Inspectors, to see how sadly the hospital department of the Belfast Workhouse needs extension, and how valuable an addition to this department the adjoining ground and buildings, now occupied by the lunatics, would prove both for the sick and convalescent.

On the other hand, the Borough Council have, in Purdysburn, an estate of almost unequalled suitability as a site on which to provide for all classes of the insane. Provision could be made on it not only for the acute and chronic classes, but also, with great advantage, for the mild cases of insanity now located in the workhouse; and, lastly, one portion of the estate would lend itself admirably to the establishment of a colony for working epileptics, such as has been provided in some parts of England and abroad.

In the end it would, I am convinced, be found not only more advantageous to the patients, but also more economical to place all the insane poor of the district under one system of control and management, under which system a complete classification of the patients could be made, even in separate buildings, if considered advisable, and under which, too, accommodation could be found for the private insane of small means, as contemplated in the 9th section (sub-section 6) of the Local Government Act.

In the discussion of these important questions, my colleague and I shall be happy to afford any assistance in our power either to the new Asylum Committee or the Borough Council, which latter body will take over the duties and functions now appertaining to the Board of Control of Lunatic Asylums.

BELFAST  
ASYLUM

31st December, 1898.

## CARLOW DISTRICT ASYLUM.

CARLOW  
ASYLUM.

The last report on this asylum, dated the 16th November, 1897, described the various structural alterations and improvements which had been decided on; the works then completed; those in progress, and those not commenced. Since that time further progress has been made—the female dining-room, the nurses' block, and the clerk's office are now completed and occupied; the two day-rooms at each end of the building are advancing towards completion; and the stores, workshops, and bath-room are in progress.

Inspected on  
1st December,  
1898.

Progress of  
additions,  
alterations,  
and improve-  
ments.

Almost all the additional accommodation so far completed as to be fit for occupation, viz., the dining-room, laundry, and nurses' block, has been on the female side, and has been occupied by the female patients and staff, so that, as regards day-room and dormitory space, there is now ample room on this side of the house.

The corridors on the female side are in excellent order; the day-rooms are bright, cheerful, well warmed, and well ventilated, provided with new and suitable furniture, blinds, curtains, and the surroundings and adornments usually found in a modern asylum. The bedding is excellent and well kept; most of the bedsteads are new, of modern design, and supplied with hair mattresses and wire bottoms. The bed-clothing is clean and sufficient.

Condition of  
female side.

Beds

CARLOW  
ASYLUM.Sanitary  
accommoda-  
tion.Accommoda-  
tion for female  
staff.

The sanitary annexes, connected by a passage with each corridor, have been built in the rear of the front building. These provide bath-rooms (fitted with Stourbridge baths), lavatories, and water-closets.

The new block for the accommodation of the female staff meets a want which, up to this, has been little thought of in Irish asylums—providing comfortable quarters for the female staff when off duty, and enabling the nurses to pass their leisure time away from the wards, and surrounded by homely comforts. Here a suitable dining-room is provided, where they take their meals and pass their leisure time together. Upstairs are bed-rooms decently furnished and ventilated, while at the rear of the building a bath-room and sanitary accommodation are provided.

Service of  
meals on  
female side.Condition of  
females.Accommoda-  
tion for males.Service of  
meals on male  
side.Accommoda-  
tion for male  
staff.Inconvenience  
resulting from  
building  
works.

The new female dining-room affords ample accommodation for the patients. It adjoins the kitchen, is well furnished and decorated, and the floor polished. Here I saw 123 patients at dinner. The meal was served with perfect order and regularity. Each patient was provided with a plate, knife, fork, spoon and tumbler. The behaviour of the patients was excellent; the most perfect order and decorum was maintained, and no assembly could have been better conducted.

The condition of the female wards is most creditable, and the quietude and contentment of the female patients shows what can be done by care, improved treatment, and plenty of elbow room.

Unfortunately, as already stated, the buildings now completed are almost entirely on the female side. The men, although they exceed the women in numbers, have as yet been afforded little additional accommodation. The day-rooms on the male side are still quite inadequate for the numbers occupying them, and the overcrowding is especially evidenced in the acute ward, where the troublesome cases, to whom space is of the most importance, are crowded together in a small room.

As the male dining-room is not yet completed, there is no place in which to serve the meals, except the corridor, where the food has to be partaken of after being brought from the kitchen at great inconvenience, and with much discomfort.

The greater number of the male staff have to sleep in a dormitory in one of the old one-storied buildings, where their comforts appear to call for greater attention, as I observed some of the beds without pillow covers or bolster slips.

In an institution such as this, where such extensive building operations have been carried out, the inmates must undergo a certain amount of discomfort from the disturbance and disorganisation necessarily resulting from the works, but the great object ought to be to endeavour to lessen these evils as much as possible.

Arrangements might, I think, have been made by which the male patients and the male staff would have been saved some of the hardships which they have had to undergo. The female side might not now be in such good order; but, as the men form the larger part of the population, their wants deserved consideration.

It is, however, satisfactory to know that the new day-rooms on the male side will be finished in a few weeks, and the male dining-room shortly afterwards.

I can only express the hope that every effort will be made by the architect to have these buildings completed and ready for use with as little delay as possible.



The patients are well dressed, neat and clean in their persons; and in no other asylum do I see greater attention paid to the personal appearance of the female patients, especially to the tidiness of their hair and the fitting of their gowns—matters of no small importance, as tending to their contentment and good conduct.

CARLOW  
ASYLUM.  
Clothing.

When the asylum was last reported on there were 359 patients resident (204 men and 155 women). Since then 82 have been admitted; 73 have been discharged, of whom 50 had recovered and 27 have died—leaving at the present time 341 in the asylum, of whom 188 are males and 153 females. These numbers show a falling off in the asylum population, amounting to 18, during the past year. This falling off is not, however, due to any decrease in the number of fresh admissions, but rather to an increase in the numbers discharged.

Statistics.

The death-rate for the year 1897 was above the average, being 10·1 per cent. on the average number resident—that for all Ireland being 7·6 per cent.

Deaths.

During the present year, however, it has been reduced.

In only one case does the cause of death call for any special remark, and in that case (where a male patient threw himself under a train) an investigation on oath was held, and a special report was made for the information of the Governors.

Suicide.

In four cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination. Unfortunately no dead-house, with suitable rooms for scientific work, has been provided in this institution, so that any investigation of this kind is carried out with great difficulty. It is to be hoped that this great want of a suitable mortuary for the reception of the dead will not be lost sight of in the future.

Autopsies.  
Mortuary.

The burial-ground, for patients dying in the asylum whose bodies are not claimed, is now full. I understand that the Governors were anxious to make arrangements with the committee of the public cemetery to allow the burials to be made there in future, but that no agreement could be arrived at. Perhaps it might be possible for the Governors to purchase a piece of land adjoining the cemetery for asylum burials, so as to avoid enlarging the burial ground on the asylum estate, as nothing can be more objectionable than a cemetery inside the grounds of an asylum, especially where the estate is so very limited in extent.

Cemetery.

The health of the institution has been wonderfully good, with the exception of an outbreak of influenza, and one case of erysipels.

Health.

Only four patients were confined to bed at the time of my visit; 11 men and 5 women suffer from epilepsy; while 11 men and 3 women are actively suicidal. Of these, all the men and the suicidal women sleep under constant supervision. This is not possible in the case of the female epileptics, who each require the protection of a single room, on account of their dangerous propensities, and, unfortunately, there are no single rooms in connection with the existing observation dormitory.

Night  
supervision.

The return of employment shows that 98 men are employed on the land; 31 assist the artificers, &c.; 38 women wash; and 73 knit and sew, or make themselves otherwise useful. One hundred and twenty-four men and 84 women walk out occasionally beyond the grounds.

Employment.

Exercise.

One hundred and sixty men and 74 women attended Mass on the Sunday preceding my visit. As the accommodation provided

Divine  
Service.

**CARLOW  
ASYLUM.**

in the chapel is not sufficient for the numbers, two services have now to be held. Nine men and 16 women were present at the Protestant service.

**Additional  
land required.**

Unfortunately no increase has been made to the area of land attached to the asylum, which consists of twenty-six acres—nine only being under cultivation—an amount quite inadequate to afford employment to such a number of men. It is to be hoped that the new governing body will take this matter into consideration.

Efforts should be made, by obtaining some more machinery and training additional patients, to make all the clothing used in the asylum in the tailor's and shoemaker's shops. All the upholstery is, I understand, now done in the asylum.

**Works carried  
out by Asylum  
labour.**

Many minor improvements have been carried out by the aid of the staff. No. 8 female corridor has been entirely re-floored, and the windows lowered. The lavatories throughout the female side have been painted and the walls coloured. At present the windows are being lowered in the front corridors. This will do away with much of the prison-like appearance of the old building, and add greatly to the light and ventilation of the various rooms. A great deal of work, however, remains to be done on the male side, as the floors are in many places much decayed and require speedy renewal.

The Assistant Medical Officer is anxious to have some minor alterations carried out in his quarters. These the Governors might take into consideration, and, if decided on, the asylum staff will be quite competent to carry them out.

**Staff.**

There exists at present a vacancy on both the male and female staff—an attendant and a nurse being now constantly employed in looking after the service of the meals. It would tend to economy if the Governors would appoint a dining-hall maid, who would look after the dinner utensils for both divisions, as is the custom in other similar institutions.

At present the staff in actual charge of the insane in the wards is reduced to twelve men and eleven women—a ratio of about one attendant to over fifteen male patients, and of one nurse to nearly fourteen females.

The night staff consists of two attendants on each side. The efficiency of their work is shown by only one bed being found wet for many mornings past.

**Books.****Asst. Medical  
Officer.**

The Medical Books and Registers were found to be correctly kept, and the Case-books reflect much credit on the Assistant Medical Officer.

8th December, 1898,

## CASTLEBAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

CASTLEBAR  
ASYLUM.

The number of patients in this establishment is now 537 (322 men and 215 women)—showing an increase since last inspection, on the 4th June, 1897, of 27 (6 men and 21 women). Needless to say the overcrowding of the institution is now more apparent than ever. The last return of the accommodation made by the Board of Control shows that there is only space for 429 patients, so that, on the male side especially, the rooms provided for use during the day have now to be appropriated for sleeping accommodation, and the inmates have in consequence to pass their days as best they can: principally in the open air. This is all very well at present, but when winter comes on, shelter of some sort must be found. Not alone is there deficiency of space in the wards, but in the diningrooms the overcrowding is equally great. The staff is not sufficient for the number of patients, but it is difficult to find room for any additional attendants; neither is the attendants' diningroom sufficiently large for the present staff. Further, the necessity for providing for the accommodation of future admissions should be taken into account.

Inspected on  
21st and 22nd  
September,  
1898.

Statistics.

Overcrowding  
Accommoda-  
tion.

The present, however, is not a time—just as the provisions of the Local Government Act are about to come into operation, and the existing Board of Governors is going out of office, when the management of the institution will pass into other hands—to talk of providing permanent accommodation for the insane poor of the district. This must be left for the Committee of the County Council to consider. Perhaps, however, some temporary means may be found to tide over existing difficulties. The Fever Hospital has been, I am happy to say, lying idle for some considerable time, and, as we may hope from the history of the past fifteen months, during which time only one case of typhoid fever occurred, that owing to the improved sanitary condition of the Asylum, the epidemics of zymotic disease, which were the scourge of this institution in the past, will be unknown in the future. It might, therefore, be possible to utilise this building as temporary accommodation for some quiet, working patients employed on the farm, who might dine in the main building and take their other meals in the hospital. If the overcrowding were not so extreme as to render additional accommodation a matter of necessity, I should not recommend this course, as a fever hospital ought, if possible, to be left vacant, so as to be available at an hour's notice to meet any outbreak of disease.

Urgent neces-  
sity for further  
accommoda-  
tion.Zymotic  
disease, j

Another suggestion would be to convert the existing Roman Catholic Chapel into a dining-hall, and to purchase an iron chapel and erect it somewhere on the grounds. Such iron structures are now common, and can, I believe, be cheaply bought. By this means the present male diningroom could be added to the male wards. If these two suggestions were carried out, some additional accommodation would be found, which might meet the immediate requirements of the male population until the new local authorities are able to take into consideration the question of the accommodation for the insane of the district. It

**CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.** must be borne in mind that, no matter what plan is adopted by the new governing body, at least five years must elapse before any permanent accommodation can be made available, while in the meantime the inmates of the institution will go on increasing.

**Admissions, discharges, and deaths.** Since the date of last report 150 patients have been admitted; 86 have been discharged, of whom 73 had recovered; and 37 have died. In only one case do the causes of death call for any remark. In this case death resulted from swallowing some disinfecting fluid. This unfortunate occurrence was the subject of an inquiry, and of a report from our office to the Governors, on the evidence taken.

**Fatal casualty.**

**Low death-rate.** The death-rate in 1897, on the average number of patients resident, was 4·3 per cent. This is below the average death-rate even in Irish asylums.

**Health.** Sixteen patients were found in bed, of whom 9 were suffering from serious illness; 4 from old age; and 3 were confined to bed on account of their excited condition. One patient was found in seclusion.

**Restraint.** During the past year restraint has been used in the treatment of 5 men and 14 women—the means of restraint used being in every case locked gloves. Seclusion was resorted to in the cases of 31 men, on 43 occasions; and of 11 women on 18 occasions.

**Seclusion.**

**Epileptic and suicidal cases.** The epileptics now number 30 (20 on the male and 10 on the female side); and 9 patients are returned as actively suicidal. As yet, these patients have been only placed under partial supervision during the night.

**Employment.** As regards employment, 61 men are engaged at farm work; 19 assist the artisans; 51 women wash in the laundry; and 73 sew or knit. This shows a very small proportion of men usefully employed—80 out of over 300. Eighty men are said to be employed in the wards, but this is merely employment for a couple of hours in the morning, and should not count as work. The importance of employment for the insane cannot be overestimated. It affords happiness and contentment to all, and hopes of recovery to those for whom hope still remains. Especially would industrial work prove a blessing in an asylum such as Castlebar, where the overcrowded state of the wards must produce constant discomfort, irritation, and quarrels.

**Additional land required.** Unfortunately, the amount of land attached to the asylum is only 38 acres—an utterly insufficient area for the employment of so many men. I cannot too strongly impress on the Governors the importance of trying to obtain a few additional acres. There surely must be land adjoining the asylum, no matter how poor and barren, which could be either purchased or rented, and which would give occupation for the energies of the male patients, and afford some relief from the wretched monotony of their lives, at present spent in listless idleness. An addition to the area of the farm ought not to mean any increase in the expenses of the establishment. On the contrary, the area of land attached to almost all Irish asylums has been of late increased, and in every instance the ground purchased has proved a source of economy to the institution.

**Improvements.** The extensive improvements, which were some time in progress, have now been completed.

The laundry has been entirely re-modelled, and extensive additions made to it; a new drying closet has been erected, and new machinery obtained. This department is now most creditable, and fully equal to meet the requirements of the institution. The whole asylum has been heated on the "Plenum" system; a chimney and boiler-house have been erected, and fitted with three powerful boilers. The Governors have also re-modelled and increased the cooking appliances.

CASTLEBAR  
ASYLUM.

Laundry.

Heating.

Cooking  
appliances.

A mortuary has been erected. This building, however, has not been supplied with either gas or water, or any of the fittings necessary for carrying out post mortem examinations. Indeed, it has been designed on such economical principles as to render it of little use for the purpose of scientific work.

Mortuary.

Above all, water has been obtained from the town supply, unlimited in quantity and excellent in quality—perhaps the greatest benefit which could have been conferred on this or any other institution.

Water supply.

As I have already stated, the dininghalls are greatly overcrowded, as neither of the rooms is capable of containing half of one sex, so that, although there have to be two breakfasts; two dinners; and two suppers, the great overcrowding still continues.

Insufficient  
dining-hall  
accommoda-  
tion.

I am sorry to say I cannot report much progress in the service of the meals. There are still no tablecloths; no knives or forks. The Governors have gone to so much expense and trouble in trying to improve the condition of the patients, by introducing an excellent dietary, and by providing new and improved cooking appliances, that there can be no reason why the service of the meals should not be carried on here with the same regularity and order as in other similar institutions.

Service of  
meals.

As regards the articles received under contract, the quality of the meat appears to have improved: most of the other supplies are at very low prices—so low as to render it difficult to understand how goods could be supplied with a profit at such rates.

Provisions.

As regards the stores themselves, the shoemakers' and tailors' workshops are small, badly ventilated, and take up room which should be used for other purposes. It would be better to erect sheds where these trades could be carried on. More work might be done in the shoemakers' shop if some machinery were obtained for it. Much has been done in this direction in some of the other asylums, and it would be well if an attempt were made to extend the industry here, so as to make all the hoots required in the institution, thus providing occupation for the patients and promoting economy.

Workshops.

The old clothing belonging to the patients, which is now stored in the centre of the asylum, should be entirely removed. Any clothing worth preserving should either be returned to the relatives or stored somewhere outside the institution.

Patients'  
clothing.

I can speak very favourably of the condition of the female wards. Various improvements have taken place since I was last here. The patients are now neat and tidy in their dress; the bedding is clean and carefully attended to. On the male side, such is the overcrowding that any improvement is made with great difficulty, but the men were cleaner in their persons and somewhat tidier than when last seen.

Condition of  
females.Condition of  
males.

The bedding was clean and some of it extremely good, but I would suggest that every effort should be made to replace the old straw ticks, palliasses, and fibre, by wire and hair mattresses.

Beds.

- CANTLEBARK ASYLUM.**  
**Furniture.** Furniture is much required in all parts of the institution. A few chairs and tables might be purchased from month to month without materially increasing the cost of maintenance.
- I would suggest that waterproof aprons be obtained for the laundry patients so as to keep them dry when washing, and that the shirts of the working men should be changed twice instead of once a week.
- Repairs.** Repairs in various parts of the institution should be attended to. For instance, the water-closet pan in the laundry has, to my knowledge, been broken for the last couple of months.
- Sanitary appliances.** Whenever an opportunity occurs for doing so, the old sanitary appliances in the water-closets on the ground floor should be done away with, and flush-out closets substituted.
- Disinfectants.** Special jars should be obtained for disinfectants, and these only should be used, in accordance with the suggestion made in the Inspectors' memorandum of the 1st July last.
- Staff.** The staff actually in constant charge of the insane is stated to consist of 19 male attendants and 13 nurses, but of these latter one acts as an assistant laundress, one as servant to the Assistant Medical Officer and the Head Nurse, and one as dining-hall maid, so that 10 nurses only remain to take charge of 215 patients—a ratio of 1 nurse to 21 patients. It must be remembered that a large increase has taken place in the number of female patients during the past year, and, therefore, I would recommend the Governors—in view of their responsibility—to add at least one nurse to the female staff, as the ratio of the staff to the patients—at any rate on the female side—is not sufficiently high for the protection of the insane.
- Head attendant.** A new Head Attendant has lately been appointed. I would ask the Governors to afford him every facility to visit a few neighbouring asylums, so that he may learn the general routine of these establishments.
- Books.** Unfortunately, the Assistant Medical Officer is at present enjoying his well-earned holiday, so that I was unable to see the case-books and medical journal; but, with these exceptions, I examined the various books, which appear to be carefully kept.
- Ward reports have now been provided for the Charge Attendants, so as to have a record of any casualty or other matter of importance occurring amongst the patients. These books, however, to be of any use should be written up regularly from day to day; on the male side this does not appear to be done.

22nd September, 1898.

## CLONMEL DISTRICT ASYLUM.

CLONMEL  
ASYLUM.Inspected on  
16th Sept.,  
1898.  
Accommoda-  
tion.

Since the last inspection of this asylum, on the 30th June, 1897, the accommodation has been increased by the erection of a block of buildings capable of containing 86 patients. In our Forty-sixth Annual Report it is stated that the sleeping accommodation in the Clonmel Asylum is for 621 patients, but the dayroom space is very insufficient for that number. The additional buildings now provided will raise the accommodation to 707. The resident population, however, numbers 716, so that both sleeping and dayrooms are more than full, and no provision whatsoever has been made for fresh admissions.

I am sorry also to say that no addition has been made to the amount of land attached to the asylum. From year to year attention has been called to the sad fact that, while the male population has increased to over 350, the amount of land provided for their employment amounts to little over 25 acres, so that it may be said that, for the greater number of these patients, no means of employment exist. It is hardly necessary for me to say that this denotes the loss of the best form of curative treatment for those to whom hope of recovery remains; and of the most efficacious means of supplying contentment and quietude for those whose mental disease is incurable.

Insufficient  
land.

The new block just erected is of wood, with a roof of corrugated iron, and provides two dayrooms and two dormitories, with corridors in the rear, off which are eight single rooms, and four nurses' rooms. In the front are the kitchen, diningroom, and scullery, and close to the dayrooms are the lavatories and bathrooms, fitted with modern appliances suitable for the treatment of the insane. The whole building is heated throughout by hot water radiators, supplied from a central boiler which is placed in a detached concrete building, so that no danger can arise from fire. The rooms are furnished throughout with articles of furniture adapted to the use of the occupants; the bedsteads are of polished wood; and the bedding is of excellent quality.

New buildings.

As yet only half the patients for whom accommodation is provided have been moved into this block, but it is intended to use it as a female hospital, and for that purpose it is well suited, situated as it is on an elevated site, commanding a charming view of the surrounding country, and enjoying sufficient sun and air to make it a perfect health resort. Here the female sick and infirm, who up to the present, from want of room in the female house, had to be accommodated in the male block, will be received.

One very pleasing feature in connection with this block is the manner in which it was erected, a great part of the work having been carried out by the assistance of the patients and staff of the asylum, under Dr. Garner's directions. All the excavation, part of which was through solid rock; the laying of the foundations; the terracing and laying out of the grounds; and excavating for the conveyance of water and gas were all done by asylum labour.

Works carried  
out by asylum  
labour.

**CLONNEL  
ASYLUM.**

Insufficient  
dining-room  
accommoda-  
tion.

Another important work, which was carried out by contract, was the painting of the outside of both the male and female houses.

As regards the main buildings, I would call the attention of the Governors to the insufficiency of the accommodation in the male dining-room to meet the requirements of the patients, as the numbers have more than doubled since this room was built. The result is that about 120 males have now to dine in their respective dayrooms, which are already overcrowded. The extension of the diningroom could be carried out without any great difficulties as regards surrounding buildings, and would add much to the economical working of the establishment, and to the comfort and safety of the patients.

Lighting.

The institution is at present lighted with gas. The supply however, is stated to be defective in quality, and costly in price. Electricity is now being extensively adopted in asylums throughout the United Kingdom. It is undoubtedly, from its safety; its cleanliness; its efficiency; and, where there is sufficient boiler power, from its cheapness, the most suitable light for such institutions. Perhaps when the governing body have time to consider the matter, the advisability of adopting electricity as an illuminant will be duly weighed.

Suggested  
telephonic  
communication

Owing to the scattered position of the various blocks of buildings which compose this institution, and the long distance between the male and female houses, telephonic communication from one to the other would prove of signal service, as it would enable assistance to be summoned in case of need, or immediate notice of fire to be given. I know of no institution where such communication is more necessary.

Statistics.

Since the date of the last inspection of the institution (30th June, 1897), the numbers resident have increased by 23 (11 men and 12 women); and there are now on the books of the establishment the names of 716 patients (362 men and 354 women). The admissions during the same period amounted to 140; the discharges to 61 (of whom 52 had recovered); and the deaths to 56.

Deaths.

All the deaths were from natural causes, and call for no remarks. The death-rate in 1897 amounted to 8.4 on the daily average number resident. In no case did the Coroner consider it necessary to hold an inquest.

Zymotic  
disease.

Three cases of typhoid fever occurred; but, fortunately, the disease did not spread, and this was the only form of epidemic disease which appeared during the year.

Casualties.

Six serious casualties occurred, viz.:—Two fractures of the neck of the thigh bone; dislocation of the shoulder; fracture of the lower jaw; dislocation of the cartilage of the nose; and laceration of the upper and lower eyelids.

Restraint.

Restraint was resorted to in the treatment of three women for a period of 64 hours—the instruments used being a jacket and gloves. Nine men were secluded for 54 hours.

Seclusion.  
Health  
statistics.

At the present time 10 men and 15 women are confined to bed. Of these only four are said to suffer from serious illness. Twenty-four men and 15 women suffer from epilepsy; 12 men and 11 women are returned as actively suicidal; and 86 patients sleep under constant supervision.

Employment.  
Divine Service

One hundred and eight men and 150 women are constantly employed; 198 men and 234 women were present at Mass on the Sunday previous to my visit; while 12 men and 14 women went to the Protestant Service.



The staff at present consists of 23 males and 27 females in actual charge of the insane, and is distributed in the various wards as follows :—

CLOSING  
ASTHUM.

Staff,  
Distribution of  
patients and  
staff.

#### MALE SIDE.

Ward.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendants.
No. 1 (Chronic), . . .	77	5
No. 2 " . . .	83	4
No. 3 (Troublesome), . . .	99	7
No. 4 (Sick and Infirm), . . .	76	5
No. 5 (Farm workers), . . .	27	2

#### FEMALE SIDE.

No. 1 (Troublesome), . . .	62	6
No. 2 (Chronic), . . .	41	3
No. 3 (Suicidal), . . .	47	3
No. 4 (Chronic), . . .	24	2
No. 5 " . . .	82	5
No. 6 " . . .	33	2
No. 7 (Sick and Infirm), . . .	65	6

This shows a ratio of one attendant to about 16 patients, on the male, and of one nurse to 13 patients on the female side, and is certainly not a strong staff.

The Governors have, however, had the subject under consideration, and propose to add two attendants and three nurses to the existing staff. At the same time, the nursing of the insane during the night should not be forgotten. The night staff at present consists of two attendants on each side. The Governors will, no doubt, admit that this staff is hardly sufficient to take charge of 700 patients. An additional Night Nurse, to take charge of the new detached block, would at least be required. Night nursing.

The prescribed books and registers are carefully kept. Some of the very old cases in the Case-book would require to be written up to date; but, considering that in this large asylum there is only one Assistant Medical Officer, the manner in which this book is kept does him credit. Having regard to the rapidly increasing population of the institution, and the great distances which have to be traversed in getting from one part of it to another, I think the time has arrived when a second Assistant Medical Officer should be appointed. The recognized rule in this matter is that there should be one Assistant Medical Officer for every 300 patients, and there are now over 700 in this establishment. Books, Second Assistant Medical Officer required.

The present time—just as the existing Governors are about to go out of office, and a new body is to take over the management of the asylum—is not opportune for proposing additions to the staff; but, when occasion arises for the consideration of the various wants of the institution, I trust this matter may not be overlooked.

16th September, 1898.

CORK  
ASYLUM.

## CORK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
22nd and 23rd  
Dec., 1898,  
Statistics.

I inspected this asylum on the 22nd and 23rd instant. The changes which have taken place since last inspection on the 14th October, 1897, are shown in the following Table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register at last visit, . . . .	711	660	1,371
Admitted since, . . . .	218	163	381
Total, . . . .	929	823	1,752
Discharged recovered, . . . .	83	50	133
Discharged unrecovered, . . . .	18	14	32
Died, . . . .	82	65	127
Total, . . . .	163	129	292
On Register on 31st December, 1898, . .	766	694	1,460
Absent on probation, . . . .	—	—	—
Absent on pass, . . . .	—	—	—
Absent by escape, . . . .	—	—	—
Resident on 31st December, 1898, . .	766	694	1,460

Of the 1,460 patients resident, 142 males and 187 females are chargeable to the City of Cork, and 624 males and 507 females to the County of Cork.

Ratio of male  
to female  
insane.

These figures bear out the opinion which we have frequently expressed, that of the total number of the insane in this country, registered and unregistered, the females are at least equal to those of the male sex, and that any apparent disparity, such as is shown in the figures for the County Cork, is due to the fact that in remote and inaccessible districts a proportion of the women, who are, in some cases, less troublesome than the men, and not being bread-winners, are kept at home, instead of being sent to the asylum.

Recovery  
rates.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during 1898 has been 37.3, viz., 38.9 amongst the males, and 34.7 amongst the females.

Death rates.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident has been 7.4, viz., 6.7 amongst the males, and 8.3 amongst the females. These death-rates would be considered low in one of the large English asylums, but owing to the general death-rate in the asylums of this country being lower than that in the English asylums, the rate in the present case is about the average for Ireland.

Paying  
patients.

There are in all 42 patients (25 males and 17 females) who contribute towards their maintenance—the total amount received during the year under this head being £708 5s. 10d. I should think that if the Governors resident in the different districts were to make local inquiries regarding the circumstances of the cases coming from their neighbourhood, it would be found that the friends of many of the patients who

are maintained as paupers could easily afford to contribute towards their maintenance in the asylum, and thus considerably augment the total amount received from this source.

CORK  
ASYLUM.

The health statistics on the first day of my visit were as follow :—

Health  
statistics

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed :—			
Seriously ill, . . . . .	6	13	19
From minor ailments, . . . . .	5	8	13
From old age or debility, . . . . .	4	11	15
From violence or excitement, . . . . .	1	3	4
Total in bed, . . . . .	16	35	51
Patients suffering from bed sores, . . . . .	—	1*	1*
Patients under restraint, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptics, . . . . .	45	32	77
Actively suicidal, . . . . .	28	38	66
General paralytics, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptics and suicidal under special observation, . . . . .	73	70	143
Wet beds reported in morning, . . . . .	—	2	2
Patients raised by attendants during previous night, . . . . .	67	81	148

\* This patient was suffering from bed-sores on admission.

To enable the Resident Medical Superintendent to place all the Night epileptic and suicidal cases under constant supervision at night, it will be necessary to appoint an additional night attendant. The number of night attendants in this asylum is already large, and the necessity for a further increase arises from the defective structural arrangements.

The new temporary block for 100 female patients is now completed and ready for occupation. The building is in every way satisfactory; the furniture excellent; but the fault of the site, which is on the side of a steep hill, is to some extent irremediable. Of course a large amount of terracing can be done round the building, but this will not lessen the difficulty and objection to bringing the patients to and from the parent asylum on dark nights and in severe weather.

The new infectious block for twelve patients, allowing 100 superficial feet for each, and the attendants' block, which contains a reading-room, billiard-room, and thirty-six single-rooms for attendants, are also finished. It will thus be seen that during the year a good deal of additional accommodation has been found for the patients; but, unfortunately, it has been almost absorbed by the increase in the number of patients resident.

The actual figures of the accommodation at present are—

Males, 629.

Females, 615 (including 100 in the temporary block).

As already stated, the numbers resident are 766 males and 694 females—showing a deficit of 137 in the accommodation on the male side, and of 79 on the female side.

To show what serious overcrowding these figures indicate, I must point out that the standard of accommodation is, as regards superficial area and cubic space, a minimum standard, and, therefore, does not properly admit of any excess.

CORK  
ASYLUM.

In order to more nearly equalise the disproportion of the overcrowding on the two sides of the asylum, the Resident Medical Superintendent proposes to take a female dormitory, accommodating 42, and add it to the male side, thereby reducing the excess population on the male side to 95, and increasing it on the female side to 121.

I feel it would be useless at the present time to suggest what steps the Governors should take to deal with the question of accommodation, as their responsibilities will, in such a short time, be transferred to another body, but it will be one of the first and most important duties of the Asylum Committee and the County Councils to take into consideration how the lunacy wants of the poor of the entire district, whether in workhouses or the asylum, can be best met. In considering this question, my colleague and I shall be very glad to give any advice or assistance which it is in our power to afford.

**Staff.** The changes in the staff since last inspection have been the dismissal of 4 attendants for misconduct, while 8 male and 13 female attendants have been added to the staff. A fourth Assistant Medical Officer has been appointed instead of a clinical assistant.

**Distribution of staff and patients.** The distribution of the staff and patients throughout the asylum on the first day of my visit is shown in the following Table:—

Division.	No. of Patients.	No. of Attendants.		
		Charge.	Ordinary.	
<i>Male Side.</i>				
No. 1 (Recent and Suicidal), . . . . .	60	1	6	
No. 2 (Infirm), . . . . .	60	1	4	
No. 3 (Epileptic), . . . . .	29	1	2	
No. 4 (Refractory), . . . . .	31	1	2	
No. 4 (a), . . . . .	32	1	2	
No. A1 and 2 (Tradesmen and Convalescent), . . . . .	118	1	4	
No. 3 (Quiet), . . . . .	69	1	2	
No. 4 (Chronic), . . . . .	68	1	2	
No. 5 ( do. ), . . . . .	68	1	2	
No. 6 ( do. ), . . . . .	69	1	2	
No. 7 and 8 (Faint and Incurable), . . . . .	98	1	4	
Hospital, . . . . .	60	2	3	
<i>Female Side.</i>				
No. 1 (Recent and Suicidal), . . . . .	85	1	5	
No. 2 (Sick and Epileptic), . . . . .	55	1	3	
No. 3 (Quiet and Convalescent), . . . . .	94	2	3	
No. 4 (Recent and Troublesome), . . . . .	25	1	2	
No. 4a (Chronic), . . . . .	29	1	2	
No. 5 ( do. ), . . . . .	96	1	4	
No. 6 ( do. and troublesome), . . . . .	27	1	1	
No. 6a ( do. do. ), . . . . .	29	1	2	
No. 7 (Chronic and Infirm), . . . . .	84	1	3	
No. 8 (Convalescent), . . . . .	86	1	3	
No. 9 (Infirm), . . . . .	36	1	2	
Hospital, . . . . .	51	2	2	

General  
condition.

I am glad to say I found all parts of the asylum clean and in good order. In going through the divisions, however, I was struck, not for the first time, with the insufficient day-room accommodation for the acute and excitable patients—a class who need plenty of elbow room. Their day-rooms are practically corridors with a room at the end. I was

glad to find in No. 4 on the female side, which accommodates acute and recent cases, that so many of the patients were employed at needle-work, &c.

CORK  
ASYLUM.

The following Table shows the patients employed and unemployed on the first day of my visit :—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, . . . . .	204	104
As garden or field labourers, . . . . .	197	—
As storekeepers, . . . . .	5	—
As stokers, . . . . .	5	—
As plumbers, . . . . .	6	—
As masons, . . . . .	3	—
As slaters, . . . . .	1	—
As carpenters, . . . . .	6	—
As painters, . . . . .	6	—
As tailors, . . . . .	7	—
As shoemakers, . . . . .	9	—
As upholsterers, . . . . .	4	5
Teasing fibre, . . . . .	15	16
In the kitchen, . . . . .	10	—
In the laundry, . . . . .	2	63
In officers' quarters, . . . . .	4	8
At needlework, . . . . .	—	243
At knitting, . . . . .	—	76
At quilting, . . . . .	—	4
Total employed, . . . . .	484	519
Refusing to work, . . . . .	193	24
Unemployed because of—		
(a) Mental condition, . . . . .	82	24
(b) Bodily condition, . . . . .	63	190
Total unemployed, . . . . .	278	178

The want of a level recreation ground for the females is constantly felt, and seriously interferes with their successful treatment. Recreation ground.

The numbers who attended Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit were as follow :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics, . . . . .	505	342	847
Protestant Episcopalians, . . . . .	27	20	47
Presbyterians, . . . . .	4	2	6

During the period since last inspection, Divine Service has been celebrated for the Roman Catholics 75 times; for the Protestant Episcopalians 121 times, and for the Presbyterians 63 times. The Roman Catholic Chaplain usually visits the institution daily, and the Protestant Chaplains twice a week.

CORR. AST. UN. Amusements.	One hundred and ninety males and 180 females are able to attend the associated entertainments, of which there have been 126 since last inspection. In addition to the usual indoor games—cards, draughts, bagatelle, &c.—concerts, theatrical, lantern, and other variety entertainments have been provided, and a Christmas Tree was also got up for the amusement of the patients.
Service of meals.	I saw the patients at dinner on the first day of my visit. The food was of good quality, and, considering the overcrowding, the patients were well conducted.
Dietary.	The dietary has been varied by the introduction of fish for dinner on Fridays.
Inquests.	The deaths call for no special remark, further than that four of them were the subjects of coroner's inquests.
	In two of these cases the juries found that death resulted from fatty degeneration of the heart, and disease of the heart and lungs, respectively, and in the third that it occurred during a fit of epilepsy.
Suicide.	In the fourth case, the patient (D. T.) committed suicide by hanging. He had been in the asylum for the second time since July, 1894, and was kept under special observation as a suicidal patient until October of that year; but as he was then no longer considered to require such supervision, the "caution card" was withdrawn. Being subject to attacks of excitement, he was transferred to the refractory ward, where he remained up to the time of his death. On the 2nd April, 1898, he and thirty-two other patients were in the corridor of the ward, off which there are a number of single-rooms. By some oversight one of these rooms was left open, and the patient, managing to elude observation, entered it, and committed suicide by hanging himself with a portion of a quilt suspended from the window shutter. He was discovered soon after; but, although everything was tried that medical skill could suggest, the efforts to restore life were unsuccessful. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that he "died from suffocation by strangling—the act being committed by himself while insane." The matter was fully investigated by a Committee of the Governors, who found that, although there was no direct neglect as regards the care of the patient, they believed that sufficient supervision was not kept over the ward, and that the door of the single-room in which the suicide occurred should not have been left open. They, therefore, recommended that each of the attendants in charge should be fined, which was accordingly done.
Casualties.	The serious casualties which occurred since last inspection were as follow :—
	C. G.—Compound fracture of left forearm and wrist, through being caught accidentally between the shafts of two carts on farm.
	J. C.—Severe lacerated scalp wound, the result of a blow with an iron bar inflicted by another patient.
	J. D.—Fracture of right lower jaw bone, near the angle, caused by being struck with a brush by another patient.
	H. B.—Fracture of one of the bones of left forearm, and fracture of left thigh bone, close to hip-joint, the result of being thrown down by another patient.
	A. D.—Colles's fracture of right wrist, also the result of being thrown down by another patient.
	A. R.—Compound fracture of skull, the result of being struck with a brush by another patient.

N. B.—Deep lacerated wound of forehead, the result of being struck by another patient with a chamber.

CORK  
ASYLUM

M. K.—Lacerated wound of head, also the result of being struck with a chamber by another patient.

L. L.—Fracture of arm, the result of an accident in the laundry.

There were 15 cases of zymotic disease amongst the patients, and 3 amongst the staff, viz. :—Three of measles; 2 of erysipelas; 6 of enteric fever, of which one proved fatal; 1 of typhoid, which also proved fatal; 1 of scarlatina; and 5 of dysentery, of which two proved fatal. There were also some cases of diarrhoea, influenza, and 1 of febricula. Unfortunately, the occurrence of zymotic disease is, as might be expected, more frequent in urban asylums than in those located in rural districts.

The following works were carried out during the period under review by the asylum staff and patients :—

Works  
carried out  
by asylum  
labour.

- (1.) Hospital, kitchen, scullery, and pantry thoroughly refitted.
- (2.) Two new stores for patients' clothing fitted up.
- (3.) Four single-rooms plastered and floored.
- (4.) Hospital drainage renewed, automatic drain flushing tank fixed, and drain pipe in store-yard relaid.
- (5.) Two new padded-rooms fitted up.
- (6.) New water supply to female airing courts laid.
- (7.) Ceilings of two day-rooms sheeted.
- (8.) Pathological-room in hospital fitted up.
- (9.) New stage in recreation hall erected.
- (10.) Several wards repainted.
- (11.) Roads made to, and grounds formed around the new temporary buildings and male attendants' block.

Since last inspection, 44 males have been secluded on 240 occasions, and 45 females on 146 occasions; while, in order to prevent patients from injuring themselves or others, or for surgical reasons, mechanical restraint has been used in the treatment of 12 males and 1 female, for a total duration of 1,641 hours in the case of the males, and 97 hours in the case of the female—the form of restraint being locked gloves in all cases, except that of the female and one of the males, in which a strait-jacket was used.

Seclusion.

Restraint.

I examined the asylum books, and found them duly written up.

Books.

As this is the last occasion on which I shall report on the condition of the institution to the governing body as at present constituted, it is a pleasure to my colleague and myself to record our appreciation of the interest which the Governors have taken in their asylum, and the liberality which they have shown in everything connected with its welfare and improvement. Fortunately, too, they have a Resident Medical Superintendent of great experience and knowledge, and one who devotes himself assiduously to the duties of his office, with the result that in many respects the standard of care and comfort afforded by the asylum has greatly improved in recent years.

Administration  
by Governors  
and Resident  
Medical  
Superintendent.

31st December, 1898,

M 2

DOWNPATRICK  
ASYLUM.Inspected on  
9th Dec., 1898.  
Statistics.

## DOWNPATRICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 9th instant, just a year having elapsed since the last statutory visit of inspection. The changes which have taken place in the interval among the asylum population are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total
On register at last visit, . . .	291	268	554
Admitted since, . . .	56	70	126
Total, . . .	347	338	680
Discharged recovered, . . .	19	25	44
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	10	13	23
Died, . . .	25	27	52
Total, . . .	54	65	119
On register on 8th December, 1898,	293	268	561
Absent on probation, . . .	1	—	1
Absent on pass, or by escape, . . .	—	—	—
Resident on 8th December, 1898, . . .	292	268	560

I am glad to notice that the numbers indicate no large increase.

Accommo-  
dation.

The existing accommodation provides for 582 patients—292 males and 290 females—so that the asylum is in no degree overcrowded.

Recovery rates.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions this year up to the present has been 32, viz.:—28 amongst the males and 35 amongst the females.

Deaths.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident this year has been 9.1, viz.:—8.2 amongst the males, and 10.1 amongst the females.

Disappearance  
of dysentery.

The deaths have in the great majority of cases resulted either from pulmonary consumption or heart disease. There has been only one death from dysentery, a disease which was formerly very prevalent in the institution, but which, I am glad to believe, is, under improved sanitary conditions, gradually disappearing.

Paying  
patients.

There are 28 paying patients in the asylum, and the total amount contributed during the year amounted to the sum of £343.

Health  
statistics.

The health statistics on the day preceding my visit were as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz.:—			
Seriously ill, . . .	4	4	8
From minor ailments, . . .	6	6	12
From old age or debility, . . .	—	2	2
From violence or excitement, . . .	—	—	—
Patients suffering from bed-sores, . . .	—	1	1
Patients under restraint, . . .	—	1	1
Patients in seclusion, . . .	1	2	3
Epileptics, . . .	20	11	31
Actively suicidal, . . .	11	10	21
General paralytics, . . .	2	2	4
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, . . .	53	39	92
Wet beds reported in morning, . . .	7	1	8
Patients raised by attendants during previous night, . . .	11	7	18

In some of our former reports we had to find fault with the number of excited and noisy patients in the divisions allocated to the so-called



"refractory" class. I am glad to be able to report that the Resident Medical Superintendent has, by an improved distribution of these patients among the dayrooms—thus breaking them up into smaller groups—succeeded in greatly lessening the excitement and turmoil formerly so prevalent amongst these patients.

DOWNPATRICK  
ASYLUM.

Distribution of  
excitable  
patients.

My attention was drawn to a discharged soldier who, being markedly homicidal, and in other respects most degraded, is a class of patient whom it is most undesirable to have to detain in a District Asylum, owing to the contaminating influence which such patients exercise.

The distribution of the staff and patients is shown in the annexed table :—

Distribution of  
staff and  
patients.

Ward.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendants.		
		Charge.	Ordinary.	
MALE SIDE.				
No. 1, . . . . .	82	1	3	
" 2, . . . . .	55	1	3	
" 3, . . . . .	36	1	3	
" 4, . . . . .	57	1	3	
" 5, . . . . .	69	1	4	
" 7, . . . . .	43	1	3	
FEMALE SIDE.				
No. 1, . . . . .	43	1	3	
" 2, . . . . .	45	1	2	
" 3, . . . . .	51	1	3	
" 4, . . . . .	35	1	2	
" 5, . . . . .	39	1	2	
" 7, . . . . .	55	1	3	

Three male attendants have been added to the staff during the year. Staff.

The following table shows the patients employed and unemployed on the day preceding my visit :—

Employment.

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, . . . . .	84	56
As garden or field labourers, . . . . .	58	—
As storekeepers, . . . . .	2	—
As messenger, . . . . .	1	—
As stokers, . . . . .	2	—
As masons, . . . . .	3	—
As carpenters, . . . . .	3	—
As painters, . . . . .	2	—
As tailors, . . . . .	3	—
As shoemaker, . . . . .	1	—
As bakers, . . . . .	2	—
In the kitchen, . . . . .	4	18
In the laundry, . . . . .	1	19
In officers' quarters, . . . . .	1	2
At needlework, . . . . .	—	68
At knitting, . . . . .	—	30
Total employed, . . . . .	167	193
Refusing to work, . . . . .	20	18
Unemployed because of :—		
(a) Mental condition, . . . . .	40	28
(b) Bodily condition, . . . . .	62	28
(c) Suitable work not available, . . . . .	3	1
Total unemployed, . . . . .	125	75

**DOWNPATRICK  
ASYLUM**Success of  
farm

Divine Service.

In connection with this table, I am glad to be again able to congratulate the Governors on the amount of employment which the farm affords, and on the good financial results which—owing largely to the practical interest which they take in it—have been obtained.

The numbers of patients who attended Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my inspection were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics, . . . .	46	44	90
Protestant Episcopalians, . . . .	44	30	74
Presbyterians, . . . .	40	33	73
Methodists, . . . .	4	—	4

During the year Divine Service has been celebrated for the Roman Catholics, 62 times ; for the Protestant Episcopalians, 54 times ; for the Presbyterians, 52 times ; and for the Methodists, 26 times. The Roman Catholic chaplain usually visits four times a week ; the Protestant Episcopalian and Presbyterian, twice a week ; and the Methodist, once a fortnight. The latter, however, is not a paid official, but voluntarily attends and affords religious ministration to the Methodist patients gratuitously.

Amusements.

In addition to the ordinary indoor and outdoor games, theatrical performances, concerts, band promenades and pic-nics to the seaside are given, and some of the patients are also allowed to attend race meetings, athletic sports, and beagle hunts. On an average 134 patients attend the usual weekly associated entertainments.

Dietary.

The dietary is liberal and varied.

No inquest.

There has been no coroner's inquest since last visit, but two casualties occurred, of which the following are the particulars :—

Casualties.

M. P., a female epileptic, sustained a fracture of the lower end of right fibula, the result of being knocked down by another female patient.

J. M'A., a male patient, sustained a fracture of the left sixth rib from an accidental fall while being prevented from interfering with another patient by an attendant.

Health.

Zymotic  
disease.

The health of the patients has, on the whole been good. Six cases of zymotic disease occurred, viz. :—four of erysipelas ; one of varicella ; and one of dysentery, but the latter case was the only one which ended fatally—the patient being a very old woman.

Additions,  
alterations,  
and  
improvements.

The addition to the male hospital, which will increase its accommodation from 15 to 54, is approaching completion. The work of re-modelling the laundry is also well advanced, and suitable machinery has been provided. A general system of heating by radiators is being introduced throughout the building. The entire exterior of the asylum—brick and iron work, windows, doors, &c., has been cleaned and painted with anti-corrosive paint. Much attention has been given to the sanitary requirements ; many new drains have been laid, and new closets provided.

Works carried  
out by asylum  
labour.

The following works have been carried out by the asylum staff and patients :—

- (1.) The new acute block has been painted throughout with "Daresco" and patent locks fitted to the doors of single rooms.
- (2.) General plastering and painting carried out in Gate Lodge ; Medical Superintendent's house ; and throughout the asylum.
- (3.) Gas lamps erected in main avenue and side roads.

- (4.) Walks and flower beds have been laid out, and planting done throughout the grounds DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM.
- (5.) A greenhouse has been erected.
- (6.) Drainage work has been carried out on the outside farm, and the fences, &c., improved.

During the period under review, 12 males and 23 females were secluded on 56 and 152 occasions, respectively; and mechanical restraint was used in the treatment of five males and 14 females, to prevent self-injury, or injury to others—the form of restraint being loose gloves, except in three cases in which a strait jacket was used.

I examined all the registers and found them duly posted up. The Assistant Medical Officer continues to keep the Medical Case-book carefully and fully written up to date. Books.

I found every part of the asylum clean and in good order.

The patients' clothing is tidy and sufficiently warm; and all parts of the institution show the minute supervision which is exercised by the Medical Superintendent in his administration. It is only right, however, to add that the good results obtained may be largely attributed to the Governors, who meet regularly as a visiting committee, between the Board Meetings, and visit every part of the asylum, and go fully into all questions concerning its management and administration. They will hand over next year to their successors—the Asylum Committee of the County Council—an institution in excellent order, of which they may well feel proud. I hope that these successors will take as liberal and as practical an interest in the success of the asylum and the welfare of the patients, as they have always shown. General condition.  
Clothing.  
Good administration by Governors.

17th December 1898.

#### ENNIS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 28th ultimo, and saw the patients then resident.

The changes amongst the asylum population since last inspection on the 5th October, 1897, are shown in the following table:—

ENNIS  
ASYLUM.  
Inspected on  
28th Nov.,  
1898.  
Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit, . . .	207	164	371
Admitted since, . . .	77	70	147
Total, . . .	284	234	518
Discharged recovered, . . .	25	21	46
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	37	31	68
Died, . . .	16	11	27
Total, . . .	78	63	141
On register on 28th Nov., 1898, . . .	206	171	377
Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape, . . .	—	—	—
In Ennis Workhouse, under Sec. 9 of 38 & 39 Vic., c. 67, . . .	11	—	11
Resident on 28th Nov., 1898, . . .	195	171	366

The numbers on the register, as shown above, include 11 males who are detained in Ennis Workhouse under contract made between the

**ENNIS  
ASYLUM.**Recovery  
rates.

Death rates.

Paying  
patients.Cost of  
maintenance.  
Accommoda-  
tion.

Governors of the asylum and the Guardians of Ennis Union, in pursuance of the 9th section of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions this year, up to the present, has been 31.5, viz.:—32.7 amongst the males, and 30.3 amongst the females.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the same period has been 7.1, viz.:—7.7 amongst the males, and 6.4 amongst the females.

There are 34 paying patients (17 males and 17 females) at present resident, and the total contributions from this source for the present year will be little short of £500, which is a very considerable sum for an Irish District Asylum in a comparatively poor district. The Governors deserve commendation for their action in insisting on contributions being obtained in suitable cases from the friends of patients, instead of allowing such cases to become an inequitable charge upon the ratepayers of the district.

The net annual capitation cost of maintenance is at present about £23.

The asylum was originally built in 1868, and was then intended to accommodate 260 patients. Allowing the full standard of sleeping space for each patient, the building would now accommodate about 314 patients, so it goes without saying that, even as regards sleeping accommodation, there is considerable overcrowding, while the day-room accommodation for even 314 is still more markedly inadequate. As the Governors are aware, the numbers in the asylum have been kept down by transferring patients from time to time to the workhouses of the county, which consequently contain a considerable number of insane persons under conditions unsuitable for their care and treatment.

Having regard to the changes which will be brought about by the Local Government Act of this year, I feel it would be quite useless to ask the Governors to undertake, or agree to any structural alterations in the asylum; but one of the first duties of the new County Authority will be to provide suitable accommodation for all the insane poor of the district. This can, in my opinion, only be done either by altering and enlarging the existing asylum, or by providing an auxiliary asylum, under the 76th section of the Act referred to.

It would be premature to discuss here which of these methods would be found most suitable and economical, but it is a question of considerable importance, which cannot be postponed after the new system of County Government has been inaugurated.

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow:—

Health  
statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz. :—			
Seriously ill, . . . . .	—	1	1
From minor ailments, . . . . .	1	1	2
From old age or debility, . . . . .	—	—	—
From violence or excitement, . . . . .	—	—	—
Total in bed, . . . . .	1	2	3
Patients suffering from bed-sores, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients under restraint, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptics, . . . . .	13	6	19
Actively suicidal, . . . . .	—	—	—
General paralytics, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, . . . . .	—	—	—
Wet beds reported in morning, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients raised by attendants last night, . . . . .	27	31	58

The distribution of the patients and staff throughout the various wards of the institution is shown in the following table:—

ENNIS  
ASYLUM.

Distribution  
patients and  
staff.

Number of Ward.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendants.	
		Charge.	Ordinary.
<i>Male Side.</i>			
No. 1, . . . .	56	1	4
No. 2, . . . .	66	1	3
No. 3, . . . .	73	1	2
<i>Female Side.</i>			
No. 4, . . . .	61	1	4
No. 5, . . . .	46	1	2
No. 6, . . . .	64	1	2

The patients on admission are received, on the male side, in No. 1 Division, which includes not only recent admissions, but also the sick and epileptic cases. On the female side they are first received into No. 4 Division, which also includes the female sick and epileptic cases. As the patients become more tranquil and chronic, they are passed on to Nos. 2 and 3 Divisions on the male, and Nos. 5 and 6 on the female side.

The staff of the asylum is shown in the following table:—

Staff.

Nature of Office.	Number of Persons.
Medical Superintendent, . . . . .	1
Assistant Medical Officer, . . . . .	1
Visiting Physician, . . . . .	1
Chaplain, . . . . .	2
Clerk, . . . . .	1
Storekeeper, . . . . .	1
Land Steward and Gardener, . . . . .	1
Farm Servant, . . . . .	1
Engineer, . . . . .	1
Stoker, . . . . .	1
Carpenter, . . . . .	1
Tailor, . . . . .	1
Shoemaker, . . . . .	1
Baker, . . . . .	1
Gate-keeper, . . . . .	1
Hull Porter and Messenger, . . . . .	1
Head Nurse, . . . . .	1
Cook, . . . . .	1
Kitchen Maid, . . . . .	1
Laundresses, . . . . .	2
Refectory Maid, . . . . .	1
Hall Maid,* . . . . .	1
Seamstress,* . . . . .	1
Assistant Medical Officer's Servant, . . . . .	1
Attendants:—	
Head Male, . . . . .	1
Charge Male, . . . . .	3
Ordinary Male, . . . . .	9
Charge Female, . . . . .	3
Ordinary Female, . . . . .	6
Night Male, . . . . .	1
Night Female, . . . . .	1

\* Act as ordinary attendants.

ERMS  
ASYLUM.  
Dietary.

I saw the patients at dinner, which was very good and suitable in quality. It may be said that very great attention is paid to the dietary and preparation of the food in this asylum. The milk, which is entirely supplied from the asylum farm, is excellent in quality—generally yielding about 13 degrees of cream.

No inquest  
Casualties.

There has been no Coroner's inquest since last inspection. Four serious casualties, however, occurred, of which the following are the details:—

P. M'N. (male)—Simple fracture of fifth rib, resulting from being kicked by another patient.

J. K. (female)—Simple fracture of femur; slipped on tiled passage.

H. R. (female)—Colles' fracture of right radius, the result of a fall.

M. M'G. (male)—Incised wounds of scalp, and abrasion on nose and forehead, the result of being struck by another patient with front of grate in day-room.

Zymotic  
disease.

The deaths call for no special comment, except that one resulted from enteric fever. There were also some cases of influenza last winter, and three cases of erysipelas occurred in December.

Insufficient  
sanitary  
accommoda-  
tion.

The sanitary accommodation is insufficient for the number of patients, and additional annexes must be built to supply this deficiency.

Observation  
dormitory  
and general  
bathroom  
required.

An observation dormitory for keeping suicidal and epileptic patients under constant supervision, and a general bathroom are also much required; but, doubtless, the Governors would wish these requirements to be left for consideration next year.

Precautions  
against fire.

Improved means of protection against fire, which is so important a matter in connection with lunatic asylums, have been provided, but the water pressure from the external hydrants is insufficient to command the third story of the building.

Mortuary.

A very handsome and suitable mortuary has been erected since my last visit to the asylum, and the following works have been carried out since the date of my colleague's visit (5th October, 1897), viz:—

Works carried  
out.

(A.)—CARRIED OUT BY OUTSIDE LABOUR.

1. Two lavatories re-ceiled and walls re-plastered.
2. Four skylights in kitchen corridor and farm store constructed.
3. Some outside walls pointed, and new lead gutter laid on roof of scullery.
4. Corridor tiled in Assistant Medical Officer's house.
5. Medical Superintendent's dining-room, office, and staircase, Nos. 3 and 6 corridors, No. 3 lavatory, boardroom, and Assistant Medical Officer's quarters re-painted and re-papered.
6. Entrance gate painted.
7. Gas main in Nos. 1 and 4 Divisions relaid.
8. New iron roof put on western tower.
9. Floor of milk store re-tiled.

## (B.)—CARRIED OUT BY ASYLUM STAFF AND PATIENTS.

ESSEX  
ASYLUM.

1. New water main laid to centre (sanitary) blocks of male and female departments, and internal hydrants fitted up.
2. New water and gas mains laid to mortuary.
3. Bottom of entire main sewer stopped and concreted.
4. Patients' exercise yard relaid.
5. Governors' stable yard relaid, concrete water course made in same, and floor of shed concreted.
6. Outer walls of pig-styes rebuilt.
7. New lofts and doors made in farm offices.
8. New seats for lawn, and hot-bed frames made.
9. Single room re-floored.

The following table shows the number of patients employed and un-employed on the day of my visit :—

Nature of Employment.	NUMBERS.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, . . . . .	57	19
As garden or field labourers, . . . . .	57	-
As storekeeper, . . . . .	1	-
As messengers, . . . . .	2	-
As stokers, . . . . .	3	-
As plasterer and slater, . . . . .	1	-
As carpenter, . . . . .	1	-
As painter, . . . . .	1	-
As tailors, . . . . .	5	-
As shoemakers, . . . . .	2	-
As bakers, . . . . .	2	-
In the kitchen and refectory, . . . . .	-	9
In the laundry, . . . . .	-	28
In officers' quarters, . . . . .	-	4
At needlework, . . . . .	-	29
At knitting, . . . . .	-	65
Total employed, . . . . .	132	154
Refusing to work, . . . . .	24	2
Unemployed because of :—		
(a) Mental condition, . . . . .	28	9
(b) Bodily condition, . . . . .	11	6
Total unemployed, . . . . .	63	17

The Chaplains' books showed that on the Sunday preceding my visit Divine Service, the numbers attending Divine Service were as follow :—

—	Males.	Females.
Roman Catholics, . . . . .	102	91
Protestants, . . . . .	1	5

<b>ENNIS ASYLUM</b> —	Divine Service was celebrated 70 times for the Roman Catholics, and 66 times for the Protestants since last inspection; and frequent visits are paid by the Chaplains.
<b>Amusements.</b>	The recreations and amusements include a weekly dance, and country excursions during the summer, besides the usual indoor and outdoor games.
<b>Books.</b>	The books were examined, and found to be carefully written up. The
<b>Restraint.</b>	Register of Restraint shows that two male patients were restrained by a muff at night on account of maniacal excitement—the one for eleven
<b>Seclusion.</b>	and the other for three nights; while seclusion was used in the treatment of four males and seven females for a total duration of 33 and 32 hours, respectively.
<b>Treatment of special case.</b>	I regret to find that no more modern treatment has been found possible in the case of J. M., who spends almost all his time lying naked, like one of the lower animals, in a heap of loose straw. He was induced for a time to get up, but he has now relapsed into his former degraded habits.

1st December, 1898.

#### ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM.

#### ENNISCORTHY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
26th July,  
1898.

Progress of  
additions,  
alterations,  
and improve-  
ments.

The structural works embracing the alteration and improvement of this asylum are still in progress; and though the more important of these are now completed, much remains to be done.

The following may be said to be practically completed:—

The male diningroom is built, and in occupation. In connection with it is the attendants' messroom, and the diningroom scullery: at the other end is a broad passage connecting the diningroom with the main building. This passage is used as a cloak and boot room. The boiler-house and chimney are built, and the three boilers are in position, and connected with the heating apparatus. The system of heating is by steam radiators carried through the various corridors into the dormitories and day-rooms; and is now in working order, and ought to add much to the comfort of the patients. The sanitary annexes have been built; the plumbing work completed; and the drainage relaid. The sanitary arrangements throughout appear to have been skilfully designed.

The Chapel has been enlarged by the erection of a commodious gallery at one end.

The following works have been commenced, but will still take a considerable time to complete:—

The work in connection with the erection of the laundry has only progressed as far as the pulling down of the old walls. The machinery is not yet on the ground; the foundations have not been laid for its erection, nor has the drying closet yet been commenced. The old laundry is now entirely done away with, and the washing has to be carried on in the female diningroom. This room makes an excellent wash-room, but no provision exists for drying the clothes. I need not say that in this climate it is impossible to carry on the washing of so



large an institution without some artificial means of drying. Similarly in the kitchen, no machinery, with the exception of two potato steamers has yet been supplied. To add to existing difficulties in cooking, the central range has broken down, and though another has been ordered by the Governors, it cannot be got into working order for some little time. The cooking and washing for the crowded population has to be met from day to day with only temporary and inadequate appliances. It is to be hoped that every effort will be made by the contractors to complete these two departments without further delay.

ENNISCORTHY  
ASYLUM.

The two blocks at the rear of the asylum, which it is proposed to convert into observation wards, have not yet been taken in hand, nor can they be until the dormitories which are being provided in the main building are completed, and capable of being occupied by the patients who at present sleep in these blocks.

The furniture, though contracts for its supply have been entered into, has not yet been supplied. On this account the two new day-rooms in the basement have not been occupied.

It will, therefore, be seen that the institution still continues in the same unsettled state as described in the two last reports: the accommodation is diminished rather than increased; the wards are disturbed by workmen causing dirt and confusion; the patients have to be changed from place to place; their comforts—even their ordinary requirements—are interfered with. It is hopeless to expect that cleanliness and order can be rigidly insisted on, or that the dress of the patients—so important in their treatment—can be properly attended to with so many disturbing elements on every side, and with so much crowding in the wards.

Disorganized  
condition of  
institution.

In accordance with the decision of the Governors some adjoining land is being purchased and added to the asylum estate. This will prove an inestimable boon to the institution, as not alone will it afford the all-important means of additional employment for the patients, but, from the ground purchased a copious supply of water, sufficient to meet the requirements of the institution, is said to be obtainable. The water supply has always been most uncertain, and has from time to time been the cause of great anxiety and trouble, so that to obtain a supply so near at hand is a matter on which the Asylum Board is to be congratulated.

Additional  
land.

Water supply.

The following are the changes which have taken place amongst the patients since the last visit of inspection on the 10th September, 1897:—

There were then on the register the names of 257 men and 186 women—total 443; since then 76 (37 men and 39 women) have been admitted; 47 (18 men and 29 women) have been discharged, of whom 33 had recovered; whilst 46 (31 men and 15 women) have died—leaving on the register at this date 426 (245 men and 181 women), of these one woman is at present absent on probation. These figures show a decrease of 17 inmates during the past ten months. This decrease cannot, however, be accounted for by any falling off amongst the admissions, but by an increased mortality, resulting from an outbreak of influenza in the beginning of the year, which, either producing or accompanying other chest affections, appears to have proved extremely fatal amongst the old and debilitated—70 men and 14 women were attacked; and, amongst the staff, 10 males and 5 females, resulting in 24 deaths—raising the mortality from 6.4 to 10.8 per cent. of the average number resident. At the present time all traces of the

Statistics.

Outbreak of  
influenza.

**ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM.** epidemic have disappeared. Only 9 patients were found in bed, of whom 5 suffered from serious illness, and the general health is now said to be fairly good.

**Health.** The returns of restraint and seclusion show that 1 man and 1 woman wore gloves—the man for 552 hours, to prevent self-mutilation; the woman for 3,372 hours, to prevent suicide. Another woman wore a camisole for 12 hours on account of violence. Seclusion was resorted to in the treatment of 8 men and 26 women—the men on 111 occasions, and the women on 274 occasions, for 1,322 and 2,946 hours, respectively.

**Restraint and seclusion.** I saw the patients at dinner in the new hall. Owing to the great difficulties of cooking, the food has to be of the simplest kind. I can only express a hope that when the present difficulties and inconveniences have been surmounted advantage will be taken of this handsome and commodious dining-hall to inculcate into the male patients habits of order, cleanliness, and propriety, which have such a powerful influence in preventing the insane from falling into depraved practices. With this object I would suggest that the attendants should see that the patients are clean and tidy before they come into dinner, and that knives and forks, delf plates, dishes, and mugs be supplied for their use.

**Service of meals.** The daily returns show that 62 men are employed on the farm; 40 assist the artizans; 24 women go to the laundry and kitchen; 69 knit or sew. This is somewhat of a falling off, as compared with the return of last year; but it is to be hoped that when the institution is freed from the presence of strange workmen a larger number of the patients will be willing to employ themselves. One hundred and five of each sex walk daily round the grounds; 150 men and 70 women attend Mass; 13 of each sex were present on the Sunday previous to inspection at the Protestant worship; whilst 115 men and 60 women are able to attend the associated entertainments.

**Employment.** As regards the staff, two nurses were added to it in November last, and in June an additional male night attendant was appointed. There are now two attendants on duty on each side during the night. This increase of staff ought to do much to improve the habits of the patients. The day staff consists of 20 men and 13 women—giving, on the male side, a proportion of about 1 attendant to 12 patients, and on the female side, 1 nurse to 14 patients.

**Exercise.** There are at present only three wards on each side, and the apportionment of attendants and patients is as follows:—

		Ward.	No. of Patients.	No. of Attendants.
Males, .	{	No. 1, . . .	86	8
		No. 2, . . .	98	7
		No. 3, . . .	61	5
Females, .	{	No. 4, . . .	62	5
		No. 5, . . .	68	4
		No. 6, . . .	50	4

The number of patients collected in each ward is much too large. A further division would do much to improve the care of the patients, as it is impossible to expect that one charge attendant could properly

supervise the care of 86 troublesome and violent patients. Especially does this apply to the wards for the more troublesome patients, where the number should not be more than 40 in care of a charge attendant, assisted by three subordinates. Furthermore, the senior charge attendant on the male side has to act as head attendant. It is impossible that he can properly carry out the duties of both these offices, either of which should occupy his whole time and energy. I must, therefore, call the attention of the Governors to the recommendation in last year's report with reference to the appointment of a head attendant with some asylum experience, who would instruct and superintend the male staff in their duties. I cannot too strongly impress on the Governors the importance of this recommendation. Such an appointment in an asylum is analogous to that of a sergeant major in a regiment, as on him the whole discipline, order, and cleanliness of the male side depend.

ENNISCORTHY  
ASYLUM.Head  
attendant.

The various books and registers appear to be carefully kept. The Case-book, giving the histories of the various patients in the asylum, reflects credit on the assistant medical officer. The amount of pathological work done has also very largely increased. In 17 cases the cause of death was investigated by *post-mortem* examination, and the results noted in the asylum records.

Books.

Autopsies.

26th July, 1898.

## KILKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

KILKENNY  
ASYLUM.

Since the last report on this institution was written, the structural works, which have been in progress for some time past, may be said to have been completed. These works comprise the remodelling of the whole executive block, embracing the erection of a new general dining-hall; the re-fitting of the kitchen and scullery (which are now supplied with cooking appliances suitable for the work of so large an institution); the alteration of and additions to the laundry, and the supply of modern machinery for washing; the fitting up of various stores for food and clothing; the provision of a dining-room for attendants, and a general bathroom for the patients. At the end of the laundry a boiler house and chimney have been built, and here two large boilers, capable of supplying steam for driving the machinery, cooking, washing, and heating the wards have been erected. Close to the boiler house are extensive coal stores; and, near the front gate, a mortuary has been erected containing rooms for the reception of the dead; for *post-mortem* examinations; and for the use of relatives attending the funerals of deceased patients.

Inspected on  
27th and 28th  
October, 1898.Additions,  
alterations,  
and improve-  
ments.

Mortuary.

At the rear of the executive block two detached chapels have been erected—one for Catholics, the other for Protestants. The Catholic chapel, though so far completed as to enable it to be utilised for the performance of Divine Service, still awaits the necessary internal fittings and decoration. This work the Governors, with praiseworthy liberality, desire to have carried out with due regard to the sacred character of the building. The Protestant chapel is not yet quite completed.

New chapels.

**KILKENNY  
ASYLUM.****Additional  
accommoda-  
tion.**

In the wards of the asylum additional accommodation has been provided, on the male side, by the extension of three dormitories in the front wing; by the provision of a day-room and dormitory in the back; and by the erection of a high tower, in which apartments are provided for the staff. On the female side, similar additions have been made, with the exception of the extension of the dormitories in the rear; instead of which the old chapel has been converted into sleeping accommodation for the women.

**Sanitary  
annexes.**

On both sides fully equipped sanitary annexes have been erected as spurs, connected by a passage with the wards, and containing lavatories, water closets, and luths. From these annexes a complete system of drainage has been laid, discharging into filtering tanks.

**Heating.**

The whole establishment is now heated by a system of radiators and steam pipes carried from the central boilers through the various wards and corridors.

**Water supply.**

The water supply is pumped from the river and undergoes the process of softening by chemical agency. The quality is said to be excellent, and the quantity sufficient.

**Farm offices.**

A small block of farm buildings, containing stabling and storage for fodder, has been erected at some distance from the asylum, near the river.

**Further  
accommoda-  
tion required.**

The additions, when completed, were estimated to render the asylum capable of containing 420 patients. The population has, however, so rapidly increased that already not alone is the additional space filled up, but there are 11 patients over the prescribed number. This increase in the population is especially felt on the female side, where, in the past, the numbers were comparatively few, and where, therefore, the additional accommodation provided was not so large as on the male side. Now, the sexes are almost equal in number.

The mode of providing additional accommodation for the insane poor of the district ought, therefore, to be one of the first questions to engage the attention of the new governing body. It is satisfactory to know that, if further additions are made to this asylum, they need not involve a large expenditure, as the executive departments (laundry, kitchen, and stores) have been so skilfully remodelled that, at a very little cost, they could be made to serve the requirements of a much larger number of patients.

All these structural works have been carried out by outside labour under contract, but much has been done by the asylum staff. The wards have been plastered throughout; the male side is now completed and the female side will be finished in a few days. Three corridors have been wainscotted and the attendants' dining-room has been fitted up. Various other useful works have also been carried out, including the removal of the wall of the female airing court.

Many other works of repair and improvement are still required. Before the loan provided for carrying out the structural works at this asylum is closed, a small additional sum should be obtained for the flooring of No. 3 corridor on the male side, as the old boards are quite worn out. Machinery is also required for the various workshops, so as to enable a larger number of patients to be employed in them, and a larger amount of work to be turned out by the labour of the staff.

The Governors have, I am happy to learn, determined to provide some new furniture. This is much required, as the corridors are very bare, and much in need of a supply of chairs, tables, and other articles for the use and comfort of the inmates.

**Works carried  
out by asylum  
labour.****Further  
improvements  
required.**

During the interval which has elapsed since the last report was written, the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—

There were then in residence 391 patients, of whom 202 were males and 189 females. Since then 97 have been admitted—almost an equal number of each sex—49 men and 48 women; 35 have been discharged, of whom 28 had recovered; and 22 have died—leaving on the books of the establishment at the present date the names of 431 patients (219 men and 212 women), an increase of 40 during the 14 months. The number of admissions, especially on the female side, has increased, but the small number of discharges and the low death-rate would appear to be the principal causes of the additional population. The mortality for some years past has been very low, and during the year 1897, the average death-rate only amounted to 4.1 per cent. on the average number resident—7.6 per cent. being the average mortality in Irish District Asylums.

With such a low mortality it is needless to say that the general health during the past year has been excellent. There has been no outbreak of any epidemic; no death from violence or misadventure; nor has a Coroner's inquest been held.

Only three serious accidents are recorded, viz.:—A male patient, suffering from delusional insanity, while at work on the farm, struck another patient with a spade, fracturing his skull—the injured man happily recovering without a bad symptom; a feeble old woman was thrown down by another, and sustained a fracture of the neck of the thigh bone; and a male epileptic received a wound in the head by falling in a epileptic fit.

Eight patients were found in bed at the time of my visit, six of whom were suffering from serious illness; 12 men and 11 women are epileptics; and 5 of each sex are recorded as actively suicidal. These latter cases are kept under partial supervision during the night.

In no case has restraint been resorted to. Seclusion has been used in the treatment of 5 patients, on 55 occasions, but 45 of these entries refer to one patient.

The patients during my visit were quiet and well behaved. I saw them at dinner in the new hall; and though some of the tables were rather overcrowded, nothing could have been more satisfactory than the improvement which has taken place in the service of the meal. The dinner consisted of bacon and cabbage. It was served with every attention to order and decorum, and appeared to be heartily relished. The patients were supplied with knives, forks, plates, and spoons, and the tables were covered with clean tablecloths.

The Governors have sanctioned a new dietary, liberal in quantity, and admirably suited to the tastes of the inmates.

The dress of both sexes is good and clean, and by degrees greater variety is being introduced into the women's dress. The bedding is also good and well looked after. The men's shirts are now changed twice, and the sheets once a week. Some new bedsteads have been provided, but many of the old wooden ones might with advantage be abolished, whilst others should be fitted with wire bottoms.

The staff in charge of the insane consists on the male side of 4 charge attendants, and 12 ordinary attendants. Of these latter, one is constantly employed in looking after the pumping engine, and, therefore, should not be included amongst the internal staff. On the female side, the staff consists of 4 charge nurses and 9 assistants. One of these latter is constantly employed in the laundry, and, therefore, should be classed as a laundress, and not as a nurse.

KILKENNY  
ASYLUM.  
Statistics.

Low death-  
rate.

No epidemic  
disease, or  
deaths from  
violence.

Casualties.

Health.

No restraint.  
Seclusion.

Conduct.

Service of  
men.

Dietary.

Clothing and  
bedding.

Staff.

KILKENNY  
ASYLUM.

The distribution of the staff and of the patients in the various wards is as follows :—

Distribution  
of staff and  
patients.

Ward.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendants.
MALE SIDE.		
No. 1, . . .	57	4
No. 2, . . .	88	4
No. 3, . . . (Acute and recent cases)	49	5
No. 4, . . . (Hospital)	25	2
FEMALE SIDE.		
No. 5, . . . (Acute and recent cases)	54	5
No. 6, . . . (Hospital)	19	1
No. 7, . . .	72	4
No. 8, . . .	67	2

Increased  
staff required.

The staff, therefore, in actual charge of the insane during the day may be taken as consisting of 15 male attendants, and 12 nurses. This would give a ratio of one attendant to over 14 male patients, and of one nurse to almost 18 female patients. This ratio of attendants to patients is, on the female side, certainly below what it ought to be, and is not sufficient for safety. During the last three years various additions have been made to the staff, so that I should hesitate about suggesting a further increase at this time if it were not absolutely necessary. Unfortunately, the number of female patients has very rapidly increased, and, therefore, in order to avoid responsibility in case of accident, I think the female staff should be strengthened by the appointment of two additional nurses.

Night  
nursing.

Two attendants on each side do duty during the night. Some means of recording the duties performed by them would be advisable, and for this purpose electric tell-tale clocks are found most efficient.

Employment.

The returns of employment show that 46 men work on the farm; 16 assist the artisans; and 77 do light work, such as picking hair, &c.; 35 women wash in the laundry; 81 sew and knit; and 15 assist in the scullery. This is a very fair return of patients usefully occupied, and speaks well for the interest taken by the staff in encouraging the patients to employ themselves.

Divine  
Service.

The Chaplains' books show that 226 patients attend Mass on Sundays and holidays, and that 9 patients attended the Protestant Services last Sunday.

Amusements.

The Governors have obtained the services of a Band, which plays for the patients once a week. In addition, there are weekly associated entertainments. In time, it is to be hoped that book-cases with a supply of books and papers will be provided in each ward.

Books.

The various books and registers required by statute are carefully kept; and the case-book giving the history of each patient, illustrated as it is by photographs, does great credit to the Assistant Medical Officer.

Resignation of  
Matron.

I understand that the Matron is about to resign her post. The Governors will, I am sure, duly recognise her services by an adequate pension.

28th October, 1898.

## KILLARNEY DISTRICT ASYLUM

KILLARNEY  
ASYLUMInspected on  
14th Dec.,  
1898.  
Statistics.

I visited this asylum on the 14th instant, and saw all the patients then resident. The last visit was paid on the 20th December, 1897, since when the following changes have taken place in the asylum population:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit, . . . . .	271	231	502
Admitted since, . . . . .	83	60	143
Total, . . . . .	354	291	645
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	43	25	68
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	8	4	12
Died, . . . . .	26	26	52
Total, . . . . .	77	55	132
On register on 13th December, 1898, . . . . .	277	236	513
Absent, on probation, . . . . .	—	—	—
" on pass, . . . . .	—	—	—
" by escape, . . . . .	—	—	—
Resident on 13th December, 1898, . . . . .	277	236	513

I am glad to notice that the increase in the number of patients has been below the average of recent years, and that as yet the accommodation provided is sufficient for the number of patients resident.

It is remarkable that in this, as in many other Irish asylums, a large proportion of the patients have returned from America. Out of the total number resident (513) 48 males and 34 females are returned emigrants.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year 1898, up to the date of inspection, was 48, viz., 52 amongst the males, and 42 amongst the females; while the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the same period was 10, viz., 9 amongst the males, and 11 amongst the females.

Only 5 patients (3 males and 2 females) contribute towards their support in the asylum, and the total amount paid on their behalf this year up to the 13th instant was £46 2s 9d. It would seem to me that greater efforts should be made to obtain a larger contribution from this source. In the adjoining County of Clare, which has a much smaller area and population than Kerry, contributions amounting to almost £500 were obtained from the friends of patients towards their maintenance in the asylum during the year 1898.

The net average capitulation cost of maintenance during the present year is about £21 6s.—not an excessive figure, looking to the dietary and general standard of care and comfort provided for the patients.

KILMAURNEY  
ASYLUM

The health statistics on the day preceding my visit were as follow :—

Health  
statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz. :—			
Seriously ill, . . . . .	3	3	6
From minor ailments, . . . . .	2	1	3
From old age or debility, . . . . .	5	4	9
From violence or excitement, . . . . .	—	—	—
Total in bed, . . . . .	10	8	18
Patients suffering from bedsores, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients under restraint, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, . . . . .	1	—	1
Epileptics, . . . . .	7	3	10
Actively suicidal, . . . . .	6	4	10
General paralytics, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptic and suicidal under special obser- vation, . . . . .	—	—	—
Wet beds reported in morning, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients raised by attendants during pre- vious night, . . . . .	24	30	54

## Deaths

The deaths during the period under review, which were numerous for an Irish asylum, included several patients advanced in years, and phthisis was largely accountable for those which occurred before middle age.

Death from  
misadventure.

One of the deaths was the subject of a Coroner's inquest. In this case the patient (T. D.), a male, who had been in the asylum since 1892, escaped on the evening of the 20th October and made his way to the railway, where he was shortly afterwards killed by a train. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "accidental death," and exonerated the officials from all blame. Some of the circumstances would, however, in my opinion, indicate a suicidal intent on the part of the patient, although the Medical Superintendent states that he had not shown any suicidal tendencies.

Fortunately it may be recorded, to the credit of the asylum staff, that this was the only casualty which occurred during the period under review.

Distribution  
of staff and  
patients.

The distribution of the staff and patients throughout the asylum is shown in the following Table :—

Number of Division.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendants.	
		Charge.	Ordinary.
MALE SIDE.			
No. 1, . . . . .	32	1	3
" 2, . . . . .	28	1	2
" 13, . . . . .	97	1	3
" 3 & 4, . . . . .	57	1	2
" 5 & 6, . . . . .	63	1	2
FEMALE SIDE.			
No. 7, . . . . .	28	1	2
" 8, . . . . .	32	1	2
" 9, . . . . .	28	1	1
" 10, . . . . .	47	1	2
" 11, . . . . .	51	1	2
" 12, . . . . .	50	1	1



In No. 1 Division, which includes the new admissions and epileptics, I was struck with the want of a boot-room, where the patients could change their heavy boots for light slippers, as the former are sometimes used as a dangerous weapon of assault.

In No. 2 Division, for the so-called refractory class, it would seem to me that a charge attendant and two ordinary attendants are scarcely sufficient for safeguarding such a number of these patients, including two actively suicidal cases.

In No. 13 Division, for working and convalescent patients, the day-room was very crowded at the time of my visit, but this is doubtless explained by the fact that, owing to the weather, the working patients were unable to be out of doors.

In the sick and infirm Divisions, the want of easy chairs and lounges in which feeble patients might sit, was noticeable.

I think it right to again call the Governors' attention to the want of an Observation Dormitory, especially on the male side. The want on the female side is not so marked, as there are only three female patients who suffer from epilepsy.

The bath accommodation in connection with the female reception ward, to which I called attention in last year's report, has not been altered.

I am glad to report that I found all parts of the asylum clean and in good order.

The patients' clothing, especially on the female side, was good.

Increased means of drying are required in the laundry. A few new horses could be placed behind those already existing, and a drying fan would be of material assistance where the amount of washing is so very large.

Another attendant is required in this department, as the present staff is insufficient.

The following Table shows the patients employed and unemployed on the day preceding my visit :—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, . . . . .	91	37
As garden or field labourers, . . . . .	33	—
As messenger, . . . . .	1	—
As stoker, . . . . .	1	—
As plumber, . . . . .	1	—
As carpenters, . . . . .	3	—
As painters, . . . . .	2	—
As tailors, . . . . .	2	—
As shoemaker, . . . . .	1	—
At miscellaneous work, . . . . .	44	35
In the kitchen, . . . . .	—	14
In the laundry, . . . . .	—	19
At needlework, . . . . .	—	79
At knitting, . . . . .	—	5
Total employed, . . . . .	178	189
Refusing to work, . . . . .	6	10
Unemployed, because of :—		
(a) Mental condition, . . . . .	45	21
(b) Bodily condition, . . . . .	40	16
(c) Other causes, . . . . .	8	—
Total unemployed, . . . . .	99	47

KILLARNEY  
ASYLUM.

Boot room  
required.

Want of easy  
chairs, &c.

Observation  
dormitory  
required.

Bath  
accommoda-  
tion.  
General  
condition,  
Clothing,  
Laundry.

Employment.

**KILLARNEY  
ASYLUM.**

Instead of so many patients being employed picking hair in the wards, it would be desirable if a separate shed could be provided in which to carry on this work.

**Necessity for  
acquiring land  
adjoining  
asylum.**

In my report of last year I drew special attention to the want of a recreation ground, and to the absolute necessity of acquiring, for this purpose, the large field lying immediately to the west of the asylum. I am quite sure that if the Governors were to represent to the noble proprietor the absolute necessity of obtaining this field, he, influenced by a feeling of humanity, would, as far as possible, meet the wishes of the Governors, and so avoid any necessity of putting into operation the compulsory powers of acquisition now possessed by the Board of Control, but which will pass early next year to the County Council.

**Amusements.**

Weekly dances are given, and since the date of last visit there were two theatrical performances, and hands occasionally performed for the amusement of the patients. Athletic sports, bicycle races, acrobatic performances, football and handball are engaged in by them, whilst indoors the usual games—cards, billiards, draughts, &c., are provided. About 150 males and 120 females are able to attend the associated entertainments.

**Divine  
service.**

Since last inspection, Divine Service was celebrated sixty-two times for the Roman Catholics, and fifty-four times for the Protestants.

The numbers who attended Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit were as follow :—

	Males.	Females
Roman Catholics, . . . .	72	63
Protestants, . . . .	2	2

The new male diningroom is now in use.

**Dietary.**

The patients seemed to enjoy their new dietary, which is liberal and fairly varied. They receive tea and bread for breakfast and supper; while for dinner on Sunday they get soup, meat, vegetables, and bread; on Monday and Wednesday soup, vegetables, and bread; on Tuesday bacon, bread, and rice or vegetables; on Thursday bread, meat, and vegetables; on Friday bread and tea, coffee, or cocoa; and on Saturday bacon and vegetables, or bread and soup. In addition to above, a few extras are served out to the working patients.

**Provisions.**

The provisions were examined. The soup was good, and the potatoes grown on the asylum farm were found to be of excellent quality; but the beef in stock appeared to be rather inferior.

**Zymotic  
disease.**

Only one case of zymotic disease, viz. :—Typhoid fever—occurred since last inspection, and it would seem that the disease, in this instance, was caused by a drain which had been opened.

**Restraint and  
seclusion.**

The register of restraint and seclusion shows very few entries. One patient (a male) was restrained by a strait jacket for 82 hours on account of homicidal tendencies, while one male and three females were secluded on five and eleven occasions, respectively.

**Works carried  
out by asylum  
labour.**

The alterations and improvements which have been carried out by the staff and patients since last inspection are as follow :—

- (1.) An additional manhole built in main sewer.

- (2.) Staircase and two new doors erected; recess converted into cupboard; coal cellar concreted, and fitted with door; and oak chimney piece made and fixed in sittingroom in Assistant Medical Officer's apartments.
- (3.) Screen and door erected in passage to Matron's stairs.
- (4.) New male diningroom painted, grained, and varnished; and large press made, painted, and varnished for the adjoining scullery.
- (5.) About 300 yards of iron railing erected round men's airing court, and afterwards painted.
- (6.) Wooden partitions in Nos. 10 and 12 dormitories altered so as to accommodate 8 additional beds in each of the two dormitories.
- (7.) The dayrooms of Nos. 3, 4, and 11 Divisions were papered, and two staircases, one on male, and one on female side, painted.
- (8.) The walls of No. 10 dormitory were plastered, and subsequently papered.
- (9.) Bathroom, No. 9 Division, and corridors, and part of staircase in No. 13 plastered.
- (10.) Shelves and shutters fixed in lavatories of Nos. 7 and 9 Divisions.
- (11.) Ceiling of scullery of female diningroom lathed and plastered, in consequence of erection of new water tank.
- (12.) Clothes boiler, with earthenware attachment pipe, fixed in additional laundry.
- (13.) The concrete channel, for protecting steam pipes for warming female wings, was completed.
- (14.) Six new water closets, and three new urinals, with flushing cisterns, and soil pipes, fitted up in the three flats of No. 13 Division.
- (15.) Three gables pointed in cement, and an iron clamp fixed on a chimney found to be cracked.
- (16.) A passage 160 feet long, leading from No. 13 Division to male diningroom, roofed with corrugated iron, and provided with skylights, is in course of construction.
- (17.) Water closet erected at the gate lodge.

I examined the asylum books, and found them carefully written up. Books.  
 The Medical Records are carefully kept by the Assistant Medical Assistant  
 Officer, who continues to take a great interest in the discharge of his Medical  
 duties, and affords valuable assistance to the Resident Medical Superin- Officer.  
 tendent.

31st December, 1898.

LETTERKENNY  
ASYLUMInspected on  
8th December,  
1898.

Statistics.

## LETTERKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 8th instant, and saw all the patients then resident. The date of the last visit was the 25th of November, 1897, and the changes which have since taken place in the asylum population are shown in the following table :—

	Males.	Females	Total.
On register at last visit, . . .	327	155	482
Admitted since, . . .	91	72	163
Total, . . .	418	227	645
Discharged recovered, . . .	47	11	58
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	8	9	17
Died, . . .	22	25	47
Total, . . .	77	45	122
On register on 8th December, 1898,	341	182	523
Absent on probation, . . .	—	—	—
“ on pass, . . .	—	—	—
“ by escape, . . .	—	—	—
Resident on 8th December, 1898, .	341	182	523

Additional  
accommoda-  
tion required.

It will be observed that the numerical increase continues, even in a greater ratio than that shown in last report. As the accommodation for males is only 322, while there are 341 resident, the overcrowding on the male side is becoming serious, and necessitates beds being laid on the floor in some of the dormitories. One of the first duties of the new Asylum Committee will be to consider how this overcrowding can be met; and, in this connection, I would refer to the remarks which I addressed to the Governors last year—pointing out that, instead of adding to the existing building, it would, in my opinion, be more advisable to acquire additional land, and on it to erect a detached block, of very simple construction, for patients working on the farm.

Another method of meeting the difficulty which already threatens to become serious, would be for the Council for the County to take advantage of the provisions of the 76th section of the Local Government Act, and provide an auxiliary asylum by acquiring a workhouse or other suitable building for the purpose.

If a workhouse should be available it is necessary to bear in mind (1) that a considerable outlay would be required for structural alterations in it; (2) that a comparatively large area of land, often not easily procurable in the vicinity of a workhouse, would be required for the employment and recreation of the patients; (3) that such auxiliary asylum would involve the appointment of an independent administrative staff—including a resident medical officer; and (4) that the sum payable out of the Local Taxation Account for each patient in such an asylum could not exceed 2s. a week.

With these facts before them it will, I think, be found in Letter-kenny, as well as in many other districts of Ireland, that the best and most economical method of providing the necessary accommodation for the increasing number of lunatics would be to erect inexpensive blocks of buildings in connection with the existing asylum, and thus keep all the insane poor of the district under the same management and control.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions this year up to the date of inspection was 36, viz.:—51 amongst the males, and 17 amongst the females.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the same period was 8.4, viz.:—5 amongst the males, and 14 amongst the females.

A great many of the deaths, especially on the female side, were due to phthisis. The only other remark I wish to make in connection with the high death rate on the female side is that two patients died of typhoid fever.

The Health Statistics on the day of my visit were as follow:—

Health statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz.:—			
Seriously ill, . . . . .	—	1	1
From minor ailments, . . . .	1	3	4
From old age or debility, . . .	—	4	4
From violence or excitement, .	—	—	—
Total in bed, . . . . .	1	8	9
Patients suffering from bedsores, .	—	1	1
Patients under restraint, . . .	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptics, . . . . .	10	8	18
Actively suicidal, . . . . .	10	6	16
General paralytics, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, . . . . .	20	14	34
Wet beds reported in morning, .	3	2	5
Patients raised by attendants during previous night, . . . . .	26	26	52

The recent additions to the asylum are now occupied, and in many respects afford very good accommodation for the patients. It is, however, unfortunate that the refractory and excitable class cannot be separated into smaller groups, as it is well known that the excitement or unruly conduct of one lunatic will disturb and excite those with whom he or she is in association.

Further, additional indoor games should be provided. Although the Resident Medical Superintendent informed me that cards are the only means of indoor recreation for which the patients at present seem to care, still, if other games were provided, I feel sure the patients would gradually learn from the attendants to play and appreciate them.

Additional lounges and easy chairs should also be supplied, especially in the refractory wards. Such articles are not provided as a luxury for the pauper insane, as some persons might think, but as a necessary means of keeping excitable and irritable patients contented and quiet.

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM. The distribution of the staff and patients throughout the institution is shown in the following Table:—

Distribution of staff and patients. <sup>1</sup>	Number of Ward.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendants.	
			Charge.	Ordinary.
MALE SIDE.				
No. 1,	"	16	1	1
" 2,	"	66	1	1
" 3,	"	67	1	2
" 4,	"	28	1	1
" 5,	"	32	1	2
" 6,	"	36	1	5
" 13,	"	29	1	—
" 14,	"	27	1	—
Hospital,	"	40	1	1
FEMALE SIDE.				
No. 7,	"	13	1	1
" 8,	"	27	1	1
" 9,	"	23	1	1
" 10,	"	29	1	1
" 11,	"	23	1	1
" 12,	"	28	1	1
Hospital,	"	37	1	2

Staff. The changes which have taken place in the staff since last inspection have been the deaths of two male and one female attendants, and the resignation of another female, while two female attendants have been added to the staff.

Employment. The following table shows the number of patients employed and unemployed on the day of my visit:—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, . . . . .	54	19
As garden or field labourers, . . . . .	67	—
As stokers, . . . . .	3	—
As masons, . . . . .	2	—
As plasterer, . . . . .	1	—
As carpenters, . . . . .	2	—
As painter, . . . . .	1	—
As tailors, . . . . .	2	—
As shoemakers, . . . . .	4	—
As upholsterers, . . . . .	—	5
In the kitchen, . . . . .	18	1
In the laundry, . . . . .	—	25
At needlework, . . . . .	—	16
At knitting, . . . . .	—	34
Total employed, . . . . .	154	100
Refusing to work, . . . . .	23	14
Unemployed because of:—		
(a) Mental condition, . . . . .	163	60
(b) Bodily condition, . . . . .	1	8
Total unemployed, . . . . .	187	82

The proportion of patients unemployed in this asylum is, as compared with some of the other Irish District Asylums, very large. The Medical Superintendent attributes this to the degraded type of the patients under his charge, and their unwillingness to do any kind of work in a public institution.

The numbers who attended Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.
Roman Catholics, . . . . .	123	61
Protestant Episcopalians, . . . . .	27	19
Presbyterians, . . . . .	12	14

Since last inspection Divine Service has been celebrated for the Roman Catholics and Presbyterians 54 times, and for the Protestant Episcopalians 55 times. The Chaplains, as a rule, visit once a week in addition to their attendances at Divine Service on Sundays and sick calls.

The average number of patients who attend the associated entertainments—of which there have been 33 since last inspection—is 107, viz. :—70 males and 37 females. Theatrical and conjuring entertainments have been provided for the amusement of the patients and some of them went to a circus performance. The outdoor games engaged in are football and hockey.

Two Coroner's Inquests have been held since last inspection, and another death from suicide was inquired into by the Coroner, but he did not deem it necessary to hold a formal inquest.

In the first case, that of E. W., the patient, a female, who died on the 14th June, 1898, was found after death to have sustained extensive injuries, including a fracture of the shoulder joint, and the Coroner's Jury returned the following verdict :—

"We find that the deceased, E. W., came by her death at the Letterkenny Asylum on Tuesday last by weak action of the heart, which may have been accelerated by the breaking of her right arm, but how her arm was broken we have no evidence to show."

Subsequently an inquiry on oath was held by me, at which a patient (S. B.), whose evidence the Coroner declined to submit to the Jury, was examined with the other witnesses.

The following is a resumé of the facts of the case :—

E. W. was admitted to the asylum on the 21st December, 1879, suffering from chronic mania. She was then aged 23, and was consequently about 42 at the time of her death. Her physical health had of late years been very frail, and she was confined to bed in the hospital for more than a year before her death—crippled with rheumatism, and suffering from a weak heart. She seldom spoke latterly, and made no complaints, but she seemed to understand what was going on around her—the Medical Superintendent stating in his evidence that when he addressed her she generally nodded her head as her form of reply. She occupied a corner bed in the hospital ward, where four other patients were at the time of her death also under treatment in bed. Her bedstead was so placed that its head and right side as she lay, were close to the walls.

LETTERKENNY  
ASYLUM.

On the morning medical visit of Tuesday the 14th June, one of the nurses called the attention of the Assistant Medical Officer, who was making the visit, to the condition of E. W.—'s shoulder, which he found severely bruised—the extravasated blood which caused the bruises extending down the arm, and also over the side and back of her chest. The patient would allow no examination of her arm, and when the medical officer asked the nurse how the injury had been caused, she replied that "the patient told her she had fallen out of bed." The patient died that night at 9.30 p.m., before the Resident Medical Superintendent had been informed of the injury.

The question which came into prominence at the inquiry was whether two attendants, who had been suspended by the Resident Medical Superintendent, had been guilty of culpable violence towards the deceased, as alleged by the patient (S.B.) referred to, or whether she had been injured by a patient known in the asylum as "Black Nancy," when the latter was carrying her to and from the bath. As the result of the inquiry, the suspended nurses were reinstated by the Resident Medical Superintendent, but the facts of this painful case illustrate very forcibly the helplessness of so many of the insane; their tolerance, without complaining, of even very serious injuries; and their complete dependence on the gentleness and skill of their attendants; and, consequently, how necessary it is to hedge them round with every possible precaution against cruel or unjust treatment. They also point to the necessity of placing patients solely in charge of responsible attendants, whose exact duties are clearly defined, and that patients should not be permitted, as a general rule, even to assist in the nursing of their fellow patients. The Privy Council Rules require that the matron or head nurse should be present at the general bathing of patients, and it is very important that, as far as possible, a charge nurse should superintend even single baths given to patients.

Among the improvements introduced into the asylum by the present Medical Superintendent is the better class of persons who have been induced to enter the asylum service as attendants. They have latterly been more carefully trained, and their status has been much improved by the Governors. The Inspectors would, however, strongly urge on the Governors how desirable it is to push this improvement further, so as to secure as attendants for so helpless and dependent a class as the insane—who are in many respects so like children—persons of humane and gentle feeling, who will be thoroughly trained in their calling, and are likely to be influenced by sympathetic and kindly feeling towards the suffering class committed to their care.

In the second case—that of H. R. (a female) the patient, who was admitted to the asylum in April 1897, committed suicide by strangulation on the 29th August, 1898. A Coroner's Inquest was held in the case—the verdict of the Jury being that she was "found dead." She was a noisy and excitable patient, and was looked on as suicidal, but unfortunately, through an error of judgment, a "caution card" was not issued in her case. She was found in bed in the single room which she occupied at 2 o'clock, a.m., quite dead, with a strip torn from her shawl tied round her neck. An inquiry was held into this case by my colleague, who reported thereon fully to the Governors. He called attention to the necessity for more frequent visits by the night nurse, and to the necessity for an observation dormitory for the constant supervision of suicidal patients.

Suicide (No. 1)



In the third case, also one of suicide, the patient (N.C.), a male, was admitted for the second time in October, 1897, suffering from melancholia with religious delusions. He was treated in the refractory ward, where there were then about 95 patients. On the 3rd September, he escaped from the recreation ground between 3 and 4 o'clock p.m., and the same evening he was found dead, hanging from a tree about 7 miles from the asylum. This case was also fully inquired into by my colleague, who pointed out how unfortunate it was that no special attendant was made responsible for the safety of a patient who was known to be actively suicidal, and the fact that he was not missed until supper time, indicated considerable laxity on the part of the attendants. The number of patients in the division was, however, so great as to render the escape of one of them less likely to be noticed.

LETTINGBY  
ASYLUM,  
Suicide (No 2).

There can be no doubt that a special ward should be set apart on each side of the house for all cases requiring special supervision. They should be placed in charge of a sufficient number of attendants, and they should sleep in an observation dormitory under the constant supervision of a night attendant.

Observation  
dormitory  
required.

In addition to the three deaths above referred to, there were sixteen serious casualties since last inspection, of which the following are the particulars :—

Casualties.

- (1.) N. H.—Severe cut on hand, self-inflicted with a piece of tin.
- (2.) C. M'C.—Fracture of right arm from a fall.
- (3.) A. D.—Partial dislocation of shoulder, the result of being thrown down by another patient.
- (4.) J. J.—Dislocation of right shoulder, the result of being thrown down by another patient.
- (5.) A. D. Ditto.
- (6.) J. C.—Fracture of ankle joint, the result of being knocked down by another patient.
- (7.) S. P.—Dislocation of elbow, from a fall off a plank.
- (8.) M. R.—Wounds on face, the result of being kicked by another patient.
- (9.) M. G.—Deep scalp wound, caused by being struck with the leg of a chair by another patient.
- (10.) A. D.—Fracture of wrist, the result of a fall from a window sill.
- (11.) C. H.—Bitten on hand by another patient.
- (12.) O. C.—Wounds on hands caused by breaking windows.
- (13.) S. M'C.—Bitten on finger by another patient.
- (14.) T. M'C.—Fracture of hip from fall.
- (15.) M. G.—Cut on face from falling out of bed.
- (16.) W. J.—Injuries to nose, the result of being struck by another patient.

On examining this list it at once occurs to me to suggest that the patients when indoors should wear light shoes or slippers instead of heavy boots, which sometimes form a dangerous weapon of assault.

The clothing of some of the male patients was rather shabby, and the condition of their hands, and the presence of lice in some cases pointed strongly to the necessity for greater attention to cleanliness on the part of the attendants. I am quite aware how difficult it is to obtain the services of trained attendants, who will give minute attention to such matters as cleanliness and tidiness, and for this reason I would

Condition and  
clothing of  
patients.

LISTERKENNY  
ASYLUM.

strongly urge that a couple of trained female nurses should, as is done in some other asylums, be appointed to the male side—especially to supervise the care of the sick and infirm.

Disinfecting  
chamber  
required.

No excuse should be accepted from a charge attendant for the presence of lice on a patient. Their detection should be followed by his instant dismissal. This is a rule which is followed in almost all well regulated asylums. It will, however, be necessary for the Governors to obtain a disinfecting chamber, in which the patients' clothing can be exposed to a sufficiently high temperature to destroy the nits of such vermin. The Governors have obtained a sufficient and satisfactory supply of baths, and if the bathing is properly conducted, and without any undue haste, the charge attendants should have an opportunity, at least once a week, of thoroughly examining the persons and clothing of every patient, for the presence of vermin.

Zymotic  
disease.

I regret to say that outbreaks of zymotic disease have continued frequent, scarcely a month has elapsed without some cases having occurred. At the beginning of the year there was a serious outbreak of diphtheritic throat. The disease was accompanied by slight fever; great enlargement of the tonsils, and slight deposits on the throat emitting a very offensive odour. This outbreak was attributed to bad milk, and it was stated that when the milk was boiled, the disease disappeared. Samples of the infected milk were sent to the Jenner Institution, when it was found to contain a great number of the characteristic bacilla of diphtheria, viz., streptococci. Fortunately, all the persons attacked recovered, and curiously enough, with the exception of one nurse; all the cases attacked were on the male side. There were seven cases of erysipelas, two of which proved fatal; while there were eight cases of typhoid fever, all of which were sporadic, that is to say, they occurred at different times and in different parts of the buildings. The cause of the series of cases of typhoid fever has not been ascertained, but the frequent occurrence of cases of this disease in the neighbourhood may explain its presence within the building.

Disposal of  
sewage.

The new outfall drain is rapidly approaching completion, and it is hoped that this sanitary improvement will be attended with very great benefit to the institution by securing the free and rapid discharge of the asylum sewage into a tidal estuary.

The alterations and improvements carried out by asylum labour during the period under review were as follow:—

Works carried  
out by asylum  
labour.

- (1.) Colouring walls and painting dayrooms, dormitories, and corridors in female hospital; No. 7 dayroom; No. 8 dormitory and corridor; No. 9 dormitory and corridor, and in Resident Medical Superintendent's residence.
- (2.) Painting orchestra, and varnishing and staining seats in recreation-room and Roman Catholic Chapel, and painting walls of entrance hall, and varnishing wainscoting.
- (3.) Altar and two tables made for Roman Catholic Chapel, and gate for reservoir.
- (4.) Bedroom in gate lodge refloored, and additional room built and roofed.
- (5.) Studio erected and painted.
- (6.) Roofs of asylum repaired with slates and tiles.

(7.) About 32 men and 4 attendants have been engaged for 237 days, working on an average  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours a day, in connection with the new waterworks.

LETTERKENNY  
ASYLUM.

There has been no entry in the Register of restraint and seclusion, and the other asylum records were found to be carefully written up.

No restraint  
or seclusion.  
Books.

31st December, 1898.

### LIMERICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

LIMERICK  
ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 8th November, and also on the 29th, and saw all the patients resident on the latter date. Since the last visit, on the 11th November, 1897, the changes which have taken place in the asylum population are shown in the following table:—

Inspected on  
8th and 29th  
Nov., 1898.

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit, . . . .	301	300	601
Admitted since, . . . . .	62	61	123
Total, . . . . .	363	361	724
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	23	27	50
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	3	8
Died, . . . . .	20	22	42
Total, . . . . .	48	52	100
On register 8th November, 1898, . .	315	309	624
Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape, . . . . .	—	—	—
Resident on 8th November, 1898, . .	315	309	624

This table shows an increase of 14 males and 9 females in the interval.

Of the 624 patients resident, 253 males and 202 females are chargeable to the county, and 62 males and 107 females to the city of Limerick.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions this year up to the present has been 38.1, viz. :—33.3 amongst the males, and 42.6 amongst the females.

Recovery rates.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the same period has been 6.7, viz. :—6.2 amongst males, and 7.2 amongst the females. These figures show a low rate of mortality, while the general health of the patients is satisfactory.

Death rates.

There are 18 paying patients at present in the asylum, and the contributions from such patients during 1897 amounted to £288 10s. 4d.

Paying patients.

The gross capitation cost of maintenance during 1897 was £21 7s. 11d., while the net cost, i.e., deducting the amount received on behalf of paying patients and other miscellaneous sources, was £20 16s. 1d.

Cost of maintenance.

LIMERICK  
ASYLUM.

The health statistics on the first day of my visit were as follow :—

Health  
statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Patients in bed, viz. :—</b>			
Seriously ill, . . . . .	8	6	14
Free from ailments . . . . .	—	5	5
From old age or debility, . . . . .	—	1	1
From violence or excitement, . . . . .	—	—	—
<b>Total in bed, . . . . .</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>
Patients suffering from bedsores, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients under restraint, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptics, . . . . .	17	11	28
Actively suicidal, . . . . .	25	32	57
General paralysis, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation, . . . . .	47	49	96
Wet beds reported in morning, . . . . .	2	1	3
Patients raised by attendants on previous night, . . . . .	27	35	62

Distribution of  
staff and  
patients.

The distribution of the staff and patients throughout the different wards of the establishment is shown in the following table :—

Number of Ward.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendants.
<b>MALE SIDE.</b>		
No. 2, . . . . .	46	4
" 3, . . . . .	45	3
" 4, . . . . .	58	3
" 5, . . . . .	57	3
" 6, . . . . .	42	3
" 7, . . . . .	33	2
" 8, . . . . .	34	2
<b>FEMALE SIDE.</b>		
No. 2, . . . . .	44	3
" 3, . . . . .	33	2
" 4, . . . . .	47	4
" 5, . . . . .	48	4
" 6, . . . . .	49	3
" 7, . . . . .	44	2
" 8, . . . . .	44	2

Condition of  
asylum.

## Overcrowding.

All parts of the asylum were found clean and well kept, but, unfortunately, many of the wards are extremely overcrowded, so much so that it has been found necessary in the observation and some other dormitories to lay down additional beds on the floor at night.

Additional  
accommoda-  
tion.

The temporary block which was erected in 1896 has fortunately afforded considerable relief to the male side, and the additions to the asylum which are still in progress are, with the exception of the heating arrangements, now almost completed.

The new residence for the Medical Superintendent has been built, and is now occupied by him.

LIMERICK  
ASYLUM,

The deaths, which have, as stated, been comparatively few, call for no special remark, except that the number which resulted from phthisis has again been considerable.

Deaths.

The staff of ordinary attendants and nurses is 20 on the male, and 20 on the female side. There are 10 artizan attendants, and 2 male and 3 female night attendants. The total staff, including all officers and servants, consists of 75 persons, which gives a proportion of about one official to every eight patients.

Staff.

I regret to hear that the Matron is about to resign her appointment owing to ill-health; and I trust that the Governors will insist that her successor shall have a thorough hospital training, and that they will require her to spend her hours of duty in the divisions of the asylum in actual association with the nurses and patients.

Many of the attendants hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing, and I think it may be fairly stated that the systematic instruction of the attendants in their special duties has been a marked advance in this, as in other Irish asylums—tending, as it does, to increased efficiency, and giving the attendants a better insight into their duties.

The employment of the patients has always received special attention, and the proportion shown as having been usefully occupied, in the following table, which gives the figures on the first day of my visit, is large:—

Employment.

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in wards, . . . . .	73	54
As garden or field labourers, . . . . .	80	—
As clerk, . . . . .	1	—
As storekeepers, . . . . .	3	—
As stokers, . . . . .	6	—
As plasterer, . . . . .	1	—
As carpenters, . . . . .	8	—
As painters, . . . . .	9	—
As tailors, . . . . .	4	—
As upholsterers, . . . . .	13	—
As bakers, . . . . .	4	—
As blacksmith, . . . . .	1	—
In the kitchen, . . . . .	—	12
In the laundry, . . . . .	—	53
In officers' quarters, . . . . .	1	1
At needlework, . . . . .	—	51
At knitting, . . . . .	—	30
At fancy work, . . . . .	—	8
Total employed, . . . . .	204	209
Refusing to work, . . . . .	18	6
Unemployed because of—		
(a) Mental condition, . . . . .	36	38
(b) Bodily condition, . . . . .	42	49
(c) Suitable work not available, . . . . .	2	—
(d) Other causes, . . . . .	13	7
Total unemployed, . . . . .	111	100

**LIMBICK  
ASYLUM.**Works carried  
out by asylum  
labour.

The temporary block, already referred to, was largely erected by asylum labour, and in this way accommodation of an excellent character has been provided, at a cost per bed which in England would be considered almost impossible. The Resident Medical Superintendent deserves special commendation for this work.

The following works were carried out by the labour of the staff and patients during the period under review :—

- (1.) Twenty two old iron window sashes throughout the asylum have been taken out; the openings enlarged, and new windows, 6 feet by 3 feet 6 inches each, put in their place.
- (2.) New 3-inch water main laid, and supply tank on hill raised 5 feet.
- (3.) Painting, colouring, and varnishing carried out in dormitory; dining hall passage, dining hall, boardroom, female No 3 staircase, and at entrance gate and railings.
- (4.) Day-rooms and dormitories of the new additions caulked and oiled.

Of these several works, the lowering and enlargement of the window openings throughout the institution—now in progress for some years—have not only improved the appearance of the building, by removing its prison-like look, but, through the freer admission of light and air, have rendered it much more healthy.

Condition of  
patients.

The condition of the patients as regards personal cleanliness was satisfactory. Those examined were found to be quite free from vermin, but in some cases, especially on the male side, the clothing of the patients requires more careful attention.

Divine Service.

The patients attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my first visit were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.
Roman Catholics, . . . . .	100	95
Protestants, . . . . .	9	12

Since last inspection, Divine Service was celebrated 59 times for the Roman Catholics, and 53 times for the Protestants, and the Chaplains usually visited twice weekly, in addition to sick calls.

Amusements.

As regards amusement, a dance is given every week, and affords considerable pleasure to the patients. The usual indoor games are also provided.

Service of  
meals.

The patients were seen at dinner. Their food was of very good quality, but its service might be improved.

No casualty or  
inquest.  
Zymotic  
disease.

There has been no serious casualty, and no Coroner's inquest since last visit, and no zymotic disease, except one case of typhoid fever imported from outside.

Restraint.

It has been necessary to place only one patient in mechanical restraint on one occasion for 14 hours.

Seclusion

Seclusion was used in the treatment of 17 males and 1 female on 30 and 5 occasions, respectively—the total duration being 857 hours in the case of the males, and 29 hours in the case of the female.

Books.

The medical records are carefully kept by the Assistant Medical Officer, who continues to take a great interest in his work, and the registers were found to be duly posted by the clerk.

While the general condition of the asylum may be pronounced satisfactory, it is again our duty to direct the attention of the Governors

to the overcrowding and the serious structural deficiencies which exist in this old building, especially in the administrative departments, in the hope that the successors of the present Board may, immediately on their appointment, commence those additions and alterations which the existing body has agreed to, and which are so urgently required.

LEMERICK  
ASYLUM.Structural  
defects.

One of the greatest wants of the asylum is a system of heating. It is impossible to go through the wards on a cold day without being struck with the insufficient temperature which is maintained in many of them. I was informed by the Resident Medical Superintendent that the old system of heating by hot water pipes has completely broken down, and the only heat now afforded is that provided by open fireplaces and stoves: and even these, I think, are not utilised to their full extent. If the Governors will, on a cold day, visit the temporary block, where a proper system of heating has been provided, and which is inhabited by chronic and working patients, and will then go through the divisions in which the sick, recent and acute cases are located, they will be able to see for themselves that, while a proper system of heating has been provided for the class which least needs it, those for whose treatment every comfort is necessary are now imperfectly provided for in this respect.

Heating.

If some of the Governors will also visit the laundry on a working day, they will see how cramped, inadequate, and unhygienic is the washing-room in which a crowd of women, numbering between forty and fifty, have to work. The laundry is a portion of the administrative accommodation, which the Board of Governors agreed to have completely altered and re-organised.

Laundry.

I mention it here because it is a matter which the new asylum Committee should at once take in hand on coming into office next year.

A new mortuary is also needed, while further protection against fire, such as the provision of internal hydrants, and further means of escape, and the institution of a fire drill should at once be undertaken.

Mortuary.  
precautions  
against fire.

I trust that the new governing body of the institution will follow in the footsteps of that which it succeeds—the members of which have at all times taken such a practical interest in the successful administration of their asylum.

Admini-  
stration by  
Governors.

In the words of an illustrious statesman—Mr Gladstone—the care of the lunatic poor is one of the great duties of the community; but, unfortunately, it is a duty which cannot be met without imposing a heavy and increasing tax on the ratepayers, and a tax which, as regards Irish District Asylums, reaches down to the very smallest tenements. Still it is a duty which, I feel confident, the ratepayers in this country, poor though they be, will never seek to avoid or unreasonably delay.

1st December, 1898.

LONDON-  
DERRY  
ASYLUM.Inspected on  
14th July,  
1898.  
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Statistics.

## LONDONDERRY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

This institution was visited on the 14th ult., and the changes which have taken place amongst the asylum population since last inspection, on the 25th November, 1897, are shown in the following Table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register at last visit, . . . . .	250	212	462
Admitted since, . . . . .	26	25	51
Total, . . . . .	276	237	513
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	6	7	13
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	3	4	7
Died, . . . . .	19	12	31
Total, . . . . .	28	23	51
On Register at this date (14th July, 1898), Cases in Londonderry and Lismavady Workhouses, under Act 38 & 39 Vic, cap. 67, section 9, . . . . .	248	214	462
Resident on 14th July, 1898, . . . . .	2	4	6
	246	210	456

It may be remarked that the admissions exactly equalled the discharges and deaths, so that there is no difference in the actual number (456) resident on the 25th of last November, and on the date of the present inspection (14th July).

Health  
Statistics

The health statistics shown in the following Table are in many respects most satisfactory :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed :—			
Seriously ill, . . . . .	—	—	—
From minor ailments, . . . . .	—	—	—
From old age or debility, . . . . .	—	1	1
From violence or excitement, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients who are suffering from bedsores, Patients under restraint, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptics, . . . . .	17	16	33
Actively suicidal, . . . . .	—	1	1
General paralytics, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptics and suicidal under special observation, . . . . .	17	16	33
Wet beds reported on morning of inspec- tion, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients raised by attendants on previous night, . . . . .	22	28	50



The practice in this asylum—a practice generally approved—is to induce the patients, except those suffering from acute illness, or severe injuries, to get up every day, and it must therefore be pointed out that, although no patients were confined to bed on the day of inspection from serious illness, or even minor ailments, cases of chronic phthisis are not infrequent among the patients. This disease was accountable for seven deaths during the period under review. Among the hygienic conditions which favour the development of pulmonary phthisis are overcrowding, and phthisis is not only most common in large cities, but in the most densely populated parts of such cities.

LONDON-  
DERRY  
ASYLUM.

Prevalence of  
phthisis.

That the Londonderry asylum is overcrowded goes without saying. As examples of how serious this overcrowding is reference may be made to No. 4 dormitory, which has a superficial area of 2,116 feet—the measurements of the room (which is in two sections, with arched openings between), being 57 feet by 20½ feet wide, and 46½ feet by 20½ feet wide. Such a room properly ventilated would afford sufficient sleeping room for thirty-six patients, while the actual number sleeping in it was sixty. In the outside corridor twenty patients sleep at night. These figures are given because some persons may be deceived by the favourable results obtained in the management of the institution, notwithstanding its alleged overcrowded condition. These results are favourable, and the Resident Medical Superintendent and the entire staff acting under him are entitled to very great praise for the results obtained. Nevertheless the congested condition of the asylum renders it a hot-bed favourable to the rapid and dangerous development of zymotic disease which may at any time be introduced. Fortunately, however, no outbreak of epidemic disease has occurred in the asylum during recent years, and so it has escaped visitations which have decimated other institutions in a like malarious condition.

Serious over-  
crowding.

The long-continued fight over the decision of the Board of Control, acting on the resolution of the Board of Governors, passed so far back as the year 1893, to build a new asylum at Gransha, outside Londonderry city, has, it is to be hoped, now ended. As, however, rumblings of the storm are still heard, and projects—such as transferring the patients to workhouses under the provisions of section 76 of the Local Government Act—suggested, which can never be realised, it is perhaps desirable to recall the reasons which led up to the decision of the Board of Control; and, the better to understand the question, it may be useful to refer briefly to the history of the asylum, which was completed in 1829 for the reception of 104 patients, and was intended to serve the lunacy requirements of three counties—Londonderry, Donegal, and Tyrone.

History of  
Institution.

Subsequently, additional accommodation was provided for 108 patients, making about 212 in all, and in 1850 a small farm of land above the asylum, and separated from it by a public road, was acquired. The total expenditure on site and buildings up to that year had been about £27,750.

The initial and irremediable fault of the asylum site was its location in the city of Londonderry, which has gradually extended more and more round it until, at the present time, the patients, whether at work or at recreation, are overlooked from the surrounding houses. Another almost universal objection to a city site is the impossibility of procuring land in sufficient quantity for the purposes of employment and recreation. These objections presented themselves from the earliest period in the case of Londonderry, as we find in the first Parliamentary Report on the Irish Lunatic Asylums for 1843 a statement by the Inspectors that the

Objections to  
site

LONDON-  
DERRY  
ASYLUM.

History—con.

asylum then accommodated 200 patients, and that provision for 150 more "could not be added to the present asylum without rendering it useless as a hospital for the treatment of curable lunatics." The number of patients seeking admission continued to increase year by year until it was decided in 1846, to constitute the county Tyrone (with Fermanagh) as a separate lunacy district, and to build a new asylum at Omagh. In the beginning of 1853 the number of patients at Londonderry had increased to 235, but early that year the 67 county Tyrone patients were removed to the newly opened Omagh Asylum just referred to. The relief of overcrowding thus obtained was of brief duration, as every vacancy was quickly filled, and more and more applicants clamoured for admission, so that it became necessary in 1860 to detach Donegal county from Londonderry, and to take the necessary steps to provide a new asylum at Letterkenny for the former county. The Letterkenny Asylum was opened for the reception of patients in 1866, and the 113 county Donegal patients were then removed to it from Londonderry Asylum, leaving on the 1st January, 1867, 131 patients resident—all chargeable to Londonderry city and county.

Even at that time it was suggested by the Inspectors that, instead of spending money on the old asylum, it would be more desirable to dispose of it, "and erect a new asylum in accordance with modern improvements, and thus secure greater facilities for the treatment of insanity." The suggestion was, after prolonged discussion and correspondence between the Central and Local authorities, finally adopted by a majority of the Governors in the following resolution passed at their meeting in November, 1870:—

"Resolved—That considering the dilapidated condition of the present lunatic asylum, the large sum necessary to put it into an adequate state of repair, and its general unfitness for the purpose of modern lunatic treatment, this Board is of opinion that it is desirable to construct an entirely new asylum."

Then commenced the struggle between the different towns in the county to obtain the new asylum each in its own locality, so that the following extracts from the Inspectors' Annual Reports for 1876 and 1877 might have been published twenty years later as being almost equally applicable to the circumstances of the time:—

"In the county of Londonderry the Asylum Board and two Grand Juries recognised by distinct resolutions the advisability of abandoning the old, ill-constructed, ill-placed, and incommensurable buildings, erected nearly 50 years back for 120 patients, and now largely over-crowded without the feasibility of enlargement, for the purpose of erecting a suitable institution, replete with modern improvements, on an open rural site, but when the immediate locality came to be selected, differences of opinion arose between former advocates, who had memorialised the Lord Lieutenant in favour of a new asylum, ending in a do-nothing policy—both parties pressing objections on the Government to any changes whatever, each equally desirous on the score of economy to harbour the lunatics of the district in poor houses." (1876 Report).

"But while gratified at the generally favourable state of our public asylums, we cannot avoid expressing regret at the unsatisfactory condition of Londonderry district in respect to its insane poor, one not altogether creditable to such a wealthy and enlightened locality. On different occasions the advisability of erecting a new asylum was brought by us before the Executive,

our effort for years to induce the Board of Governors to take action having proved fruitless. Towards the close of 1876 a memorial was addressed to Government by the county at large in furtherance of the object, when an Order in Council was prepared for the purpose but not carried into effect—in consequence of disagreements among the gentry and ratepayers—one party being desirous to have the institution close to the city of Derry, another fourteen miles distant, near Coleraine, subsequently a sort of compromise was proposed by the employment of poorhouses as subsidiary hospitals for the treatment of lunacy; but, as might have been expected, the result was not a success." (1877 Report).

LONDON-  
DERRY  
ASYLUM.  
—  
History—con.

Similar remarks appear in later Reports, but, in consequence of the strenuous opposition of the rural portions of the district, it was ultimately decided, in 1881, to abandon the project of building a new asylum, and instead to expend a sum of £20,000 (subsequently increased by further loans to £29,000) on the enlargement and improvement of the old building. This, however, was done in the face of the strongest opposition of the Inspectors, as shown from the following extracts from their 33rd Annual Report (for 1883):—

"This asylum, for the city and county of the same name, so far as the additional accommodation and structural alterations which the local board decided on, is now handed over to it by the contractor, the cost incurred thereby being, up to the present, close on £21,000. The increased provision, it is to be regretted, falls short of requirements, so far as the number of beds is in question; but still more in some of the most necessary adjuncts to institutions for the insane. The site itself, however suitable some fifty years ago, owing to the extension of the city, is now very ill adapted for so large a structure, the land, scarcely six available acres, immediately attached to it, being hemmed in by streets, wharves, and private dwellings. Thus, as urged on the Governors a few years ago, the occupation of the present asylum is a simple question of time, with the probability of erecting an auxiliary in a more open and better circumstanced locality. The new buildings are substantially constructed and well devised, but encroaching on the grounds detrimentally affect the airing courts and means of outdoor exercise and classification."

Notwithstanding the additions and alterations effected by the expenditure of £29,000, we found the asylum on our first inspection in 1890 seriously overcrowded, and we recorded our opinion that no alteration or improvement will ever supply to this institution the requirements demanded by a modern hospital for the insane, owing to its position—surrounded and overlooked as it is by buildings, and its limited capabilities for affording agricultural employment; space for walking; and indeed for exercise of any kind.

It was then considered by the Governors whether further additions could not be made to the asylum, or whether an auxiliary asylum for working patients should not be erected outside the city, but ultimately, in September, 1893, a large majority of the Governors decided in favour of disposing of the present site and erecting a new asylum in the country.

This decision seemed at first to commend itself to the different local bodies—not a word of protest was raised against the project—indeed on the contrary it was strongly pressed by them on the Board of Control—but then the struggle of 1876 among the different poor law unions to secure the erection of the new asylum within their boundaries

LONDON-  
DERRY  
ASYLUM.

History—con.

was renewed. Sites were offered and pressed on the Board of Control at Limavady, Coleraine, and Dungiven, respectively; and, when it was decided to purchase the estate of Gransha, near Londonderry city, every objection which had been urged in 1876 and 1877 was again raised by the Boards of Guardians (excluding those of the Londonderry Union) and the other rural authorities throughout the county. Legislation might be expected! The time was inopportune to burden the ratepayers with increased taxation, etc.! It is scarcely necessary to point out with reference to the last very practical objection that no material change had taken place in the financial circumstances of the county between 1893, when the project of building a new asylum was pressed by these several rural authorities, and the later time, except that the instalments of the £29,000 loan had been nearly paid off.

We have considered it our duty to go somewhat fully into this question, so that the Governors who as ratepayers are materially interested, and who at all times have shown so earnest and liberal a desire to do what is best for the insane poor of the district, may understand it.

Urging erec-  
tion of new  
Asylum.

No unnecessary delay should now occur in the erection of the new asylum. The present building, as already stated, is lamentably overcrowded, and defective in other respects, while the amount of land is so circumscribed that the patients are thereby deprived of employment, which means, in the case of many of them, that they are deprived of a reasonable chance of recovery, or of alleviation of their mental disorder. Almost every month the recreation yards are more and more overlooked by newly erected houses, whereby the patients are often annoyed and deprived of that privacy which should be their privilege.

Again, many repairs and renewals, boilers, etc., are needed in the old asylum, which, in anticipation of the new building, have been postponed. The Board of Control will, under the provisions of the Local Government Act, cease to exist next year, and it would seem manifestly undesirable that they should enter into a contract for the erection of a building which they could never hope to see completed, but every step preliminary to inviting tenders for the execution of the work will be taken, so that it will be almost the first duty of the new Asylum Committee to invite tenders for the execution of a work for which plans have been matured and bills of quantities taken out. It is better for everyone concerned clearly to understand that the building of the new asylum at Gransha has become *une chose jugée*, while the acceptance of the contract and the supervision of the building in all its details will be entrusted to the new governing body—the Asylum Committee—which will be constituted under the 9th section of the Local Government Act of this year.

General con-  
dition.

Apart from the overcrowding, the condition and management of the asylum were found to be most satisfactory.

Books.

Training of  
attendants.

The medical books are admirably kept by the Assistant Medical Officer; the attendants are carefully trained in the discharge of their duties, and they have obtained in many instances the certificate of the Medico Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing.

No restraint or  
seclusion.

Casualties.

No patients have been placed in mechanical restraint or seclusion since last inspection, while only two casualties have occurred—one an injury to the left eye ball, the result of a fall; and the second a fracture of the neck of the thigh-bone in an aged patient.

Inquest.

One sudden death (W. D.) was the subject of a coroner's inquest, the verdict being that death had resulted from bilious vomiting and exhaustion.

The patients' dietary is satisfactory.

The following Table shows the employment of the patients on the day of my inspection :—

LONDON-  
HERRY  
ASYLUM.

Dietary.  
Employment.

How Employed.	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, . . . . .	61	55
As garden or field labourers, . . . . .	62	—
As clerks, . . . . .	2	—
As storekeepers, . . . . .	4	—
As stoker, . . . . .	1	—
As plumber, . . . . .	1	—
As masons, . . . . .	3	—
As carpenters, . . . . .	2	—
As painters, . . . . .	3	—
As tailors, . . . . .	5	—
As shoemakers, . . . . .	3	—
As upholsterers, . . . . .	20	11
In the kitchen, . . . . .	8	—
In the laundry, . . . . .	—	29
In officer's quarters, . . . . .	—	3
At needlework, . . . . .	—	35
At knitting, . . . . .	—	42
At fancy work, . . . . .	—	13
Total employed, . . . . .	175	188
Refusing to work, . . . . .	18	6
Unemployed because of :—		
(a) mental condition, . . . . .	23	7
(b) bodily condition, . . . . .	15	9
(c) suitable work not available, . . . . .	15	—
Total unemployed, . . . . .	71	22

The patients' religious ministrations receive due attention. The number of patients attending Divine Service on the Sunday previous to inspection were as follow :—

Divine Service.

—	Males.	Females.
Roman Catholics, . . . . .	76	66
Protestant Episcopalians, . . . . .	41	51
Presbyterians, . . . . .	48	46

There are generally weekly associated entertainments, which, during the summer months, are held out of doors. Dances, theatricals, bands, concerts, cricket matches, and athletic games serve to divert the patients' thoughts.

Amusements.

The admission or committal forms of the patients were duly examined at the time of reception, and the discharges were found to have been regularly carried out.

The buildings at Gransha for the accommodation of about sixty working patients—now almost completed—will afford substantial relief to the overcrowding of the old asylum.

Additional accommodation.

31st August, 1898

MARY-  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUM.

## MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
10th and 11th  
Nov., 1898.Additional  
accom-  
modation.More objects  
of interest  
required.

Lighting.

Laundry.

Unprotected  
machinery.

Bakery.

Disposal of  
sewage.

Water supply.

Protection  
against fire.

The various structural additions, alterations, and improvements, which for some years past have been in progress at this institution, are now fully completed. The increased accommodation—consisting of two blocks, each providing space for 100 patients, and of additional rooms in the old buildings—is now in full occupation. The new blocks are largely used to accommodate the patients during the day, as the rooms command a good view of the surrounding country. These rooms afford excellent accommodation, and are comfortably warmed by radiators heated by steam pipes from the central boiler. The furniture, as far as it goes, is admirably suited for its purpose. By degrees, it is to be hoped, the surroundings will be made more home-like, by a little cheap ornamentation, and by providing some objects of interest, such as pictures, flowers, &c. In each room a book-case should be provided, with a collection of cheap books. Literature is now so cheap, that even if in time the books are destroyed, they can be easily replaced.

The whole establishment is lighted by electricity manufactured on the premises—a mode of lighting an asylum which, though undoubtedly requiring a considerable outlay to introduce, will most probably, in an institution where so much boiler power is provided, prove more economical than gas, whilst its brilliancy, safety, and cleanliness render it incomparably the most suitable of all illuminants.

The laundry is now in full working order, and is fitted with the most modern machinery for the washing of such an establishment. The drying closet is supplied with air driven in by a fan, which greatly expedites the drying of the clothes. In the washing-room is placed the machinery usually found in asylum laundries driven by steam. Off the wash-room is the foal laundry, where the machinery is worked by hand. Attention has been called to the unprotected state of some of this machinery, and the danger resulting therefrom to the patients working in the laundry, but this can, without much trouble, be remedied by the engineer.

Near the laundry the boiler-house and chimney have been erected. Here two large boilers have been placed, providing steam for the various requirements of the institution, and here in different rooms are the engines, pumps, and dynamos.

In the bakery are machines worked by hand for kneading and mixing the flour, whilst the bread is baked in a large oven erected on modern principles.

The drainage, which previously discharged into the neighbouring stream, and then formed a constant source of pollution to the neighbourhood, is now pumped from a tank to the high ground on the new farm, and is there distributed over the land, as required for agriculture.

The supply of water is now obtained from the Maryborough Water-works, and is abundant in quantity, and of excellent quality.

Protection against fire is provided for externally by hydrants and hose joined with instantaneous couplings, and by a fire engine and fire escape; and internally by hand fire engines and water buckets.

In the old buildings the flagged floors in the corridors have been taken up, and relaid with wood.

MARY-  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUM.

These new floors have been bees-waxed and polished—the result being most satisfactory, and rendering these corridors comfortable and home-like, as compared with their former cold and prison-like appearance. There is only one improvement which I have to suggest, and that is the lowering of the windows in the front of the house to the level of the windows already altered. This, if done by the asylum staff, would be less expensive than the renewal of the verandahs. It will only be necessary for Dr. Hatchell to visit Carlow or Limerick Asylum to see how the work has been carried out to the great improvement of these asylums, by increasing the light and ventilation of the wards.

Substitution of  
wooden for  
flagged floors.

Lowering of  
windows.

Since the last report was made, the population of the asylum has somewhat decreased. There were then on the register 462 patients (247 men and 215 women). Since then 104 have been admitted; 72 have been discharged; and 40 have died—leaving 454 (244 men and 210 women) on the register at this date. Although the decrease is a small one, it is satisfactory in comparison with the rapidly increasing numbers in other district asylums.

Statistics.

Of the numbers in the asylum, fifteen contribute towards the cost of their maintenance in sums varying from £5 to £25 per annum.

Paying  
patients.

The mortality is somewhat above that of other district asylums in Ireland, being 8.2 per cent. on the average number resident—that for all Ireland being 7.6 per cent.

Death rate.

The causes of death call for no special attention. There was no death from suicide or misadventure. In one case the fatal result is said to have been due to influenza. In no other case did epidemic disease prove fatal, but two cases of dysentery and one of typhoid fever appeared during the present year. I am sorry to say that only in two cases does the cause of death appear to have been verified by autopsy. Amongst the many improvements carried out has been the erection of a very excellent mortuary, with *post-mortem* room and other appliances for pathological study. The importance of *post-mortem* examinations, both in the cause of scientific research and more especially as a means of detecting injuries unobserved during life, cannot be over-estimated. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the medical staff will do their utmost to increase the number of these examinations.

Causes of  
death.

Zymotic  
disease.

Autopsies.

Mortuary.

Importance of  
*post-mortem*  
examinations.

The serious casualties were a dislocation of the shoulder, which occurred in an old and feeble man, with little apparent cause; a fracture of the arm from a fall; a fracture of the wrist—the result of being knocked down by another patient; and a fracture of the thigh resulting from a fall off a ladder.

Casualties.

Restraint by a strait waistcoat was resorted to in the treatment of 1 case on 11 occasions, to prevent self injury. Seclusion was used with 8 men and 6 women on 16 and 19 occasions, respectively.

Restraint.

Seclusion.

The clothing of both men and women was suitable and clean. The men were dressed in tweed, and the women had on their winter dresses. At the same time, I must repeat my remark of last year that the personal appearance of the females deserves greater attention. Their hair might be tidier, and more variety might be introduced into the colour and make of their gowns. Such small matters have great effect in improving the conduct and increasing the self-respect of the female patients. The men should be provided with slippers when indoors, so as to prevent injury to the floors.

Clothing.

I saw both the men and the women at dinner in their dining-hall. Their behaviour was excellent.

Service of  
meals.

**MARY-  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUM.**

**Dietary.**

I would suggest that those who are sufficiently intelligent should be provided with knives and forks. This is the practice in all modern institutions for the insane. The dinner on one day consisted of bacon and cabbage, and on the next day of potatoes and milk. The dietary, according to the new scale, is well suited to the tastes and requirements of the inmates.

**Stores.**

The articles received under contract appeared to be of fair quality. The stores are tidily kept, and their condition reflects credit on the storekeeper.

**Beds.**

The bedding throughout the institution is of excellent quality. A number of the bedsteads are new; of modern design; and provided with wire bottoms and hair mattresses. Greater attention should be paid to the making of the beds. An under-blanket should be provided for every bed. At present some beds have a double pair of blankets folded underneath the other bedclothes, whilst in others, even where a waterproof sheet is used, no under-blanket is to be found. All worn blankets should be returned to store, and should be there "cast" and re-used as under-blankets.

The head attendant should see that the blankets are not used for polishing the floors.

**Employment.**

The return of employment shows that 93 men work on the farm, and 15 help the artisans; 41 women wash; 60 sew and knit; and 8 men and 25 women are employed in the various departments.

Having regard to the very liberal provision made by the Government for the treatment of the insane in this asylum, I think every effort should be made by the staff to co-operate, by endeavouring to employ as many patients as possible. Some additional machinery is required in the shops, so as to enable a larger amount of work to be done there, and then all the male clothing ought to be made in the tailor's shop, and all the boots in the shoemaker's. It certainly does not redound to the credit of the female staff that the men's socks have to be purchased outside, having regard to the number of female patients for whom knitting would be a most useful employment.

**Utilization of  
land.**

The new farm affords much healthy employment, but it seems unfortunate that, with the still limited area of land for the employment of almost 250 men, one field should be let. I trust that the first opportunity may be taken to allow this field to revert to the use for which it was purchased, viz.:—for the occupation of the inmates.

**Divine service.**

One hundred and sixteen men and 96 women attended Mass on the Sunday previous to my visit, whilst 9 men and 16 women went to the Protestant Service. Among the other additions to this asylum have been the erection of two handsome Chapels—one for Catholics and one for Protestants. Both are properly heated, but the Catholic Chapel still requires to be supplied with the fittings and decorations suitable to such a handsome edifice.

**New chapels.**

**Exercise.**

About 80 men and 76 women walk daily in the grounds, whilst 57 men and 48 women are still confined to the airing courts. The associated entertainments, which take place once a week, are attended by 100 men and 110 women.

**Amusements.**

**Staff.**

The staff in immediate charge of the patients during the day consists of 19 males and 18 females. This gives a ratio of about one attendant to 13 male patients, and of one nurse to 12 female patients. Having regard to the number of artisans who lend assistance when needed, this staff must be considered fully adequate for the proper treatment of the numbers under care.



The distribution of the patients and attendants in the various wards is as follows :—

MARY-  
BOROUGH  
ASYLUM.

Distribution of  
patients and  
staff.

Ward.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendants.
<i>Male Side.</i>		
No. 1, . . . . .	55	5
No. 2, . . . . .	55	4
No. 3, . . . . .	55	4
No. 4, . . . . .	55	4
Hospital, . . . . .	24	2
<i>Female Side.</i>		
No. 5, . . . . .	47	6
No. 6, . . . . .	39	4
No. 7, . . . . .	50	3
No. 8, . . . . .	50	3
Hospital, . . . . .	24	2

In the hospital wards where there are only two attendants, the patients must frequently be left in charge of only one when the other is absent at meals or on pass. This might be obviated by increasing the number both of patients and attendants in these wards, by drafting them from the other divisions.

During the past year an engineer and a boiler attendant have been added to the staff. The official appointed to the former post would appear fully competent for such responsible duties, and to perform his work with energy and ability. New appointments to staff.

Fresh appointments have also been made to the offices of clerk, and of head attendant. The candidate appointed to the latter post had no previous asylum training. It is to be hoped that he will endeavour to acquire a knowledge of his duties by visiting, when opportunity offers, some other public asylum; and by the course of study which will qualify him for the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association.

The night staff consists of three attendants on each side—a staff which ought to be fully adequate to the care of the inmates during the night. The attention paid to their duties by these officials is now recorded by an electric clock. This instrument, lately purchased by the Governors, is admittedly the most accurate means of recording the watchfulness of the night attendants, and must be looked on as of paramount utility in an institution such as this, where the care of the insane during the night is of such importance. Night nursing.

The Case-book continues to be well kept and carefully noted; and the various other medical books are also properly kept. Books.

As this is perhaps the last time on which I may report to the Board as constituted under the present system of administration, I may be allowed to congratulate the Governors on the progress which the institution has made under their management. In the future the asylum will be a lasting memorial of the interest and liberality displayed by them in the care of the insane poor. Liberal administration by Governors.

11th November, 1898.

MONAGHAN  
ASYLUM.

## MONAGHAN DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
20th Dec.,  
1898.

Statistics.

The last published report on this asylum is dated August, 1897. At that time there were 734 patients (412 males and 322 females) resident. Since then 211 new cases have been admitted; 120 have been discharged—of whom 102 had recovered—and 72 have died, leaving at the present date the names of 753 (416 males and 337 females) on the books of the establishment—an increase of 19.

Overcrowding

Although during the past few months some slight decrease has taken place in the population, it is needless for me to say that the overcrowding so frequently referred to in the past still continues. The dormitories are crowded with bedsteads, and wherever space can be found, mattresses have to be spread on the floor. The dayrooms are so packed that the patients have barely sitting room; while the noisy and turbulent are huddled together with the quiet and well-behaved. In one ward there are 174 female patients, most of whom are noisy, restless, and excited; all requiring careful supervision and watchfulness. Such an accumulation of noisy patients in the same ward only adds to the excitement, and immeasurably increases the difficulties of proper care and supervision.

At present two wooden blocks are in process of erection. These blocks will accommodate 120 patients, thus raising the accommodation of the asylum to 724. This will, unfortunately, still leave a surplus population of 29 in excess of the accommodation. In addition to this, the dayroom accommodation, the executive offices, diningrooms, laundry, stores, and attendants' quarters are inadequate to meet the demands of the increased number of patients.

It is to be hoped that, when the new governing body comes into power, the claims of the insane poor of this district will not be lost sight of, and that in whatever way the required accommodation is found, adequate steps will be taken to provide suitable means of care for these helpless human beings.

Additional  
accommoda-  
tion.

The two blocks referred to are, however, rapidly progressing, and are expected to be ready for occupation by next spring. These structures have been erected in connection with the two detached blocks on each side of the main building, and will contain bright and comfortable dayrooms, with large dormitories. In connection with these blocks, kitchen accommodation, water closets, and lavatories are being built of brick.

New Chapel.

The new Chapel is now almost completed. It will afford ample accommodation for the different religious bodies.

Heating.

In the main building a system of heating by radiators is being introduced. The work is rapidly progressing, and it is hoped will soon be completed.

Laundry.

In connection with the heating, as additional steam power is required, a boiler-house is about to be erected near the existing boiler. The opportunity might, therefore, be taken to improve the drying closet overhead, as the existing closets are insufficient for the work required of them. The provision of a fan, to drive heated air through the closets would greatly increase their drying power.

Sewage  
disposal.

The existing mode of sewage disposal is not satisfactory. At present the asylum drains discharge on the field in front of the asylum, where the crude sewage is carried in open drains over falling ground, and is

then discharged into a drain running parallel with the canal. This field is so very close to the asylum that, when the wind blows from certain quarters, the smell is objectionable, and will become dangerous to health when the new buildings are completed and the blocks occupied by patients. Some system of filtration and chemical precipitation should be adopted; otherwise it will be difficult to escape responsibility in the event of an epidemic breaking out amongst the inmates.

MONAGHAN  
ASYLUM.

Some improvement should also be made in the dayroom accommodation of the old infirmary. The condition of the present room, when the patients are all congregated in it for meals, or on wet days, must be most prejudicial to health.

Dayroom  
accommoda-  
tion.

The dayrooms generally throughout the asylum are very much in want of furniture, and all those surroundings now so generally found in public institutions for the insane.

The bedding is much improved. Wire bottoms have now been put on the old bedsteads, thus doing away with the use of straw palliasses.

Beds.

The diningroom is too small for the number of inmates. I would suggest that an attempt should be made to provide the attendants' dinner in some apartment other than the patients' diningroom; and to have two separate dinners—one after the other—for the male and female patients. By this means the meals could be served with greater comfort and propriety than can possibly be the case at present in the wards.

Diningroom  
accommoda-  
tion.

Of the 753 patients at present in the asylum, 411 are chargeable to Cavan and 342 to Monaghan.

Chargeability.

In the case of none of the 72 deaths which occurred during the period under review was the cause verified by post-mortem examination. Three were the result of suicide (2 by drowning and 1 by hanging). In each of these three cases a coroner's inquest was held; and in one case an inquiry on oath was made by one of the Inspectors, and a report forwarded to the Board of Governors.

No autopsies.

Suicides.

In this report it was suggested that some of the larger wards should be divided so as to ensure more adequate supervision for the patients. It is almost impossible to take any steps in this direction at present, but it is to be hoped that when the new wards are occupied, the patients and attendants will be so divided that such large numbers will not be congregated in one ward, as this renders individual responsibility by the charge attendant almost impossible.

Division of  
wards.

During the period under review three serious accidents, which resulted in fractures of bones, are recorded. One was caused by a patient being knocked down by another, and two were the result of accidental falls.

Casualties.

Seven patients were confined to bed at the time of my visit, but of these only two were seriously ill.

Health.

No form of zymotic disease would appear to have visited the institution during the period under review.

No zymotic  
disease.

Thirty-six patients suffer from epilepsy, and seventeen are returned as actively suicidal. All of these sleep under constant supervision. Two male patients are said to suffer from general paralysis of the insane.

Epileptic and  
suicidal cases.

There is only one record of the use of mechanical restraint during the past year. In this instance a male patient was restrained, by the cannula, for a period of four hours to prevent self-injury.

Restraint.

The returns of employment show that 99 male patients work on the farm; 23 assist the artisans; and 6 are employed in the offices; 38

Employment.

**MONAGHAN  
ASYLUM.**

women work in the laundry and kitchen; and 87 sew. Efforts should be made to employ a larger number of patients in the tailors' and shoemakers' shops, by obtaining some more machinery, which the patients would soon get into the way of using. This is being done, with great success, at various other asylums. By this means an interest in life is afforded to the insane, and profitable industry is encouraged in the institution.

**Success of  
farm.  
Staff.**

I was glad to notice that careful accounts are kept of the transactions in connection with the farm, which show a very substantial profit.

The female staff has been increased by the appointment of three temporary nurses, but the ratio of nurses to patients is still only about 1 to 14, whereas it should be 1 to 10. As soon as the new wards are occupied, the female staff should be strengthened, so as to avoid responsibility in the event of accident.

**Night  
nursing**

The night staff now consists of three attendants on each side: a fairly liberal number. Perhaps with a little more energy on the part of the female staff, the number of wet beds found in the morning might be diminished.

**Divine  
Service.**

On the Sunday preceding my inspection, 404 patients attended the Catholic; 67 the Protestant Episcopal; and 47 the Presbyterian Service. It is to be hoped that the new Chapel will soon be opened for religious worship. The Chaplains attend twice a week, and the Privy Council regulations with regard to the burial of the dead are carefully adhered to.

**Books.**

Dr. Taylor is assisted by Dr. Donaldson and Dr. Conlon, and the case books continue to be well and carefully kept.

20th December, 1898.

**MULLINGAR  
ASYLUM.****MULLINGAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.**

Inspected on  
8th September  
and 2nd  
November,  
1898.  
Statistics.

The changes which have taken place in the asylum population since last inspection, on the 31st December, 1897, are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit, . . . .	430	312	742
Admitted since, . . . . .	74	55	129
Total, . . . . .	504	367	871
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	24	23	47
Discharged unrecovered, . . . .	8	6	14
Discharged not insane, . . . .	1	—	1
Died, . . . . .	19	17	36
Total, . . . . .	52	46	98
On register 2nd November, 1898, . .	452	321	773
Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape, . .	—	—	—
Resident on 2nd November, 1898, . .	452	321	773

It will be seen from these figures that the numbers are still rapidly increasing.

MULLINGAR  
ASYLUM.

The increase, however, is due in some measure to the very low death rate which has again prevailed at the asylum, the rate for the ten months being the lowest on record in the institution.

Nearly all the patients are committed to the asylum as dangerous lunatics under the 10th section of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118; and in some cases it would seem that the facts on which the committal warrants are based, afford slight proof that the patient is dangerous in the special signification clearly intended by the Act referred to. The procedure under this Act is, however, in the majority of cases, the most simple method of obtaining admission to Irish district asylums; hence the frequency with which it is adopted.

Undue number  
of committals  
under Act 30  
and 31 Vic.  
cap. 118, sec.  
10.

There have been two cases quite recently in which the patients committed as dangerous lunatics were not considered by the medical officers to be even insane. One of them (M.C.) was a woman of intemperate habits, whom the medical officers certified to be under the influence of drink at the time of her admission; but after close and continuous observation, she failed to exhibit any symptoms of insanity to justify her detention in a lunatic asylum. This patient, who was received on the 21st October, was discharged on the 2nd November, on the certificate of the resident medical superintendent and the consulting and visiting physician, that she was not insane.

The other case was that of an old man whose mind was somewhat weakened by age; but in whom the medical officers failed to detect any symptoms which would justify his detention in the asylum. The following extract from the Case-book gives the particulars of his case:—

"J. M. act. circ. 71—Single; labourer; from Mullingar Workhouse. General appearance—a very tiny old man, with wrinkled features; and, owing apparently to rheumatic arthritis, has to walk with aid of stick: posterior curvature of upper dorsal spine: is very deaf. Height 4 feet 10 inches—weight, 7 st. 2 lbs. Owing to patient's deafness there is difficulty in carrying on conversation with him. When admitted on 31st October he was quiet and well-behaved, and displayed no peculiarity of conduct."

On the application of the Resident Medical Superintendent, this man's discharge was duly authorised on the 9th inst.

The committal of such persons is not only an injustice to the individuals concerned, but also entails unnecessary expenditure on the ratepayers of the district. It is not intended by these remarks to cast any reflection upon any of the persons responsible for the committals in these cases, who no doubt, were actuated solely by a sense of duty, but it is to be hoped that some means may be found for checking committals under an Act which was certainly intended to have a very limited application, just as the corresponding Act has in Scotland; apart from the fact that the undue facility which it affords for admission to asylums tends to increase the number who have to be supported out of public rates.

The estimated accommodation in the asylum is for 396 males and 300 females—total 696. This shows a large deficiency which will, however, be remedied when the block intended for the patients working on the farm—now in progress of erection—has been completed.

Accommodation.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions this year up to the present has been 36·4, viz. :— 32·4 amongst the males, and 41·8 amongst the females.

Recovery rates.

MULLINGAR  
ASYLUM.

## Death rates.

Causes of  
deaths.Paying  
patients.Cost of  
maintenance.Health  
statistics.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident has been 4.7, viz., 4.2 amongst the males, and 5.3 amongst the females.

The causes of death call for no special remark except that in this, as in other districts of Ireland, pulmonary phthisis accounts for a large proportion of them.

There are 16 patients at present in the asylum who contribute a total sum of £300 per annum towards their maintenance.

The net average capitation cost of maintenance is now £28 8s., which is a reduction as compared with last year.

The health statistics on the 2nd instant were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz.:—			
Seriously ill, . . . . .	4	8	12
From minor ailments, . . . . .	8	4	12
From old age or debility, . . . . .	1	2	3
From violence or excitement, . . . . .	5	2	7
Total in bed, . . . . .	18	16	34
Patients suffering from bedsores, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients under restraint, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptics, . . . . .	53	22	55
Actively suicidal, . . . . .	6	—	6
General paralytics, . . . . .	5	—	5
Epileptic and suicidal under special obser- vation, . . . . .	73	45	118
Wet beds found, . . . . .	2	—	2
Patients raised by attendants on previous night, . . . . .	31	33	64

## Staff.

The staff of the asylum is as follows :—

Nature of Office.	Number of Persons.	Nature of Office.	Number of Persons.
Medical Superintendent, . . . . .	1	Housekeeper, . . . . .	1
Assistant Medical Officers, . . . . .	2	Cook, . . . . .	1
Visiting Physician, . . . . .	1	Kitchen Maids, . . . . .	3
Chaplains, . . . . .	3	Laundresses, . . . . .	2
Clerk, . . . . .	1	Laundry Attendant, . . . . .	1
Storekeeper, . . . . .	1	Hall Maid, . . . . .	1
Clerk of Works and Gate- keeper, . . . . .	1	Dairy-maid, . . . . .	1
Land Steward, . . . . .	1	Dininghall-maid, . . . . .	1
Gardener, . . . . .	1		
Farm Servant, . . . . .	1	Attendants : . . . . .	
Engineers, . . . . .	2	Head Male, . . . . .	1
Stoker, . . . . .	1	Deputy Head Nurse, . . . . .	1
Plumber, . . . . .	1	Charge Male, . . . . .	5
Carpenter, . . . . .	1	Ordinary Male (a), . . . . .	19
Painter, . . . . .	1	Charge Female, . . . . .	6
Shoemaker, . . . . .	1	Ordinary Female, . . . . .	11
Upholsterer, . . . . .	1	Night Male, . . . . .	3
Butcher and Herd, . . . . .	1	Night Female, . . . . .	3
Head Nurse, . . . . .	1	Nurses, Male Hospital (b), . . . . .	3
		Nurses, Female Hospital, . . . . .	3

(a.) Two females in male side included.

(b.) One female in male side included.

The number of patients employed and unemployed is shown in the following table:—

Nature of Employment.	Number		Employment.
	Males.	Females.	
Assisting attendants in the wards,	68	61	
As garden or field labourers (including dairy),	140	19	
As storekeeper,	1	—	
As messenger,	1	—	
As stokers,	7	—	
As masons,	2	—	
As carpenters,	4	—	
As painters,	9	—	
As tailors,	5	—	
As shoemakers,	11	—	
As upholsterers,	16	—	
In dininghall,	11	—	
In the kitchen,	10	5	
In the laundry,	2	47	
In officers' quarters,	8	4	
At needlework,	—	115	
At knitting,	—	9	
Miscellaneous,	54	—	
Total employed,	349	260	
Refusing to work,	11	—	
Unemployed because of:—			
(a) Mental condition,	46	39	
(b) Bodily condition,	46	22	
Total unemployed,	103	61	

One of the most satisfactory features of this asylum has always been the large number of patients employed, and the variety of occupations found for them.

Due attention has been paid to the religious ministrations of the Divine patients, which affords many of them so much consolation. The numbers attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding the second visit were as follow:—

—	Males.	Females.
Roman Catholics,	225	221
Protestant Episcopalians,	25	6
Presbyterians,	5	—
Total,	255	227

Divine Service was celebrated by the Roman Catholic Chaplain on 54 occasions, and by each of the Protestant Chaplains on 45 occasions during the period under review.

There have been 54 associated entertainments, attended by an average of 480 patients, since last inspection. There are also weekly dances, concerts, and occasional entertainments given, besides the usual indoor games.

The dietary is liberal, and the meals are served with due attention to the amenities of life.

**MULLINGHAM  
ASYLUM.**No inquests.  
Casualties.Epidemic  
disease.No restraint.  
Seclusion.Condition of  
Asylum.Works  
carried out by  
Asylum  
labour.

There has been no Coroner's inquest since last inspection; and the only serious casualties have been two cases of simple fractures of bones.

The only epidemic disease which occurred was an outbreak of influenza in February and March, which attacked 82 patients and 26 of the staff.

There has been no entry in the register of restraint, but seclusion has been used in the treatment of 14 males and 10 females on 56 and 171 occasions, respectively.

All parts of the institution were found clean and in good order. The painting and decoration of the asylum has been completed on the male side.

As usual a large amount of work has been carried out by the asylum staff and patients, of which the following are the particulars:—

- (1.) Concrete wall, 200 feet long, 11 feet high, and 6 inches thick, erected, and walk laid down round reservoir.
- (2.) Earthenware piping laid from cow-shed to main sewer, man-hole constructed, &c.
- (3.) Concrete flooring laid in head nurse's rooms, single rooms in female side, and in coach-house.
- (4.) Twenty-four tiled hearths substituted for old hearths in corridors.
- (5.) Entrance wicket at gate lodge re-erected, and verandah and concrete walk constructed.
- (6.) Plastering, painting, and decorating carried out in male divisions, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, attendants' rooms and stores, passages to dining hall, male hospital, central hall, nurses' and attendants' rooms, bath, kitchen, laundry, and engine-house, &c.
- (7.) Terraces constructed along road at back of main building, and round temporary block.
- (8.) Engine-room plant and boilers overhauled, and new lathe erected in engine-house.
- (9.) New doors, window sashes, &c., and four large presses constructed, and sixteen squares of wooden flooring laid.
- (10.) Wooden cow sheds, 150 feet long, erected on farm.

Precautions  
against fire.

Some further protection against fire is required. Cased-in fire hose should be provided in the upper divisions, and a fire escape stairs erected at the end of each wing, as suggested in a previous report.

Disposal of  
sewage.

A good deal of trouble has been caused to the Governors by legal proceedings having been taken against them in consequence of the asylum sewage having injuriously affected a neighbouring farm. This difficulty has, it is to be hoped, been ended by the determination of the Governors to purchase the farm in question, with the object of using it for the disposal of the sewage.

Success of  
farm.

The Resident Medical Superintendent reports that the existing farm has been successful in its working, and that since he has been able to supply the entire asylum with milk from it, no cases of typhoid fever have occurred.

Mortuary.

A Mortuary is much required, and the Governors have agreed to place a sum at the disposal of the Resident Medical Superintendent, with the object of having it erected by asylum labour.

Damp yards.

Some of the yards at the back of the asylum are very damp, and a Committee of the Board have very properly recommended that one of them, at least, should be concreted—a recommendation which ought to be carried out.



Some further machinery in the laundry, to meet the increased work thrown upon it by the increase in the number of patients, would be desirable; and additional furniture is also required for the female wards. MULLINGAR ASYLUM.  
Laundry.

The statutory books and records were examined, and found to be duly posted up. The Case-books, on both male and female sides, are admirably kept by the Assistant Medical Officers, both of whom take a great interest in their official duties, and afford much assistance to the Medical Superintendent. Additional furniture required.  
Books.

This is, probably, the last annual inspection of the asylum under the existing system of local administration; and it therefore seems proper to refer to the great liberality, and the very successful manner in which the affairs of the institution have been administered by the Governors. The success of an asylum depends upon its good administration; and, judged by this standard, the Mullingar Asylum has been, during recent years, remarkably successful. The patients have received every reasonable comfort, and their lot has been made as endurable as possible; every attention has been paid to their domestic and personal sanitation; they have been afforded those religious ministrations which bring consolation to so large a proportion of this unhappy class, as well as those amusements which also tend so largely to their recovery. Administration under present system.

25th November, 1898.

### OMAGH DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

OMAGH ASYLUM.

This asylum was visited on the 7th instant—the date of last inspection having been 8th October, 1897. Inspected on 7th December, 1898.

The changes which have taken place in the intervening period are shown in the following table:— Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit, . . . .	305	278	583
Admitted since, . . . .	109	96	205
Total, . . . .	414	374	788
Discharged recovered, . . . .	57	27	84
Discharged unrecovered, . . . .	7	2	9
Died, . . . .	30	48	78
Total, . . . .	94	77	171
On register 7th December, 1898, . . .	320	297	617
Absent on Probation, on Pass, or by Escape, . . .	—	—	—
Resident on 7th December, 1898, . . .	320	297	617

OMAGH  
ASYLUM.  
—  
Accommo-  
dation.

Of the 617 patients resident, 449 are chargeable to the county Tyrone and 168 to the county Fermanagh. The legitimate accommodation in this asylum was determined during the present year to provide for 320 males and 312 females. It will thus be seen that there are now no vacancies on the male side, and only 15 on the female side. There has been during the period under review an increase of 34 patients, viz. :— 15 males and 19 females, so that the question of providing further accommodation will soon again engage the attention of the governing body; and I trust that it may then be decided to build, in connection with the farm, a block for chronic and quiet working patients, instead of adding to the already congested group of buildings.

Paying  
patients.

There are at present 22 paying patients in the asylum whose contributions range from £5 to £25 per annum.

Recovery rates.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the present year has been 42·7, viz. :—50 amongst the males and 33·3 amongst the females.

Death.

As anticipated in last year's report, the percentage of deaths on the average number resident in the year 1897 was exceptionally high—in fact, the highest of any of the Irish district asylums. Calculated on the total number of patients, the percentage was 16·2—being 16 amongst the males and 16·5 amongst the females. The percentage during 1898 fell to 7·7 in the case of the males and to 14·7 in the case of the females—the percentage on the total being 11·1.

Health.  
Statistics.

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz. :—			
Seriously ill, . . . . .	3	11	14
From minor ailments, . . . . .	1	2	3
From old age or debility, . . . . .	3	2	5
From violence or excitement, . . . . .	—	—	—
Total in bed, . . . . .	7	15	22
Patients suffering from bedsores, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients under restraint, . . . . .	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptics, . . . . .	14	17	31
Actively suicidal, . . . . .	34	35	69
General paralytics, . . . . .	—	—	—
Epileptic and suicidal, under special obser- vation, . . . . .	47	51	98
Wet beds reported in morning, . . . . .	—	2	2
Patients raised by attendants during previous night, . . . . .	—	25	25

I am glad to be able to report that a marked improvement in the health of the male patients has taken place since their removal to the new hospital. This is evidenced by the great diminution in the deaths, which, as shown above, have decreased by more than 50 per cent. as compared with last year.

Staff.

The office of trained sick nurse on the female side has been filled up, and an Order in Council has been obtained for the appointment of a female hospital nurse and an ordinary nurse to take charge of the male infirm ward, but these latter offices have not yet been filled.

Three ordinary male attendants and one nurse have been added to the staff, and the head attendant and head laundress have resigned since last inspection.

The distribution of the staff and patients throughout the asylum is shown in the following table:—

OMAGH  
ASYLUM.

Distribution of  
Staff and  
Patients.

Number of Division.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendants.	
		Charge.	Ordinary.
MALE SIDE.			
No. 1 (Acute), . . . .	25	1	2
No. 2 (do.) . . . .	40	1	3
No. 3 (Semi-acute and quiet), . .	25	1	2
No. 4 (Quiet), . . . .	79	1	2
No. 5 (Semi-acute and quiet), . .	38	1	1
No. 6 (Quiet), . . . .	70	1	2
Hospital, . . . .	43	1	3
FEMALE SIDE.			
No. 7 (Acute), . . . .	29	1	2
No. 8 (do.) . . . .	45	1	3
No. 9 (Semi-acute and quiet), . .	34	1	1
No. 10 (Quiet), . . . .	73	1	2
No. 11 (Semi-acute and quiet), . .	34	1	1
No. 12 (Quiet), . . . .	50	1	2
Hospital, . . . .	33	1	2
Total, . . . .	617	14	28

In connection with the report on inspection last year, and the numerous recommendations contained therein, I desire to thank the Governors for the careful consideration given to the several suggestions made, and to their willing adoption of so many of them. The management of the institution by the Governors will soon come to an end, and I trust that the Asylum Committee appointed by the County Councils may take as warm an interest in the welfare of the patients, and evince as generous an anxiety to provide every reasonable comfort for the helpless and afflicted class entrusted to their charge as the present Governors have always done. I feel that on the present occasion it is scarcely fair to ask the Governors to consider any matters which are not urgent, and, therefore, I do not propose to trouble them with any suggestions.

The structural alterations are still in progress, but completed sections of the buildings have been handed over by the contractor, and are now in occupation.

In connection with the serious sanitary defects, to which special attention was directed in last year's report, I am glad to be able to state that the sanitary condition of the institution has been much improved since then. The sanitary expert—Mr. Kaye Parry—again visited the asylum last month for the purpose of inspecting the works executed since his visit in October, 1897, and he states (1) that the old sanitary fittings have been practically all removed; (2) that the old cesspool has been cleaned out, and the condition of many of the old drains greatly improved; (3) that the water tanks have been cleaned out, and those to which exception was taken have either been completely removed, or, if required, their use has been strictly confined to the flushing of the closets.

OMAGH  
ASYLUM  
—  
Employment.

The following table shows the number of patients employed and unemployed on the day of my visit :—

How employed.	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, . . . . .	52	45
As garden or field labourers, . . . . .	121	—
As storeroomkeepers, . . . . .	4	—
As messengers, . . . . .	2	—
As stoker, . . . . .	1	—
As plumber, . . . . .	1	—
As masons, . . . . .	2	—
As carpenter, . . . . .	1	—
As painters, . . . . .	2	—
As tailors, . . . . .	6	—
As shoemakers, . . . . .	4	—
As upholsterers, . . . . .	44	19
As blacksmith, . . . . .	1	—
In the kitchen, . . . . .	3	3
In the laundry, . . . . .	4	28
In officers' quarters, . . . . .	—	2
At needlework, . . . . .	—	40
At knitting, . . . . .	—	85
Total employed, . . . . .	248	222
Refusing to work, . . . . .	12	24
Unemployed because of :—		
(a) Mental condition, . . . . .	20	23
(b) Bodily condition, . . . . .	30	28
(c) Suitable work not available, . . . . .	10	—
Total unemployed, . . . . .	72	75

I am glad to notice the large number of patients employed as garden or field labourers, and to be again able to refer to the successful management of the asylum farm.

Divine Service. The numbers attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit were as follow :—

—	Males.	Females.
Roman Catholics, . . . . .	132	108
Protestant Episcopalians, . . . . .	58	46
Presbyterians, . . . . .	57	81
Methodists, . . . . .	48	41

Since last inspection Divine Service has been celebrated 71 times for the Roman Catholics ; 62 times for the Protestant Episcopalians ; and 61 times for the Presbyterians and Methodists. In addition to the celebration of Divine Service, the Roman Catholic Chaplain has, during the period under review, paid 115 visits ; the Protestant Episcopalian, 46 ; the Presbyterian, 45 ; and the Methodist, 23.

Amusements. There have been 9 associated entertainments since last visit, attended by an average of 370 patients, viz. :—180 males and 190 females. In addition there were weekly dances ; magic lantern, and theatrical entertainments ; football ; cricket, and athletic sports once a week during the summer months, winding up with public sports, at which

prizes, generously provided by the Governors, were distributed to the successful patients and attendants. Some of the patients were occasionally permitted to attend circus and other entertainments in the town. In addition to a liberal supply of newspapers and magazines, the usual indoor games, such as draughts, cards, dominoes, &c., are provided.

Perhaps if a few newspaper stands could be placed in the day-rooms, they would be found conducive to tidiness, and convenient for the patients reading.

The provision of some armchairs throughout the wards would also, in my opinion, tend to the quietude of excitable patients, as they are nowadays recognised as valuable means of soothing such patients.

In accordance with the suggestion made in my last report, an Dietary improved dietary has been in operation since May last.

I have again to call attention to the prevalence of phthisis and other forms of tuberculosis among the patients in this, as in many of the other Irish asylums. Prevalence of Phthisis.

The deaths from causes other than these call for no special remark, except that one was the subject of a coroner's inquest, and that three of them resulted from erysipelas—a form of zymotic disease which has, unfortunately, appeared from time to time in this asylum. Zymotic disease.

The case regarding which an inquest was held was that of an epileptic who was suffocated from turning on his face during an epileptic seizure. This case accentuates the well recognized necessity of keeping such patients under constant supervision by night as well as by day. Death in epileptic seizure.

I regret to have again to report that serious casualties have been frequent among the patients, as the following list of those which occurred since last inspection shows:— Casualties.

- (1.) L. W., scalp wound—the result of being knocked down by another patient.
- (2.) J. R., fracture of rib—cause of injury not discovered.
- (3.) I. L., fracture of clavicle—the result of a fall in an epileptic fit.
- (4.) J. M., fracture of rib—the result of being knocked down by another patient.
- (5.) W. J. H., wound on head—the result of being struck with ewer by another patient.
- (6.) H. C., cuts on hands—caused by jumping through large pane of glass in No. 3 Division.
- (7.) F. G., accidentally struck with pick by another patient, causing lacerated wound between toes.
- (8.) A. S., lower part of ear torn from its attachment by another patient.
- (9.) A. T., fractured femur—the result of having fallen out of bed.
- (10.) R. N., top of finger cut off by being jammed in door.
- (11.) M. B., superficial burn of feet from hot water accidentally upset in laundry.
- (12.) T. M., kicked on scrotum by another patient.
- (13.) J. R. C., cuts on forehead from fall caused by being pushed by another patient on stairs.
- (14.) E. S., contusion of nose and cheek from a fall.

**OMAGH  
ASYLUM.**

The additions and improvements carried out during the period under review were as follow :—

*(a.) By Contract or outside Labour.***Additions and  
Improvements.**

A number of sanitary blocks have been completed and are now in use. Extensions to the male and female infirmaries have been made and are now occupied. Several dayrooms and dormitories, besides extensions to both male and female dining-halls and general bathrooms have been completed, and handed over by the contractor. New engines and pumps have been erected and are now in working order. Part of the new cooking apparatus is now in use, and the Plenum system of heating and ventilating has been in operation since the beginning of November. A new residence for the storekeeper has been completed. A 4-inch fire main has been laid, encircling the whole asylum, and providing a good pressure of water. New General Stores have been completed, and part of new laundry, including drying-room has been in use for some time.

*(b.) Carried out by Asylum Staff and Patients.***Works carried  
out by Asylum  
labour.**

Repairs to old part of building; colouring; painting; mounting blinds and curtains in new hospital; papering and cleaning attendants' rooms; repairing furniture and making new tables for dining-halls.

A water supply has been laid on to Clerk's residence, and a bath with hot and cold water supply is being erected.

A shed has been erected in Resident Medical Superintendent's yard.

Two new farm carts have been made, and barrows mended.

A large amount of excavation and levelling has been carried out about the new buildings.

A new garden has been enclosed for the Resident Medical Superintendent.

Drains and sewers have been cut and filled in again for the contractors, and refuse clay and debris carted to bog lands.

Planting of hedges, trees, and shrubs, has been carried out on farm.

A hay shed has been erected partly by asylum labour.

**Books.****Asst. Medical  
Officer.**

The books were examined, and found to be carefully written up. The Assistant Medical Officer deserves commendation for the full entries in the case-books, and for the number of post-mortem examinations which he has made.

**Restraint and  
Seclusion.**

The entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion show that only one patient (a female) was restrained by gloves for a period of five hours, while 3 males and 9 females were secluded on three and ten occasions, respectively—the total duration being four hours in the case of the males, and twelve hours in the case of the females.

31st December, 1898.

## RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM.

I have this day completed the inspection of this asylum.

During the past year many alterations and improvements have been in progress. The work of fitting up the annexe at Grangegorman for the accommodation of female patients may be said to be almost completed, and 300 females are now located there. This work includes the provision of kitchen, dining-room, work-room, sitting-room, and dormitory accommodation, together with a fire-escape stairs from the back, and sanitary accommodation in connection with the living-rooms has also been provided.

In the female house, the old floors of the corridor and single rooms, on the ground-floor at the back of the building, have been renewed; the ground underneath concreted, and new boards laid down; whilst the old apartments of the Resident Medical Superintendent have been converted into day-rooms and dormitories.

The old kitchen and cooking apparatus—so long ago condemned as unsuited to the requirements of the department—are being replaced by a new building and new appliances, and the stores and clerical offices have already been removed to the Grangegorman annexe.

There are some minor alterations and improvements remaining to be carried out, including additional means of access to the dining-room, and some further sanitary accommodation; but when these are completed the old house will provide very suitable accommodation—affording plenty of space; good ventilation; and easy access to the grounds in front, which, though not extensive, will make a suitable place of exercise for feeble or troublesome patients.

Unfortunately, however, much remains to be done in other parts of the institution. The male house has been improved by the relief of overcrowding, and by the provision of more space for carrying on the various trades. It is further proposed to improve the building by the introduction of electric light, and by refitting the general bath-room; but as yet nothing has been done with regard to the renewal of the floors; the improvement of the ventilation; and the various other works so much required to raise the accommodation to the modern standard; nor has it been possible to take further steps as regards the provision of hospital accommodation. A scheme has been for some time under consideration to add to and remodel No. 11 block for the purpose, so as to render it suitable for the treatment of the sick and infirm. This building was originally designed as a hospital, but it is at present used for the accommodation of epileptics. Unfortunately the block as it stands is quite too small to meet the hospital requirements of the Richmond at the present day. Plans have been prepared for its enlargement and alteration, but as yet no decision has been arrived at as to the mode in which the accommodation is to be provided. No doubt any scheme of the kind requires very careful consideration, as the provision of adequate space for the treatment of the sick in this asylum will necessitate very considerable outlay, and at present all works of the kind have to be postponed owing to the changes introduced by

RICHMOND  
ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
9th, 13th, 14th,  
15th and 16th  
Dec., 1898.

Additions,  
alterations, and  
improvements.

Hospital  
accommodation

RICHMOND  
ASYLUM.

the Local Government Act of last session. At the same time, it is a matter which should not be lost sight of, as hospital accommodation is, of all things, urgently needed to meet the wants of the population of this asylum—a large proportion of whom, like all insane patients coming from an urban district, are physically as well as mentally broken down.

Amongst the other works carried out during the year has been the addition of a vestry to the Catholic chapel.

## Statistics.

## Admissions.

During the period since last inspection, 357 patients have been admitted as dangerous lunatics; 78 on the ordinary Privy Council form; 11 as pay patients; 1 by order of the Lord Chancellor; 1 by order of the Inspectors of Lunatics; 22 have been transferred from Prisons and the Central Asylum, and 5 soldiers, having become insane while on active service, have been under treatment—making a total of 475 admissions. This is the largest number of patients admitted since the year 1893—exceeding last year by 16, and the year before by 31.

Although the frequent recourse to the Dangerous Lunatic Act is to be regretted, and although the chargeability of many of the cases sent in was more or less doubtful, still it is gratifying to find that recourse to asylum care was in almost every case at least justifiable.

Discharges and  
Deaths.

The discharges numbered 165, of whom 118 had recovered; the deaths 145; and 5 patients are at present absent on probation—leaving 2,041 patients resident on the 14th instant, of whom 1,031 were men and 1,010 women.

Recovery and  
death rates.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year, up to the 14th instant, amounted to 24.9, whilst the percentage of deaths on the average number resident was only 7.4. Both are low percentages, and this accounts in a great degree for the increase in the asylum population which has taken place during the past year—the largest almost in the records of the asylum. Perhaps in no other asylum has such a rapid accumulation—amounting in the last decade to an increase of 800 patients—taken place.

It will be for the Asylum Committee of the County Councils, appointed under the Local Government Act, to consider how far the accumulation of the insane should be allowed to continue, and whether the time has not now come to divide the district, as far as possible, into its different areas of chargeability. At the present time the chargeability of the patients to the different divisions of the district is as follows:—

Division of  
district.

To Dublin City,	.	.	.	1,194
„ Dublin County,	.	.	.	468
„ County Wicklow,	.	.	.	167
„ „ Louth,	.	.	.	166
„ Town of Drogheda,	.	.	.	46

In the event of Wicklow and Louth providing accommodation for their insane elsewhere, Dublin County and City could allocate the present Richmond Asylum, and the new asylum at Portrane, for the accommodation not alone of the insane already under certificate from these areas, but also for those in the workhouses of the various unions of the district, for whose care provision must undoubtedly be made under the provisions of the Local Government Act, either in an asylum or by taking over for their use a workhouse or other suitable building.

Cause of  
death.

The cause of death was in 11 cases general paralysis of the insane; in 55 cases phthisis; in 5 cases dysentery, and in 2 cases enteric fever.



Post-mortem examinations were made in about 59 per cent. of the deaths, as compared with 38 per cent. during the previous year.

RICHMOND  
ASYLUM.

Only three deaths were ascribed to other than ordinary causes, and in each of these a Coroner's inquest was held.

Autopsies.  
Inquests.

In the first case, in which a female patient was found dead in bed, death was found to be due to fatty degeneration of the heart, coming on after beri-beri.

In the second case the cause of death was found to be cerebral hæmorrhage.

In the third the verdict returned was that death was due to septicæmia caused by fractured ribs. These injuries had been sustained before admission to the asylum. The patient had fallen off a seat into a cart. He afterwards became insane, and was sent into the Baltinglass Union Workhouse, where he was very violent, tried to escape through his cell window, and to strangle himself with a rope. How the injuries were inflicted the jury were unable to determine, but they called attention to the defective nursing arrangements in the lunatic ward of the workhouse.

During the period under review 23 patients were attacked with dysentery; 7 with enteric fever; 3 with diphtheria; one with erysipelas; one patient and an attendant with scarlatina; 11 patients with pneumonia; and 73 with consumption. Twelve cases of beri-beri also occurred, but in these latter cases the disease was of a very mild type.

Zymotic  
disease.

At the present time there are 125 patients in bed. Of these 49 are seriously ill; 60 are in bed from minor ailments; 10 from old age; 6 on account of their excited condition; and 3 patients are in seclusion.

Health

The records of restraint and seclusion show that 33 men were secluded on 144 occasions, and 12 women on 456 occasions.

Seclusion.

No patient has been placed in mechanical restraint.

No restraint.

There are 132 epileptics, and 99 patients are returned as actively suicidal. Of these two classes 224 are under constant supervision during the night.

Epileptic,  
suicidal, and  
general  
paralytic cases.

At the present time 55 patients suffer from general paralysis of the insane.

The serious casualties during the period under review consisted of 9 fractures of bones and one dislocation. In two of these cases investigations on oath were held by the Inspectors of Lunatics. In another case a patient accidentally set his clothes on fire, and received some slight burns on his body.

Casualties.

I saw the patients at dinner in both the male and female diningrooms. The meal was served with due regard to order, propriety, and the customs of civilisation. The behaviour of the patients was excellent, and the dinner appeared to be duly appreciated. The dietary throughout is on a most liberal scale. Fish is given for dinner on Fridays.

Service of  
meals.

Dietary.

The dress of the patients of both sexes was of suitable quality, and as a rule they were quiet and orderly, though in some of the larger day-rooms the great numbers collected together tend to cause excitement and irritation. It is to be hoped that when the alterations in the female house are completed, efforts will be made to lessen the numbers in the day-rooms, so as to promote tranquillity and better supervision. At the same time, everyone appeared contented. The only complaint made to me was by one of the male patients, who stated that he had been roughly used by one of the attendants; but this charge appeared on examination by the Medical Officers and myself to be the outcome of delusions.

Clothing and  
conduct.

**RICHMOND  
ASYLUM.**  
—  
**Employment.**

A great advance has been made in this asylum as regards the employment of the patients, by the introduction of various trades—such as weaving, mat-making, and upholstery; and by the provision of additional machinery in the shoemaker's and tailor's shops. One hundred and seventy-six men are now employed at these various trades, and Dr. Norman expects that in a short time he will be able to weave all the tweed required in the establishment; whilst, on the female side, not alone are all the women's clothes made, but all the stockings for both males and females are knitted. By these means, more than half the patients are employed on each side, thus rendering them happy and contented, and preventing excitement and turbulence.

**Divine Service.**

As regards the ministration of religion, 508 patients attended Mass on last Sunday; 87 went to the Episcopalian, and 14 to the Presbyterian Service. The Roman Catholic Chaplain visits the asylum at least once every day. The Chaplains of the other denominations visit about twice a week. At Portrane some difficulty has been experienced in meeting the religious wants of the Roman Catholic patients. A chapel has been fitted up in the temporary building, but up to the date of my visit, Divine Service had not been celebrated. Arrangements have, however, I understand, been made to have Mass celebrated at least once a week in future.

**Exercise.**

The returns of exercise show that 80 men and 100 women are taken out for walks in the country once a week; whilst 990 men and 530 women walk daily in the grounds.

**Cost of  
maintenance.**

The gross average annual capitulation cost during the year 1898 has amounted to £29 16s. 3d. This is higher than the average cost of Irish district asylums in the past, but, as pointed out in previous reports, great difficulties are found in the economic working of an institution in which the accommodation is so much scattered.

**Staff**

Owing to the rapid increase of the asylum population, temporary additions to the staff have had to be made from time to time. It is now proposed to amalgamate these temporary appointments with the permanent staff. In order to do this, the staff has been re-organised—an additional class having been constituted, to be called "probationers," of whom there will be 26 on the male and 30 on the female side. These probationers will undergo a course of training in the care and nursing of the insane.

At present the number of attendants in the wards exclusively engaged in the care of the patients during the day, gives a ratio of about one attendant to 13 patients.

The night staff consists of 14 male attendants, and 23 nurses—a strong staff, relatively, on the female side, but not too numerous for their responsible duties.

There has been no change in the medical staff. Dr. Norman is assisted by 5 assistant medical officers, one of whom is a lady—and 2 clinical assistants.

**Medical  
records.**

The case books are well kept, a most ingenious method having been established by which regular records of all cases in the asylum are ensured. The notes are illustrated by photographs of the patients.

**Pathological  
department.**

The pathological department is well equipped, and the scientific work is ably carried out by the pathologist, Dr. Ramhaut.

16th December, 1898.

## SLIGO DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Sligo  
Asylum.Inspected on  
7th and 8th  
Oct., 1898.Progress of  
additions and  
alterations.

The structural alterations and additions to this asylum are still in progress. The following is a statement of the works completed; of those in progress; and of those not yet commenced:—

The additional buildings at the end of the male corridor are now completed. Two of the rooms are occupied, but on the lower story the floor has not yet been laid. Both male and female dining halls are built—the latter is used as a temporary laundry, the former is at present unoccupied, but must be used as accommodation for the male patients during the winter. The building work of the new sanitary annexes has now so far progressed that, with the exception of one which is only just commenced, those on the male side are completed, and the roofs are on; the plastering is almost completed; the stairs are in their place, and the carpentry work is done, but the plumbing work has not yet been commenced. On the female side, these buildings are in very much the same state, with the exception that on this side the floors are not completed; the walls are not plastered, nor has the plumbing work been commenced.

Temporary water-closets have been provided for the female patients, but the male patients have still to depend on the old closets so far as they remain, and on some additional closets erected outside in the yard.

The connecting corridors on both sides are partly built, and on both sides the building of the general bathrooms is completed, but as yet no steps have been taken to fit them up. The foundations of the new washroom in the laundry are now laid, and the building is progressing.

Some of the ground has been opened for the laying of the drainage, and is now ready for the work to be commenced at any time.

The boilerhouse and chimney have not yet been taken in hand, but a temporary engine-room has been erected by the Resident Medical Superintendent to take the place of the old building, which had to be pulled down.

As regards the work to be carried out in the main building, great difficulties have to be met with in its progress, owing to the great overcrowding. In the front corridors on both sides little has been done beyond the removal of a staircase; the pulling down of a wall; and the repairing of a floor on the female side. In the return buildings, on the male side, the rooms are entirely in the hands of the contractors, and vacated altogether by the patients. On the female side this part of the work is now almost completed. All the rooms in these return corridors are in occupation, with the exception of one section, where a chimney is at present being built, and where the ground and first floors are still in the hands of the contractor.

From this account of the state of the works it will be seen that the overcrowding and confusion described in last year's report still continue. Although additional room has been provided for the females, the space left for the accommodation of the men is even more curtailed than ever, and the appliances for their care and comfort are more deficient. The existing confusion would seem to have, by degrees, demoralised the staff, who appear to be now losing all interest in the discharge of their duties.

Overcrowding  
and confusion.

SILCOO  
ASYLUM.Condition and  
clothing of  
males.

Beds.

Bathing  
arrangements.Condition of  
females.

Statistics.

Accommoda-  
tion.

Escapes.

Deaths.

No autopsies.

Zymotic  
disease.

I must again report that the condition of the male patients is most unsatisfactory; their clothes were torn (said to be eaten by rats); their shirts were also torn and filthy; their heads were dirty—on one man I found vermin. Similarly, the bedding was equally neglected; the sheets were unchanged, torn, and dirty, and the making of the beds was evidently left entirely to the patients.

The suggestion of my colleague, that hot water for washing should be supplied on every day, appears to have been carried out. The male patients, however, are only bathed on one day of the week. The result of bathing such numbers at the same time is that the washing is carelessly done, as the attendants are unable to give their attention to the work for a sufficient length of time. Bathing should be carried on from day to day, and the Head Male Attendant should satisfy himself that the patients are properly washed.

As regards the cleanliness of the linen, it would surely be possible even with the limited capabilities of the laundry, to supply a change of shirts when required, and to have the sheets repaired before returning them to the male wards.

I am glad to be able to say that on the female side things were much better: the patients were fairly clean and tidy; their clothing and persons were properly attended to; their bedding, also, was in proper order; the sheets were clean and properly mended.

The following changes have taken place amongst the patients since the last report on this asylum was written just a year ago:—

There were then on the register 573 patients (344 men and 229 women). Since then 138 have been admitted; 53 have been discharged, of whom 20 had recovered; and 39 have died, leaving 619 on the books of the establishment, of whom 370 are men and 249 women—an increase of 46 during the twelve months. This is the largest increase which has taken place in the history of the asylum—the average yearly increase during the past five years having been 30. Supposing, however, that the average annual increase goes on for the next three years, the population of the asylum will then be 709, whereas the accommodation—with the additions and alterations completed—will be only for 521.

The mode of providing accommodation for the insane poor of the district ought to be one of the first things to occupy the attention of the new local authority.

One man is at present absent by escape. He left the asylum on the 26th May last, and has not since been captured. During the last twelve months 15 men and 5 women have effected their escape; one man, besides the one referred to, was absent 96 days; the others were brought back in from one to four days.

The deaths were all from natural causes, with one exception, which resulted from a murderous assault by one patient on another. This case was the subject of a sworn inquiry and of a report to the Governors.

In no case does the cause of death appear to have been verified by post-mortem examination.

As might be expected from the existing inadequate sanitary arrangements, cases of typhoid and continued fever, diarrhoea, hospital throat, and influenza have appeared from time to time, but, happily, notwithstanding the unfavourable surroundings, these outbreaks did not spread, nor was the mortality high—that for 1897 being only 7 per cent. of the average number resident.

At the time of my visit I found only 8 patients confined to bed—5 men and 3 women—and only 3 of these were seriously ill.

SLIGO  
ASYLUM.

The list of casualties comprises a fracture of a rib and of one of the bones of the arm, and a wound opening the knee cap. These injuries resulted either from quarrels with other patients or from falls.

Health.  
Casualties.

There are 19 males and 11 females affected with epilepsy, and one male patient is returned as actively suicidal. These two classes are now, as far as circumstances will admit, kept under constant supervision. One man suffers from general paralysis of the insane.

Epileptic and  
suicidal cases.

Nine men and 27 women are returned as having been placed under restraint—some of them for very long periods—the instrument used having been a strait jacket. It is to be hoped that when better accommodation is provided such frequent resort to mechanical restraint will not be found necessary. Seclusion was employed in 2 cases on the male side on 12 occasions, and in 11 cases on the female side for 65 occasions.

Restraint.

Seclusion.

As regards employment, 159 men are engaged at field labour; 16 assist the artisans; and 56 help in the various departments; 15 women wash in the laundry; 85 knit and sew; and 22 assist in the various departments. These returns show a satisfactory number of patients employed out of doors; but the number of women in the laundry is small. Having regard to the great want of help in this department, every effort should be made to induce as many female patients as possible to work in it.

Employment.

I saw the men at dinner in their present dining-hall; the overcrowding was very great. Perhaps if the patients were divided, and two messes were instituted, one after the other, better order could be maintained. As it is, nothing could be worse than the way in which the meal was served. The dinner consisted of potatoes and milk—a dinner most suited to the wants and tastes of the inmates; but no tablecloths or dishes were provided. The potatoes were merely heaped on the table in front of the patients, and the milk was drunk out of tin mugs.

Service of  
meals.

The cooking apparatus in the kitchen is very much out of order; and so great is the waste of steam that a new range ought to repay itself in a very short time. A tea infuser, steam kettle, and an additional range—as suggested by my colleague—would add much to the comfort of the patients.

Cooking  
arrangements

The provisions which I saw appeared to be of fair quality, and to be obtained at reasonable prices. In the future it is to be hoped that the meat will be slaughtered at the asylum, as, during the year, a commodious slaughter-house, meat, and pork stores have been built. These buildings, together with the temporary engine-house, have been erected by the labour of the patients.

Provisions.

Stores, &c.,  
erected by  
asylum labour.

The mound of earth in front of that part of the basement story lately converted into rooms for the female patients has not as yet been removed. This work, which was to have been carried out by patients' labour, will greatly improve these apartments, by letting in more light and air, and will, it is to be hoped, shortly be carried out.

Further work  
for patients.

The male patients' clothes are obtained by contract, and the repairs only are done in the tailor's shop. Similarly, in the shoemaker's shop, only the repairs are executed: in most asylums of the present day all the boots and shoes are made in the establishment.

I must again ask the Governors to consider the advisability of taking steps to ensure an adequate pressure of water in case of fire. As pointed out in my colleague's report of last year, to ensure this it is only necessary to obtain the sanction of the Sligo Corporation to allow the water supply for the asylum to be taken from above the break tank.

Precautions  
against fire.

SLIGO  
ASYLUM.  
—  
Staff.

At present the staff in actual charge of the insane consists of 15 male attendants and 14 nurses. This gives a ratio on the male side of one attendant to over 24 patients, and on the female side of one nurse to more than 17 patients. Such a ratio of attendants to the number of patients is much under that in other asylums; and is insufficient to secure the safety of the insane. Efforts should be made as soon as possible—in order to avert responsibility in the event of any accident occurring—to increase very considerably the number of attendants on each side.

It is useless, at the present time, to call attention to the distribution of patients and attendants in the various wards; as, owing to the overcrowding, and the changes which occur, from day to day, to allow the buildings to be given up to the contractors, it is impossible to regulate the division of the inmates in accordance with their mental condition.

Divine Service.

The Chaplains' books show that on the Sunday preceding my visit 98 men and 75 women were present at Mass; whilst 14 men and 15 women attended the Protestant service. The Chaplains visit the asylum twice weekly, and due attention is paid to the Privy Council Regulations with reference to the burial of patients.

Books.

The books and registers required by the Privy Council Rules were found to be correctly kept. It will be necessary, however, to enter notes from time to time in the early Case-book recording the histories of the old cases still remaining in the asylum.

8th October, 1898.

## WATERFORD DISTRICT ASYLUM.

WATERFORD  
ASYLUM.  
—

Inspected on  
10th and 11th  
August, 1898.

Death of  
Dr. Atkins.  
Medical Supt.

I spent yesterday and part of to-day in inspecting this asylum.

Since the last report was written, Dr. Atkins, who since 1878 held the position of Medical Superintendent, died at his post, to the sorrow of all those who were in any way connected with him in the administration of the institution. I must take this opportunity of recording my sense of the loss which the service has sustained by his death. In his place His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint Dr. Oakshott, formerly Senior Assistant Medical Officer of the Cork Asylum.

Additions and  
alterations.

The structural alterations and additions to this asylum, which for some years past have been in progress may now be said to be completed. The new buildings comprise two blocks; a dining-hall; and a boiler-house, containing two large boilers. The two blocks are built to accommodate 60 males and 40 females. This new accommodation consists of well-designed day-rooms and dormitories, with workshops in the basement. These rooms are heated by air, brought from outside over hot-water pipes, and admitted into the rooms from behind the dado at about four feet from the floor, and they are ventilated by up-cast shafts carried along the walls to the roof.

Service of  
meals.

The dining-room affords ample space for the service of the meals to both sexes, and in connection with it is the carving-room through which the food passes on its way from the kitchen, and here the carving is done, on a steam-heated table. The attendant's mess-room, and the wash-up room open off the dining-room. No one could be present in

this hall at meal time without being struck by the effect produced by ample space and liberal surroundings on the habits of the insane. The meal was served with perfect order and decorum, and the quiet and good conduct of the patients could not have been surpassed in any assembly.

WATERFORD  
ASYLUM.

The executive block has also been entirely re-modelled; the laundry has been for some time in working order, and is equipped with all the necessary machinery for the washing of such an establishment; the kitchen is now completed; is well lighted; affords ample space; and is provided with a central group of boilers, two ranges, a gas stove, and a potato steamer.

Executive  
Departments.

The stores are not yet quite completed. The old dining-room, now converted into a general store, is fitted up with shelves and counters. In connection with it are other smaller stores for special articles, such as bread and groceries. A new entrance has been made from these stores to the front of the institution, through the main building and alongside the general entrance to the asylum, so that the tradesmen will in future deliver their goods direct into the store, and the whole southern front of the institution will be left exclusively for the use of the patients.

Stores.

I certainly think that these alterations and additions reflect the greatest credit on the architect, Mr. Otway, as in no other Irish asylum have such important works been carried out with greater skill. Not alone has accommodation been provided in this old asylum in accordance with modern requirements, but the executive departments have been re-modelled, and adapted to the wants of the enlarged institution with efficiency and economy. The Governors may, therefore, be congratulated on the results, as, although the expenditure might at first have appeared to some to have been large, in no cheaper way could such advantageous surroundings have been obtained for the insane; and I believe in the future these works will be a standing memorial of the interest which the existing Board of Governors has always taken in the welfare of the insane poor of the district.

Superiority of  
works carried  
out.

I am glad to hear that the requirements of the old buildings, to which attention has been called in former reports, have now been taken into consideration, and that the necessity for the erection of sanitary annexes in connection with these wards has been fully realised.

Proposed  
further im-  
provements.

It has already been decided to enlarge the female infirmary day-room by throwing two small sleeping rooms into it. Attention should be given at the same time to the ventilation of some places on the male side which are sadly deficient in light and air. Additional furniture is also much required, but can be obtained from time to time, as Dr. Oakshott sees the requirements of the various wards.

The following changes have taken place in the numbers since the last visit on the 2nd December, 1897:—

There were then resident 421 inmates (220 men and 201 women); since then 77 (38 men and 39 women) have been admitted; 26 have been discharged, of whom 18 had recovered; 24 (15 men and 9 women) have died, leaving 418 (231 men and 217 women) resident at the present date.

Statistics.

During the past twelve months the population of the asylum has increased by 31, the number resident on the 11th August, 1897, having been 417. This increase is somewhat above the average in the past.

Of the 77 admissions, 41 were received under the Forms prescribed by the Privy Council Rules; 32 were admitted on the warrant prescribed by the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, section 10; 4 were transferred from gaol under the Lord Lieutenant's order. The large number

Authority for  
admission.

- WATERFORD ASYLUM.** of cases admitted under the Privy Council Forms, and the small number committed as dangerous lunatics has always been a matter worthy of note in this asylum. It shows how easily the Privy Council Forms can be adapted to meet all requirements, without having recourse to the cumbrous proceedings under the Dangerous Lunatic Act. It is to be hoped that other districts will, in time, follow the example of Waterford in this respect.
- Deaths.** The deaths call for no special notice. There was no suicide, or death from misadventure. In three cases the Coroner decided to hold inquests.
- Inquests.** In the three cases referred to, however, there does not appear to have been any irregularity or other matter calling for any remarks from me. In each case the verdict was that death resulted from natural causes; one was from chronic brain disease; one from broncho-pneumonia; and one from diarrhoea.
- Health.** The general health during the past year up to a few weeks ago has been fairly good, the only outbreak of disease having been an epidemic of influenza, which attacked 8 men and 26 women, and 9 of the staff. There is, unfortunately, at present one case of typhoid fever, and several male patients have been attacked with diarrhoea. Ten patients are confined to bed: 6 from serious illness, 2 from debility, and 2 were kept in bed on account of excitement.
- Zymotic disease.** Nineteen men and 14 women are epileptics; 2 men suffer from general paralysis of the insane; 5 men and 3 women are returned as actively suicidal.
- Night nursing.** As yet it has not been found possible to arrange for the continued supervision of these cases during the night, but the attendants have been appointed, and in a short time two suitable dormitories will be set apart for the purpose.
- Suicidal cases.** Cards are now in use in the case of suicidal cases by which the attendants are cautioned as to the habits of the patient and the necessity for continued watchfulness.
- Restraint.** The records of restraint and seclusion show that 7 males were restrained on 21 occasions for a total period of 223 hours. There has been no restraint on the female side, nor has there been any use of this form of treatment since Dr. Oakshott came into office.
- Seclusion.** Seclusion has been resorted to in the treatment of 10 males on nineteen occasions, and of 9 females on sixty-four occasions.
- Employment.** The return of employment shows that 73 men work on the farm; 6 assist the artisans; 8 men and 9 women do odd jobs about the house; 31 women go to the laundry; and 76 knit or sew. This return shows a marked increase in the number employed, and proves that the land lately acquired is being taken advantage of.
- Exercise.** Extended walks in the country take place once a week, and are enjoyed by about forty of each sex.
- Divine Service.** One hundred and two men and 90 women were present at Mass on last Sunday, whilst 4 men and 6 women attended the Protestant Service.
- Amusements.** About 80 patients are able to be present at the associated entertainments.
- By degrees the number of the illustrated papers, books, pictures on the walls, and other objects of interest will, I hope, be increased. Such things are now so cheap that there is no reason why they should not be supplied to all classes of the insane, and they have a wonderful effect in producing peace and harmony.
- Precautions against fire.** The appliances for combating an outbreak of fire, both inside and outside the asylum, would appear sufficient, but the pressure of water is said not to be at all times sufficient to command the roof of the building. Both the male and female attendants are instructed in fire drill.



The articles of food obtained under contract appeared of good quality. I need not at present trouble the Governors with the question of the existing dietary scale. This subject will occupy Dr. Oakshott's attention, and will in due time be brought by him under the consideration of the Board.

WATERFORD  
ASYLUM.  
Provisions.

The patients were clean and fairly neat, but it is to be hoped that in time steps will be taken to modernise and improve the women's clothing, so as to encourage them to take a greater interest in their personal appearance.

Condition and  
clothing.

The bedding throughout the institution is of excellent quality and the cleanliness and whiteness of the sheets, evidently due to the improved means of washing, deserve commendation.

In accordance with the suggestion made in last year's report, the following additions have been made to the staff, viz. :—

An additional night attendant has been appointed on both the male and female sides; a dining-hall maid, and an assistant to the engineer have also been appointed.

The distribution of the attendants and patients in the various wards is as follows :—

Distribution of  
patients and  
staff.

## MALE SIDE.

Ward.	No. of Patients.	No. of Attendants.
No. 1 (Acute), . . . . .	60	6
No. 2 (Chronic), . . . . .	30	2
No. 3 ( " ), . . . . .	36	3
No. 4, . . . . .	73	4
No. 5 (Sick and Infirmary), . . . . .	32	Hospital nurse and one attendant.

In addition to the above one attendant acts as hall porter; one as ploughman; and another in the kitchen.

## FEMALE SIDE.

Ward.	No. of Patients.	No. of Attendants.
No. 2 (Chronic), . . . . .	54	3
No. 3 ( " ), . . . . .	27	2
No. 4 (Acute), . . . . .	93	7
No. 5 (Sick and Infirmary), . . . . .	43	3

Two of the female attendants act as assistant laundresses, and should not be returned amongst the ward staff.

This return shows in some wards too many patients, especially in the acute and admission wards. In others the rooms are too small, and in none of the wards is the staff sufficiently strong.

WATERFORD  
ASYLUM.

Distribution of  
patients and  
staff—con.

In order to render the proportion of attendants to patients more in accordance with what is now considered necessary, the male attendants who are now employed at outside duties should be brought into the wards. For instance, one attendant is now constantly employed in the stores and passages, doing work which usually falls to a kitchen maid; and similarly the hall porter's duties could be quite as well done by a hall maid.

If these attendants were brought into the wards and a kitchen maid and hall maid appointed to do the duty at which the male attendants are now employed, the staff in charge of the patients, and the number in each ward might be divided in the following manner :—

MALES.

Ward.	No. of Patients.	No. of Attendants.
No. 1 (Acute), . . . . .	40	4
No. 2 (Chronic), . . . . .	50	4
No. 3 (Semi-acute and fresh cases), . . . . .	40	4
No. 4 (Chronic), . . . . .	60	4
No. 5 (Sick and Infirm), . . . . .	40	Hospital nurse and two attendants.

Similarly, on the female side, if the acute ward were divided into two, and a charge nurse appointed to take charge of the new ward the distribution would be as follows :—

FEMALES.

Ward.	No. of Patients.	No. of Attendants.
No. 1 (Acute), . . . . .	40	4
No. 2 (Chronic), . . . . .	60	3
No. 3 ( . . . . . )	40	2
No. 4 (Semi-acute), . . . . .	40	4
No. 5 Chronic, . . . . .	40	3

This would appear to be the best distribution of patients and attendants, so as to secure, with the existing male staff, the greatest safety for the patients; but even with these numbers the proportion of attendants to patients would be low, and if the number of patients should increase, additional attendants will be required. All that the present suggestions involve would be the addition of a charge nurse to supervise the additional ward on the female side, and the addition of a hall maid and kitchen maid.

The net average annual cost per patient last year, as amended by the auditor, amounted to £23 5s. 1d. Fifteen patients contributed towards the cost of their support in sums varying from £4 to £20 per annum—the total amount contributed being £220 10s. 4d.

FINES &c.

Books.  
Asst. Medical  
Officer required.

The books and registers are carefully kept, with the exception of the case-book, and until an assistant medical officer is appointed, the

keeping of these important records of the histories of the patients can not be looked for, nor can the institution keep pace with other public asylums in scientific work.

WATERFORD  
ASYLUM.

I am sorry to hear that the matron lately appointed has been obliged to take extended leave of absence owing to ill-health. Her duties are, however, ably performed by her *locum tenens*, Miss Elizabeth Coldclough, who has had excellent training in Steeven's Hospital.

Matron.

11th August, 1898.

### FURTHER REPORT.

Inspected on  
2nd Sept., 1898.

2nd September, 1898.

In consequence of the reports of the unsatisfactory sanitary condition of the asylum, I have again visited the institution. Another patient has been attacked with typhoid fever. In this case the attack was from the first of a most unfavourable character, and ended fatally after a few days. The first case attacked also died, after a hard fight for life.

Unsatisfactory sanitary condition.

Amongst the patients and attendants resident in the ward in which typhoid fever appeared, an outbreak of diarrhoea has also occurred—attacking 14 patients and 2 attendants, and proving fatal in 1 case.

The insanitary condition would appear to have been due to an escape of sewer gas from an old lavatory which was in process of removal. When the floor was taken up it was found that the pipes were all more or less corroded; many of the joints open and freely discharging sewer gas into the dormitory where the patients slept. Dr. Oakshott has had these dangerous pipes removed, and the drain sealed up, and the result has been an immediate improvement in the health of the inmates. Only one patient is now seriously ill: the rest are getting better: no new case has appeared: and it is to be hoped that, as the cause has been removed, no further spread of the disease can occur.

Cause.

Remedies.

Fortunately it has been decided to provide new sanitary annexes in this part of the building, so that the removal of the old lavatories form part of the scheme.

Whilst dealing with these matters, I may call the attention of the Governors to the drainage from the old buildings, which does not appear to have been much altered since the opening of the asylum. The number of drains running under the building is not clearly known, and in order to obtain satisfactory information with regard to them, it might be wise to make a cutting round each wing of the old buildings, thus exposing any drains which may be there.

There are, however, two large built culverts—one running under the centre of the main building, and draining the basement—the other running under the Protestant Chapel. It might be possible to divert these, and to drain the basement by cutting a sewer in front of the building, and round the female end.

This, however, would be a serious undertaking, and on the whole subject of the drainage of the old buildings, I think the opinion of a specialist should be obtained.

ARMAGH  
RETREAT.

## ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on  
31st March,  
1898.  
—  
Numbers.

There are at present in this licensed house 28 patients—17 gentlemen and 11 ladies—and, in addition, 2 voluntary boarders—a lady and gentleman—reside in the establishment. Since last visit, on the 6th October, 1897, 5 gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted; 3 gentlemen and 1 lady have been discharged; and 2 gentlemen have died. Of the admissions, those who remain appear suitable cases for asylum treatment—1 has already somewhat improved, and I hope in time will be restored to her home. Of the two deaths which occurred the causes were gastro-enteritis and syncope.

Deaths.

Condition of  
patients.

At the time of my visit one male patient, lately admitted, was very excited, requiring the exclusive care of an attendant, and one or two others are said to be very troublesome and destructive, both by day and night.

Staff.  
Night  
attendant  
required.

The staff at present is composed of 6 male and 6 female attendants. There is no permanent night attendant. I cannot too strongly impress on the proprietors of this establishment the importance of such an official—especially when so many troublesome patients are under care. The insane require almost as much attention at night as during the day, and it is useless to suppose that the attendants who have been on duty all day can also attend to the patients during the night. In every other walk of life people who have worked during the day require undisturbed sleep during the night, and I cannot understand how it is that attendants in private asylums can be supposed to differ in this respect. If for no other purpose than to guard the patients and the premises against an outbreak of fire, an attendant on duty during the night is urgently required.

Exercise and  
amusement.

The ladies and gentlemen take exercise twice a day; some go for drives, other for walks in the country; 4 gentlemen occupy themselves on the farm; 4 play golf; and 3 ladies do a little work in the house. Occasional dances and entertainments are given.

Religious  
ministration.

Three ladies and 2 gentlemen attend the Presbyterian Service in the village and one gentleman goes to the Episcopalian worship. Religious services are frequent, both in the institution and in the neighbouring schoolhouse.

Books.

The books, including the Case-book, are carefully kept.

Additional  
accommoda-  
tion.

Various structural improvements are being carried out. At the present time, an addition is being made which will provide a day-room for the more troublesome ladies, with bed-rooms overhead. A very useful small day-room has already been provided, which affords most excellent accommodation, as it is fully exposed to the light and sun.

31st March, 1898.

## ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

ARMAGH  
RETREAT.Inspected on  
11th Nov.,  
1898.

Numbers.

Case of  
doubtful  
insanity.

This licensed house was visited on the 11th instant. There were then 12 ladies and 13 gentlemen resident. Since last visit, on the 31st March, 1 lady has been admitted; 3 gentlemen have been discharged; and 1 gentleman, aged forty-eight, died, the certified cause of death being serious apoplexy. The lady, who was admitted on the 24th October, would appear from her history to be a dipsomaniac, and she was under treatment for a short time at Omagh District Asylum from this cause in 1897, but I could not, during my interview, detect any evidence of insanity to justify her detention in a licensed house; while, unfortunately, no "retreat" has been established in Ireland under the Inebriates Acts of 1879 and 1888. My opinion as to this lady's sanity is, I believe, shared by the proprietor, and I have asked Dr. Allen to have a special medical visit and report on the case before taking further action.

Of the 3 gentlemen discharged, 1 went to Belfast and 1 to Armagh District Asylum, while the third—the acute case referred to in last report of inspection—made a satisfactory recovery.

Discharges.

There are at present 3 ladies living in the asylum as voluntary boarders, and there have been 3 gentlemen living under the same conditions during the period which has elapsed since last inspection, but none remain at the present time.

Voluntary  
boarders.

I was pleased to notice the improvements which have been effected since my last visit.

Improvements.

There are 6 male and 6 female attendants. The proprietors should, acting on the strong recommendation of my colleague, take steps to ensure the patients' supervision and care during the long hours of the night.

Staff.

They should, in their own interests, raise as far as possible the standard of care and treatment in the establishment, bearing in mind that, under the new Local Government Act (section 9), the County Council, acting through the Asylum Committee, may provide accommodation for private patients in connection with the District Lunatic Asylum.

The books were written up. There was no entry in the Register of restraint or seclusion since last visit; and the religious ministrations, as well as the recreation of the patients, receive due attention.

Books.

No restraint or  
seclusion.Religious  
ministration.  
Heating.

The heating system was temporarily out of order on the day of my visit.

24th November, 1898.

## BELMONT PARK (WATERFORD) PRIVATE ASYLUM.

BELMONT  
PARKInspected on  
27th May,  
1898.

Numbers.

This licensed house was last visited on the 3rd December, 1897. There were then 36 gentlemen resident. Since that date 5 have been admitted; 3 discharged; and none have died—leaving 38 at present under care.

Of the admissions, one gentleman was discharged and again admitted, and one left on recovery.

**BELMONT  
PARK.****Condition.**

The newly admitted patients remaining are suitable cases for asylum care, and afford some hope of ultimate recovery. One is already somewhat improved, and I have entered a note with reference to his case in the "Patients' Book."

As regards the general condition of the other patients, all appear in good bodily health—the only one at present confined to bed being the old hypochondriac to whom reference has been made in past reports. Steps, will I trust, be taken to move this patient occasionally into the open air during the summer. Another patient (an imbecile) is suffering from an inflamed knee joint—the result, it is said, of accidentally falling out of bed.

**Restraint.**

Restraint has only been resorted to in one case, on one occasion, for a period of four hours. There is no record of seclusion having been used.

**No seclusion.****Clothing.**

The personal appearance of the patients was not unsatisfactory; but, as has been frequently remarked, it is difficult where the insane pay low rates of board, to obtain suitable clothing from the relatives.

**Bathing  
arrangements.**

I would suggest that arrangements should be made to have the general bathing every week, and not every fortnight as at present.

**Condition of  
house.**

All the rooms—both bedrooms and sittingrooms—were found in good order. Painting is much required in some places, but it is stated that this work is about to be taken in hand. The main staircase will first be re-painted and decorated, and will then be opened for the use of the patients instead of the back staircase used at present.

**Beds.**

In accordance with the suggestion made in last report, wire bottoms have been substituted for the straw pullasses in the bedsteads in the rooms used by the more troublesome patients, and a similar improvement is being carried out in other parts of the building.

**Sanitary  
arrangements.**

The new water closets in the central block are now in full use—adding much to the comfort of the patients, and affording a most needful improvement in the sanitary condition of the establishment. There are a few minor alterations in these new buildings, to which I have drawn attention, and which would remove any projections to which suicidal patients might attach strings. Such places as water closets, where patients are generally out of sight of the attendants, should be made as safe as possible. The water closets in other parts of the building would be improved by removing the woodwork which surrounds the pans, as this becomes saturated and offensive.

**Employment.**

The number of patients who occupy themselves has increased to 11. Of these, 4 do a little gardening, whilst the others assist at various household offices.

**Exercise.**

Regular walks are now taken through the country twice a week, in which about 26 patients are able to join.

**Divine Service.**

Twenty-seven patients are able to be present at the celebration of Mass on Sundays and holidays, and a few attend daily prayers in the chapel.

**Books.**

The Case Book is not properly kept up. This is accounted for by the illness of the Visiting Physician, who, I am sorry to say, has been unable to attend to his duties for some time past. The other statutory books and registers are properly kept.

**Change in  
management.**

Since the last visit a change has taken place in the management of the institution—Brother W. J. Becker, who for so many years acted as Superintendent, has left for a prolonged sojourn abroad, and his place is taken by Brother Murphy, who seems to have had considerable experience in similar institutions abroad.

**Staff.**

The staff now consists of 10 of the Brethren and 4 paid attendants, one of whom acts as a night attendant.

27th May, 1898.

## BELMONT PARK (WATERFORD) PRIVATE ASYLUM.

BELMONT  
PARK.Inspected on  
9th August,  
1898.

Since the last visit to this establishment, on the 27th May, the only change which has occurred has been the discharge of one patient. There has been no admission; no death; nor has there been any serious illness or accident.

The old gentleman suffering from hypochondriacal melancholia, to whom reference has so frequently been made in past reports, has been moved downstairs. He is now sitting up, and is at times brought out into the open air.

The principal purport of the present visit is to examine into the mental condition of one patient. A note with reference to his case has been entered in the patients' book. There seems to be no doubt that this patient was a suitable case for asylum care; and, although he has now improved, there would be danger of a relapse if he were discharged prematurely.

The Visiting Physician, I am happy to hear, has now resumed duty after his long and serious illness; and I trust that more attention will in the future be given to the keeping of the Case book, so that detailed records of the mental symptoms of the various patients under care may be obtainable.

9th August, 1898.

## BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

BLOOMFIELD  
INSTITUTION.Inspected on  
14th April,  
1898.

There are at present resident in this Lunatic Hospital 16 gentlemen and 18 ladies. When last reported on (14th May, 1897) there were 17 gentlemen and 20 ladies. In the interval one gentleman and one lady have been admitted (the latter has been discharged recovered); one gentleman was removed; one gentleman and two ladies have died. The deaths were due in two cases to heart failure, and in one case to senile debility.

Numbers.

Deaths.

As regards the mental condition of the patients, in only one case—a late admission—was there any evidence of improvement, and in his case I entered a note in the "Patients' Book": the others are all more or less the subjects of chronic disease.

Mental  
condition.

The general health is excellent; on neither side was any patient confined to bed, and there appears to be practically no one on the sick list.

Health.

The entries of restraint are as follow:—In the case of one gentleman there are 26 entries, but I am glad to say that this patient, so often referred to, is now managed without having recourse to mechanical appliances; one lady was restrained for three hours; and one gentleman, lately admitted, for eleven hours—the instrument used in each case being a canvas jacket with long sleeves.

Restraint.

The patients appeared to be well looked after as regards the neatness of their clothing, and their personal tidiness, especially on the female side, where great attention is given to the dress of the ladies.

Clothing.

**BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION.** Swanbrook, the detached block occupied by ladies whose mental condition enables them to enjoy a good deal of personal freedom, affords—  
**Accommodation.** as described in last year's report—a most excellent home for such cases, where they can go in and out as they like; and the accommodation there provided deserves the highest commendation.

The main building is at one side occupied by seven ladies, who require careful nursing. The accommodation is good, and the sanitary appliances of modern construction, only requiring some trifling alterations (which I pointed out) in order to obviate any attempt at self injury.

**Sanitary arrangements.** On the other side of the house—now entirely given up for the accommodation of gentlemen—the sanitary arrangements are not so modern. I would suggest that, at least, the wood work around the pedestals in the water closets should be done away with, as it serves no useful purpose, and becomes sodden with wet. In the lower corridors the Committee has made various efforts to improve the ventilation by a shaft communicating with the roof, and by increasing the size of the ventilators under the ceiling. In my opinion, however, the radical way of improving the ventilation—which certainly in some rooms occupied by the more troublesome patients would require further improvement—

**Ventilation.** would be by increasing the size of the windows. Further, I think more suitable bedding should be used—and that straw palliasses should be done away with altogether. The room with cement floor should be covered with cork carpeting, which could be quite as easily kept clean, and would render this room somewhat more in accordance with modern requirements.

**Beds.** The ground set apart for the gentlemen might, with great advantage, be enlarged by throwing into it the corner space now utilised for garden purposes.

**Recreation ground.** The provisions against fire consist of hydrants round the buildings outside, and small pipes, to which hose can be attached, on each corridor. It is necessary, however, to point out that if a fire were to take place in the centre of the female corridor, no alternative exit exists from the rooms at the end of this wing.

**Precautions against fire.** The staff at present consists of a head attendant, and seven male attendants; on the femaleside there are two nurses, and one assistant in the main building, and three nurses at Swanbrook. At present there are three male attendants on duty at night, and one nurse takes night charge of Swanbrook, but in the main block there is no one in special charge of the female corridors during the night. The nurses sleep in the wards, but it is difficult to understand how they can be held responsible for any accident when they are asleep.

**Staff.** Only in some cases are reports in writing made by the attendants. It might serve a useful purpose if books with printed headings were kept by the charge attendants, both by day and night, giving the changes which occur amongst the patients; and particulars of any accidents, or other matters of importance, for the information of the Medical Officer and the Committee. Further, some means of recording the watchfulness of the night staff—such as a recording clock—might be of service in showing the duties performed during the night.

**Records.** A house is hired every year at the seaside, so as to enable some of the patients to enjoy change of scene and air. If such a house were taken permanently, it would serve as a convalescent home at all times, and would add much to the usefulness of the institution—by enabling some of the patients to obtain more extended exercise in the open air,

**Seaside residence recommended.**



which is so much required in this institution; as, although both sexes are sent out for drives, walks in the country are considered impracticable. BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION.

A pianist attends weekly to play for the patients, and an associated entertainment takes place every week. The supply of literature in the wards appears sufficient. AMUSEMENTS.

No change has taken place in the ministration of religion; clergymen of various religious denominations visit the institution; but at present no patient is considered fit to attend a place of worship outside. Religious ministration.

I saw a few of the ladies at dinner; the meal appeared to be enjoyed and was served with due regard to decorum. Services of dinner.

Useful notes of the progress of each case are entered in the Medical Journal by the visiting Physician. I would suggest, however, that these notes should be transferred to the Case Book, so as to afford the necessary history of each patient whilst in the institution. Medical records.

14th April, 1898.

### COURSE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

On my visit to this licensed house, I find that the principal sitting-room is being re-floored, and, therefore, only one small room is left for the use of the patients—a room only capable of accommodating half the inmates, so that the remainder have to pass their days in their bedrooms. Even when the two sittingrooms are in use, they are not sufficient for the requirements of the establishment. In every licensed house one room, in addition to the sittingrooms, should be set apart as a diningroom, as it is otherwise impossible that due attention can be given to the requirements of modern civilisation in the service of the meals—a matter so important in the treatment of the insane. My colleague in his last report stated that the proprietors proposed to enlarge the sittingrooms, but it does not appear that this proposal has been carried out. COURSE LODGE,  
Inspected on  
31st March,  
1898.  
Insufficient accommodation.

Several other improvements are much required:—some means of escape should be provided in case of fire, from the end of the bedroom corridor on the first floor, and a passage—other than through the kitchen—should be made to the bedroom on the ground floor. Improvements required.

Parts of the building stand much in need of papering and painting, as the paper is hanging off the walls in some places.

The sheeting on the beds is much worn, and would require renewal. Beds.

There are at present 11 ladies on the books of the establishment. Since the last visit 2 patients have been admitted—of whom one has been discharged; and the other is a suitable case for asylum care. Numbers.

These are the only changes which have taken place. All the ladies appeared in fair bodily health: only one very old and feeble lady is constantly confined to bed. There is no entry of restraint or seclusion, and all the patients appeared to be quiet and well conducted. They were fairly neat and tidy in their persons. As many as are able take extended exercise in the country when the weather is favourable. Health.  
No restraint or seclusion.  
Conduct and condition.  
Exercise.

Three ladies are able to attend the Presbyterian Service, and three the Methodist Service, in the neighbouring places of worship. Religious ministration.

The staff is stated to consist of four nurses. Staff.

The books, including the Case-book, are kept up to date. Books.

31st March, 1898.

COURSE  
LODGE,

## COURSE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 11th Nov., 1898.	I visited this asylum on the 11th instant, and saw the ladies, eleven in number, then resident. One lady suffering from melancholia has been admitted, and one lady has been discharged since last inspection, during which time there has been practically no change in the establishment.
Number.	
Plan of house not exhibited.	The licence was examined and found correct. The plan of the house, required by the 22nd section of the Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 123, to be hung up in a conspicuous part of the establishment, was not to be found.
Description of dinner.	At the time of my visit the patients were seated in two small sitting-rooms which open on either side of the hall. Dinner was being prepared, and was served a little later in these rooms in my presence. Each patient had a fried herring and boiled potatoes for dinner, and one lady who refused to eat the fish dined off potatoes and butter. I was told that any patient who wished was supplied with bread and cheese afterwards.
Structural alterations.	The passage to the lower bedrooms, so as to avoid passing through the kitchen, which was suggested in the last report of inspection, has been made, but none of the other structural improvements, so urgently required in this establishment, have as yet been commenced.
Condition and treatment.	So far as my observation goes, the patients seem to be kindly treated, and those who are able to express an opinion appear contented, but the general standard of care and treatment is not such as might be expected, and should be provided, in an establishment receiving private patients.
Dietary.	For instance, the dinner served on the day of my visit might be suitable for farm labourers, or possibly for some patients in a lunatic asylum supported out of public rates, but it certainly was not a proper one for ladies.
Urgent necessity for improvements.	It has been our disagreeable duty in the past to find fault in some respects with the condition of this house as regards the treatment of individual patients, so much so that we felt it our duty on one occasion to invoke the authority so beneficently exercised by the Lord Chancellor in the case of the private insane.
	Under the 9th section of the Local Government Act, 1898, the County Councils will have power to make special provision for paying patients, and, when such provision has been made, it will be impossible to approve of patients being allowed to remain in an establishment such as this, under its present conditions.
	We, therefore, impress on the proprietors the absolute necessity of improving the structural and general conditions of their establishment; and, if this is not done, it will be our duty to bring the matter again under the notice of the Lord Chancellor, with the view of deciding whether the licence should be allowed to continue.
Health.	All the ladies appeared in good bodily health, except one of the two referred to in previous reports as having been confined to bed. This lady is in very feeble health, and, humanly speaking, will not live very long.
No restraint or seclusion.	There has been no entry of restraint or seclusion since last inspection; and all the books were found duly written up.
Books.	I examined the admission form in the case of the lady admitted since last visit, and found that it was partly filled up in pencil, which, although legal, is obviously objectionable.
Staff.	The staff consists of one trained nurse, and two assistant nurses.
Exercise.	As many patients as are able take exercise either in the grounds or outside, and I was informed that several excursions were made during the summer.
Religious ministrations.	Those of the ladies who are able, attend Divine Service in the neighbouring churches.

24th November, 1898.

## ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

ELM LAWN.

There are now 9 ladies resident in this establishment. Since the last visit 4 have been admitted, and 1 has been discharged.

Inspected on  
7th July,  
1898.

All the admissions appear suitable cases for asylum care.

The house was found in good order. The sanitary appliances, to which attention was called in last report, have been entirely overhauled; a new system of drainage, outside and inside, has been laid; and new fittings have been put up in the closets. In addition, a certificate has been obtained from a distinguished sanitary authority that this work has been carried out on the most approved modern principles.

Numbers.

Improved  
sanitary  
arrangements.

There is no entry of restraint or seclusion; but, in the case of one lady lately admitted, the bedroom door is bolted when she is in her room during the day, to prevent her throwing things over the banisters. This, of course, must be considered seclusion, and should in future be recorded as such.

No restraint.

Seclusion.

Three ladies are able to go out for drives, and one can be entrusted to go alone for walks on the country roads.

Exercise.

One lady for a time attended the parish church, but was not able to continue to do so. Prayers are read every morning by Miss Bernard, and clergymen pay occasional visits. I think, however, as Miss Bernard has now so many ladies resident, she may be able to send one or two to church, or obtain more regular visits from a minister of religion.

Religious  
ministration.

The staff who assist Miss Bernard now consists of three, and sometimes four, nurses.

Staff.

At the time of my visit, most of the ladies were in the garden enjoying the sunny weather.

7th July, 1898.

## ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

ELM LAWN.

There are at present 7 ladies resident in this establishment—2 having been removed since the last visit. Those remaining are of the chronic and harmless types, presenting little hope of ultimate recovery. All appeared in good health, and seemed to be well looked after. Neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to since last visit, and the lady, to whom reference was made in a previous report, no longer requires to have her door bolted.

Inspected on  
30th Dec.,  
1898.

Numbers.

Condition.

No restraint or  
seclusion.

I saw the table laid for dinner in the diningroom. Due attention would appear to be paid to the usages of society in the service of the meal.

Service of  
meals.

The various bedrooms were neat and clean.

Several improvements have been carried out—some papering and painting has been done, new carpets have been laid down, and the fittings in the water closets have been made more secure.

Improvements.

Two of the ladies are able to take country walks, but none go out for drives at present. Two ladies attend the parish church, and prayers are read every morning by Miss Bernard. The clergymen of the parish visit occasionally. Books and amusing papers are said to be provided for those who can enjoy them.

Exercise.

Religious  
ministration.

Amusements

30th December, 1898.

FARNHAM  
HOUSE AND  
MARYVILLE.FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE  
ASYLUM.Inspected on  
19th July,  
1898.

Numbers.

Since these licensed houses were last visited, 2 gentlemen have been admitted; 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been discharged, of whom one of each sex had recovered; and one gentleman has died—leaving on the books of the establishment the names of 18 gentlemen and 20 ladies.

Death.

The death was certified as due to heart failure; and appears to have occurred rather suddenly, in an old patient.

Recent  
admissions.

The two admissions are suitable cases for asylum treatment; both are acutely insane; and both afford some hopes of ultimate recovery.

The greater number of the ladies and gentlemen were in the airing courts at the time of my visit.

Condition.

Beds.

Both sexes were clean and tidy in their persons, and were suitably dressed. The bedding was clean, and all the beds are provided with under blankets.

Improvements.

The dayroom in the block occupied by the more troublesome ladies has been improved by the supply of new furniture, which includes a piano and some simple decorations, but I must repeat the remark made at last inspection that this room is too small.

Health.

One gentleman and two ladies were found in bed—the gentleman suffering from some passing ailment; one lady from old age and debility; and the other on account of excitement.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

The use of restraint and seclusion has been largely diminished. Practically only one patient is restrained, by gloves during the night. It has been found possible, since last visit, to do away with the tying of the hands, whilst being fed, of the lady referred to in last report. Since last visit two gentlemen and one lady were each secluded on one occasion for less than an hour.

Staff.

The staff consists of 10 men and 20 women; but I understand these numbers include servants engaged at different work in the establishment.

Want of night  
staff.

There is no night staff. Even to guard against fire a night watchman would seem to be required. The day attendants sleep—some in rooms with the patients—some in separate rooms near them—but this cannot be considered sufficient protection for the insane, who require care by night as well as by day; and it is impossible to expect that the attendants who have done duty by day, can also adequately take charge by night.

Amusements,  
&c.

Already several picnics to the seaside have been given; carriage exercise is provided three days a week; several of the gentlemen are on parole, and go where they like; one attends the Catholic church in the neighbourhood, and another goes to the Parish church; most of the others—both ladies and gentlemen—attend prayers in the chapel attached to the institution.

Books.

The books and registers are carefully kept, and the Case-book, as usual, gives most interesting particulars of the patients under care.

19th July, 1898.

## FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

FARNHAM  
HOUSE AND  
MARYVILLE.Inspected on  
3rd Dec.,  
1898

On visiting these licensed houses, I find that when the last report was written, on the 19th July, there were on the books of the establishment the names of 18 gentlemen and 20 ladies. Since then 1 gentleman and 2 ladies have been admitted; 2 ladies have been discharged; and 3 gentlemen and 1 lady have died—leaving at the present time 16 gentlemen and 19 ladies in residence. Of the admissions, the gentleman has since died; one lady has been removed to another asylum; and the other is acutely insane. The four deaths were certified as due—one to general paralysis of the insane; one to fatty heart, and two to meningitis.

Numbers.

Deaths.

There has been no accident and no escape.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains entries of the constant use of gloves in the treatment of one case during the night, to prevent filthy habits; of the use of a strait jacket for a brief period in another case, for surgical reasons; and of the use of seclusion in one case.

Restraint and  
seclusion.

Only one old lady was confined to bed from old age and general paralysis. The other patients were found in excellent health; all were neat and tidy in their persons; and no complaint was made.

Health.  
Condition.

The dayroom in the separate block, to which reference was made in last report, is not now so overcrowded, as some of the patients have been removed from this building to associate with the more tranquil ladies.

No alteration has been made in the staff, and as yet no provision has been made for the care of the inmates during the night.

Staff.

The ministrations of religion receives careful attention. The greater number of the ladies and gentlemen attend prayers in the chapel attached to the institution.

Religious  
ministrations.

The books and registers are carefully kept. The credit to the Assistant Medical Officer.

Books.

3rd December, 1898.

## HAMPSTEAD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

HAMPSTEAD  
HOUSE.Inspected on  
5th May,  
1898.

Numbers.

This licensed house was last visited on the 22nd December, 1897. Since then the only change amongst the patients has been the admission of one case suffering from melancholia, who is a fit subject for treatment here. There have been no discharges or deaths, and the patients on the books of the establishment now number 22. At present there is no one fit for discharge.

The patients appeared contented and well looked after.

Condition.  
No seclusion.

Since the last visit, seclusion has not been resorted to and restraint has been used only on one occasion in the treatment of one case.

Restraint.

No changes have occurred in the strength of the staff, which consists of 8 attendants, one of whom acts as night attendant.

Staff.

The amusements consist of associated entertainments held at intervals at the ladies' bouse, at which a number of the gentlemen are able to attend. Drives are taken every week, and three gentlemen are able to go to Dublin at times in charge of an attendant. The supply of amusing books and papers appears sufficient.

Amusements.

<b>HAMPSTEAD HOUSE.</b>	The table was laid for dinner, and the state of the table appointments calls for the highest praise.
<b>Condition of house.</b>	The sittingrooms and bedrooms are, as usual, bright and cheerful, and decently furnished.
<b>Religion.</b>	The ministration of religion continues unchanged: three gentlemen are able to go to the parish church under the care of attendants, and from 8 to 10 patients attend prayers in the house.
<b>Precautions against fire.</b>	The appliances for use in the event of the outbreak of fire consist of Miller's Patent Handy Fire Engines. The supply of water, however, could not be considered at all times sufficient to meet a fire of any dimensions. Inquiries are being made with the view of obtaining a fire-proof shoot for use from the upper corridors.
<b>Books.</b>	The Case-book, as usual, does credit to Dr. H. Eustace.

31st May, 1898.

<b>HAMPSTEAD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.</b>	
<b>HAMPSTEAD HOUSE.</b>	
<b>Inspected on</b> 17th Dec., 1898.	Since the last visit on the 5th May there has been no admission; no death; and only one gentleman has been removed—leaving at the present time 31 gentlemen in residence. An improvement has taken place in the last patient admitted, but as yet he is not fit for discharge; nor is there anyone who would be benefited by change. All were in good health: only one patient was found in bed, suffering from a cold. Since the last visit neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to.
<b>Numbers.</b>	
<b>Condition.</b>	The house was found in its usual good order. All the rooms are comfortably and well furnished, and the surroundings are befitting the social standing of the patients.
<b>Amusements and exercise.</b>	Associated entertainments are given from time to time. Three gentlemen are allowed out on parole, and a number drive out every week. The supply of amusing books and papers appears sufficient.
<b>Religious ministration.</b>	A clergyman attends once a month; prayers are read in the Institution every Sunday; and one gentleman is able to attend the Parish church.
<b>Staff.</b>	The strength of the staff continues unchanged. One of the attendants acts as a night attendant. He is responsible for the safety of the patients, and is ready to give the alarm in case of fire.
<b>Water supply.</b>	No alteration has as yet been made in the water supply, but a large tank is provided on the grounds, which, with the assistance of a fire engine, would be sufficient to cope with a fire on its first outbreak.
<b>Books.</b>	The Case-book, as usual, does credit to Dr. Henry Eustace.

17th December, 1898.

## HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

HARTFIELD  
HOUSE.Inspected on  
12th July,  
1898.

Numbers.

There are at present 19 gentlemen under certificates in this licensed house. Since it was last reported on, 2 gentlemen have been admitted; 2 have been discharged recovered; and 2 have died. The deaths were certified as due to uræmia, and cardiac dropsy, respectively.

The two cases lately admitted appear suitable for asylum care. One patient is stated to be somewhat improved, and it is to be hoped that he will be fit for discharge in due time. One gentleman is at present at the seaside, and 2 others are stated to have been previously on leave for change of air.

The personal appearance of the gentlemen is somewhat improved; their clothing is cleaner, and better looked after.

The structural alterations in this establishment are now almost completed. A new water closet has been erected on the first floor, and a connection made around the building. This water closet provides very good accommodation, but as yet no additional bath has been erected, so that there is only one for the use of the patients. The supply of water is stated to be scanty during the day, as, owing to the elevation of the building, the city main does not give a constant supply, and additional cisterns should be provided so as to meet contingencies at all times.

The improvements to the dayrooms, diningrooms, and billiard room are completed; the walls have been sheeted; new floors laid; and new windows put in.

One of the bedrooms upstairs had a close smell, and would require more careful attention; and some of the other rooms would require to be repapered or painted.

Since the last visit, 1 patient has been under restraint for 2 hours -- the means of restraint being a strait waistcoat.

Ten gentlemen go for drives, and 6 go for country walks twice a week. As regards amusement, a band plays in the grounds every second week, and the patients play and sing in the evenings. Four employ themselves either by working on the grounds or about the house. Eighteen are able to attend Mass.

There are at present 5 attendants in charge of the patients.

I examined the various books and registers. The Admission Book does not give a true return of the number of persons who are received into the establishment. According to the statement of the Manager, a number of cases suffering from alcoholic excess come in as voluntary boarders; remain for a few weeks; and then leave, of whom no record is kept, nor does their admission or discharge come under our cognizance in any way. As it is understood that the reception of such persons, who are not insane, and not under certificates, is not in contravention of the existing law, no objection can be made to their admission.

The admission of voluntary boarders to licensed houses is recognised by law both in England and Scotland; but, under the Lunacy Acts of these countries, special regulations are made with reference to their reception. Similar enactments should be extended to this country, in order to prevent abuses creeping in, if voluntary admissions are to be permitted to continue.

Condition.

Alterations and  
additions.

Water supply.

Improvements

Restraint.

Exercise and  
amusements.

Employment.

Divine Service

Staff.

Books.

Voluntary  
boarders

**HARTFIELD  
HOUSE.**

Such regulations should require—(1) the sanction of the Lunacy Inspectors before the reception of a voluntary boarder, on application made by the intended boarder in his own handwriting; (2) that the total number of boarders and patients in a licensed house should at no time exceed the number of patients for which the house is licensed; (3) that a separate entry of the admission and discharge of each boarder should be made, in a book kept for that purpose, by the Manager of such licensed house; (4) that every boarder should be produced at the time of inspection; (5) that a boarder should be allowed to leave on giving 24 hours' notice; and (6) that no person should be received or detained as a voluntary boarder who has not a clear understanding of his position, or in whose case a certificate of insanity could be given.

12th July, 1898.

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**HARTFIELD,  
HOUSE.**

Inspected on  
28th Dec.,  
1898.

**Numbers.**

No restraint  
or seclusion.  
Condition of  
house.

**HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.**

When this licensed house was last visited 19 gentlemen were resident. Since then 7 have been admitted and 3 were discharged, leaving at the present time the names of 23 on the books. No voluntary boarder has been admitted, and all the patients at present in the house are under certificates. There has been no death, no serious accident, misadventure, or outbreak of epidemic disease. At the present time no patient is confined to bed. Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been employed since last visit. The rooms and corridors were found neat and clean. The bedding is well looked after, and the bedrooms are heated by hot water pipes.

Some painting and papering has been carried out, and some new furniture has been supplied. Three separate bedrooms have been thrown into one, so as to form an additional dormitory, an alteration which is said to have had a beneficial effect on the habits of one of the patients sleeping in this room.

**Water supply.**

The water supply is said to be improved, but it is doubtful whether the pressure would be sufficient to command the roof in case of fire without a fire engine. There are several cisterns at different parts of the house, and a pond is also situated near the building. Buckets and hose are kept ready to extinguish an outbreak of fire.

**Bathing  
arrangements.**

A new bath has been put up in the bathroom to take the place of the old one. I do not think, however, that one bath is sufficient for the requirements of 20 patients.

**Exercise.****Amusements.**

Walks in the country are enjoyed by 6 patients, and drives are given twice a week. Indoors billiards, music, books, and papers afford amusement on wet days.

**Divine Service.**

The Chaplain's book shows that 17 patients attend Mass celebrated in the house.

**Staff.**

The staff consists of five attendants, one of whom does duty as a night attendant.

**Books.**

The various statutory books are kept written up.

28th December, 1898.



## HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

On to-day I visited this licensed house and saw the patients, of whom there are at present 15 on the books of the establishment. This number does not include a voluntary boarder, who was admitted since the last visit; but as she was absent on leave she was not seen by me.

Since the last visit four ladies have been admitted under certificates; one had been discharged cured, but the other three, whom I saw, appeared suitable cases for asylum care, and at least in one case there appeared hopes of ultimate recovery. Two patients have been discharged—one, already referred to, who had recovered, and another lady who was removed. One very old lady—an inmate for many years—died of Death.

I spoke to all the ladies who were willing or able to speak to me. One or two were suffering from recurrent excitement, but the others were very quiet and well-behaved.

Only one lady was in bed, suffering from the effects of an epileptic fit.

Neither restraint nor seclusion have been resorted to since the last visit.

Three of the ladies are able to attend Divine Service at the neighbouring parish church. The Catholic ladies are visited at times by a priest, who has attended on them for years, and takes an interest in their welfare.

Various amusements have been provided, such as garden parties, concerts, tableaux, and music. Carriage exercise is provided every second day.

A new sitting-room has been set apart for ladies who are not sufficiently well-behaved for the public drawing-room, and not so excited as to be classed with the more troublesome patients.

All the rooms—both bedrooms and sitting-rooms—were in their usual condition of good order.

The books and registers are carefully kept, and the case book, as usual, does credit to Dr. Eustace, junr.

22nd March, 1898.

HIGHFIELD.

Inspected on  
22nd March,  
1898.

Numbers.

No restraint or  
seclusion.

Religious  
ministration.

Amusement  
and exercise.

Condition of  
house.

Books.

## HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

This house was last visited on the 22nd March, 1898. The number of ladies then resident was 15. Since then 3 have been admitted; 2 have been discharged, having recovered; and 1 has died, leaving the names of 15 ladies on the books of the establishment. There is one voluntary boarder, but she is at present away on leave. The cause of the one death was reported to be pyæmia, chronic mania, and herpes.

I spoke to all the patients who would speak to me. The new admissions all appear suitable subjects for asylum care.

No one was confined to bed, and the majority of the patients, when I arrived, were out walking in the grounds. No restraint or seclusion has been recorded since last visit.

The general arrangements for the care and treatment of the patients remain as described in previous reports. The rooms—both bedrooms and sitting-rooms—are in their usual good order. Some painting and papering has been done both inside and outside the house.

I signed the various books, which, with the exception of the Medical Journal, are carefully kept. The Case-book, as usual, gives a most accurate history of the various cases under care.

28th September, 1898.

HIGHFIELD.

Inspected on  
28th Sept.,  
1898.

Numbers.

No restraint  
or seclusion.

Condition of  
house.

Books.

## LINDVILLE.

Inspected on  
25th March,  
1898.

## LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

## Numbers.

Proposed  
extension of  
licence.

There are on the books of this establishment the names of 9 gentlemen and 14 ladies, who are under care at the present time.

Dr. Osborne proposes to apply to the magistrates at Quarter Sessions, under the 5th & 6th Vic., cap. 123 (Sections IV. to VIII.) for an extension of his licence, so as to empower him to receive 30 patients of each sex; and I would recommend the magistrates to favourably consider this application on the following grounds:—

(1.) Additional provision for the insane of the private class is required in the neighbourhood.

(2.) When the additions and alterations at present being carried out are completed the house will afford sufficient accommodation for the additional number of patients for whom the application is made.

(3.) From Dr. Osborne's past experience and training, and from what he has already done in improving the establishment, there is every reason to believe that suitable provision will be made for the treatment of the insane under his charge.

Additions and  
improvements.

The additions are rapidly progressing, and comprise a dining-room, recreation-room, sitting-rooms, smoke-room, bath, and lavatories, besides some additional bedrooms. It is proposed to light the building by electricity, and the improvement of the grounds has been commenced. Much has been done to improve the establishment by making the windows to open; by painting and papering the rooms; and providing new furniture.

At present, of course, a great deal of confusion is caused by the various alterations in progress, and by the presence of so many strange workmen, so that every allowance must be made for any want of tidiness.

## Statistics.

Since the last visit 5 patients have been admitted; 2 have been discharged; and 3 have died. Of the 5 admissions, 2 died, and 1 has been discharged; the 2 remaining are suitable cases for asylum care.

## Deaths.

The causes of the three deaths were:—

- (1.) Brain disease and exhaustion.
- (2.) Puerperal fever.
- (3.) Gangrene.

Health and  
conduct.  
Restraint.

The general health at present is very good; no one was confined to bed. All were quiet and well-behaved, and restraint has only once been resorted to in the treatment of one of the late admissions—the instrument used being a jacket with long sleeves.

## Clothing.

Some of the ladies and gentlemen might have been better dressed. This is not the fault of the establishment, but of the relatives, who undertake to supply clothing, and think that any old garments are good enough for an asylum—forgetting that attention to personal appearance is a strong factor in the treatment of the insane.

One of the gentlemen, who is of unclean habits, would require greater attention on the part of the attendants.

Religious  
ministration.

The religious wants of the patients are carefully attended to. A chaplain of each denomination attends once a week; 8 ladies and 5 gentlemen were present last Sunday at the Protestant Service, whilst 3 ladies and 3 gentlemen attended Mass.

Carriage exercise is now provided for ladies and gentlemen on alternate days, but I trust that, after a little, any of the gentlemen who are fit will be sent for country walks, as such exercise would be much more suitable for them. LINDVILLE  
Exercise.

Occasional dances and associated entertainments have been provided, but at present, of course, it is impossible to arrange for any systematic amusements or occupation. Amusements.

The staff now consists of 4 men and 5 women. A night nurse has lately been appointed, who goes round both sides of the establishment. Staff.

The books and registers are kept up to date, and the Case-book gives full information about the recent cases, but it will be necessary to write up the histories of the old patients. Books.

25th March, 1898.

### LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

I visited this licensed house on the 23rd instaut, and saw all the patients resident. I also examined all the statutory records. The changes which have taken place since last visit have been the admission of six ladies on certificates and one as a voluntary patient, and the admission of six gentlemen on certificates and one as a voluntary boarder. Two ladies have been discharged—one to the District Asylum and the other to a private home; and one died from syncope following pneumonia. Five gentlemen have been discharged—two to the District Asylum, and three recovered. The insanity in two of the latter cases was attributed to the abuse of alcohol. Two gentlemen died—one as the result of senile decay, and the other from general paralysis of the insane.

The number resident at the time of inspection was 27, viz.—17 ladies and 8 gentlemen, in addition to the two voluntary boarders already referred to.

The licence for the house, which I duly endorsed, has been extended since last visit, so that the proprietors are now empowered to receive 30 patients of each sex. LINDVILLE.  
Inspected on  
23rd Dec.,  
1898.  
Numbers.

I had private interviews with both of the voluntary patients, and explained to them their exact position. The gentleman expressed himself as being satisfied and the lady also, while expressing her gratitude for the kindness with which she had been treated, said she had decided to return to her friends in England in the course of a few weeks. Extension of  
Licence.

The only other cases which call for any special remark are those of a gentleman (Mr. H.) who seems to me to need very careful supervision, although he gives promise of recovery, and of a lady (Miss M.) concerning whom I read all the notes in the Case-book, from which it would appear that while she is at times quite rational, she suffers from paroxysmal attacks. Voluntary  
patients.

I have great pleasure in noting the various alterations and improvements which have been effected in this house, and which raise it to the standard of accommodation found in high class asylums in England and elsewhere. A new diningroom has been built at the rear of the house, where both sexes take their meals together, and in which dances and Improvements  
and extension  
of accommoda-  
tion.

- LINDVILLE.** concerts are held. New sittingrooms, lavatories, bathrooms, &c., for both sexes have also been erected, and a smoking-room for the gentlemen. A dormitory has been provided on each side of the house for patients who can only pay a small rate for board. Rooms in Dr. Osburne's private house have also been set apart for patients who do not wish to be in association with others, and who can afford to pay a higher charge.
- Improved nursing.** The nursing has been markedly improved. A night nurse visits every patient hourly; the female attendants wear a bright uniform; while a lady who has had experience in mental nursing has been placed at the head of the male side; an arrangement which so far has worked most satisfactorily.
- Lighting and heating.** The house is now lighted throughout by electricity, and heated with hot water on the low pressure system, both of which reduce considerably the risk of fire.
- The establishment has also been refurnished, and newly decorated; the grounds have been improved; and tennis and croquet lawns have been laid out.
- These several improvements seem to be much appreciated by the patients, who, except in a few cases in which they complained of unjust detention, appeared to be satisfied with their surroundings.
- Books.** The books are carefully kept. There has been no restraint or seclusion since last visit. The chaplains visit weekly, and hold Divine Service in the dining-room on alternate Sundays.
- Divine Service.** 31st December, 1898.

**HOUSE OF  
ST. JOHN  
OF GOD.**

**HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE ASYLUM.**

- Inspected on 2nd and 3rd March, 1898.**
- Alterations, additions, and improvements.** On my visit to this licensed house I found that the extensive alterations, additions, and improvements are still being carried out. Those at present in progress comprise the conversion of a number of rooms into a commodious diningroom, and the erection of a kitchen and scullery. All these rooms are situated in one wing, so that, in future, cooking and eating will be confined to this part of the building. As the whole of one wing will be given up for this purpose, the main building will be left free for the daily occupation of the inmates. Much additional room will thus be provided, so that the overcrowding of the day-rooms—necessitating the association of patients suffering from different forms of insanity in the same rooms—will be done away with; the imbeciles will no longer spend their days with the acute but curable cases—a companionship most prejudicial to both; the quiet and well conducted will be separated from the troublesome, mischievous, and talkative inmates. Furthermore, the helpless and paralysed will be located on the ground floor, so as to enable them to enjoy the fresh air when it is fine.
- At the far end of the main corridor a new suite of rooms has been built, providing separate accommodation for higher class patients; and these rooms are now almost ready for use; indeed all the building work has been completed, and only the internal fittings have to be finished.
- Overcrowding.** It would, therefore, be captions for me to dwell on the overcrowding which at present exists in the day-rooms—especially in that occupied by the acute and imbecile classes. Here the air is decidedly tainted,

owing to the number of patients of offensive habits crowded together, and the want of proper ventilation. Similarly, in one or two of the single bedrooms a very offensive odour was only too apparent. Such rooms should be left vacant at times, so as to undergo a thorough disinfection. When the works in progress are completed, steps should be taken to improve the ventilation throughout the building.

House of  
St. John  
of God.

Ventilation.

The bedding in most parts of the institution is of good quality. In one dormitory, however, occupied by patients of degraded habits, the bed-clothes are not sufficiently heavy for this season of the year, though it is only right to state that all these rooms are heated by hot water. I must repeat the remarks made in last report that all beds—especially those where a waterproof sheet is used—should be furnished with an under blanket. It is certainly objectionable that the paralysed and helpless lunatic should be left lying on a waterproof sheet, with only a sheet over it. Furthermore, enamelled iron vessels are most insanitary for asylum use, as the enamel wears off, leaving the iron exposed, which gives off a most offensive odour.

Heating.

Sanitary  
arrangements.

I saw some of the tables laid for dinner, and was satisfied with the appointments.

Service of  
dinner.

A fair supply of books and papers appears to be provided in the day-rooms.

As remarked in previous reports, it is impossible to speak favourably of the dress of the inmates, but this is not the fault of the institution. So long as the clothing is provided by the patients' relatives so long will it be shabby. If the patients, most of whom are received at low rates of board, were found in clothing by the institution at the cost of the relatives, a much more satisfactory state of the clothing would result.

Clothing.

In the imbecile ward more frequent changes of linen, and a bath daily, instead of twice a week, would be desirable.

Imbecile ward.

At the date of last inspection there were 85 patients and 3 voluntary boarders resident. Since that time 3 certified patients and 3 voluntary boarders have been admitted; 6 gentlemen who were under certificate have been discharged, of whom 4 had recovered; and 4 have died, so that there are now 78 patients under certificate, and 6 voluntary boarders.

Statistics.

As regards the 3 new admissions 2 appear to be convalescent, of whom 1 is about to be removed, and the third is a hopeless paralytic.

Of the deaths, 1 was due to asthenia; 1 was due to general paralysis; 1 was due to pulmonary consumption; and 1 to old age.

Deaths.

At the time of my visit two patients were confined to bed—one in the last stage of general paralysis, with bed-sores, and one suffering from weak heart.

Health.

Since the last visit, neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to, and the general conduct of the patients during the time of inspection was fairly good.

No restraint  
or seclusion.

Seventy-three patients are said to walk daily in the grounds outside the airing courts; and 40 take extended exercise in the open country once a week. Every effort should be made, especially at this time, when the day-rooms are so much overcrowded, to provide a greater amount of exercise in the open air. During my visit to the wards a large number of the gentlemen were indoors. This, of course, was necessary for inspection; but the rule should be that at 11 o'clock, at the latest, every patient should be sent out to walk—not to sit or lounge about the airing courts. It is not sufficient to allow those out

Exercise.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD. — Employment.	who are active, and anxious to take exercise; but all those who are able to go, as it must be remembered that many of the old demented patients would much prefer to crouch over the fire all day.
Religious ministration. Staff.	Thirteen patients are said to employ themselves in various ways inside the institution. The number thus employed must always bear a very small proportion to the number under treatment, as the class from which they are taken were never accustomed to any manual labour. About 70 patients attend Mass on Sundays, and their religious wants are carefully attended to. The staff now consists of 6 paid attendants and 21 Brethren of the Order of St. John.
Books.	The various books and registers are carefully kept. The notes on the various cases under treatment reflect credit on Dr. O'Connell, the Medical Officer in charge.

3rd March, 1898.

#### HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD. — Inspected on 17th Oct., 1898. — Statistics.	This licensed house was last visited on the 3rd March last. At that time 78 gentlemen were resident; and since then 21 have been admitted; 15 have been discharged (of whom 8 had recovered) and 7 have died, leaving at the present date 77 patients under certificate of whom one is absent on trial. In addition to the certified inmates, there are 7 voluntary boarders. As regards the admissions, all appeared to be suitable cases for asylum treatment. Some were, at the time of my visit, in a very excited condition, and none as yet show evidence of mental improvement. The causes of death were in all cases natural: 4 resulted from general paralysis of the insane; 2 from chest affections; and one from general decay. There has been no serious accident, nor any outbreak of epidemic disease. The general health is at present wonderfully good; only one patient was found in bed at the time of my visit.
Recent admissions.	The register of restraint and seclusion contains five entries of restraint in the treatment of one patient—the instrument used being a strait waistcoat; and three entries of seclusion in one case, and one in another.
Deaths.	The various structural alterations described in the last report are now rapidly progressing towards completion. The kitchen is now completed, and this department is admirably fitted up for the purpose for which it is intended. The wing in which it is situated is entirely given up to the preparation and service of the food. Opposite the kitchen are the diningrooms, and here all the patients dine, with the exception of the sick and helpless, who are unable to leave their ward, and the very troublesome, who still dine in the central building. The opening of the new diningroom and kitchen has left free a number of rooms in the centre of the building, which in time will be converted into dayrooms. This will be a very great improvement, as at present some of the rooms occupied by patients during the day are overcrowded; especially does this occur in the ward set apart for the more troublesome and degraded classes.
Health.	
Restraint and seclusion.	
Progress of additions and alterations.	

As yet the new rooms are not in occupation, but they will provide excellent accommodation, and are suitably furnished. ST JOHN OF GOD.

Since the last visit, in consequence of the loss of the entertainment room, which formed part of the block now utilised as the refectory department, it has been determined to erect a temporary building to contain a theatre and billiard room, with the necessary sanitary arrangements. This building—composed of iron and wood—is now being rapidly erected, and will form a very useful addition to the resources of the establishment, by affording the means of ministering to the amusement of the patients. Such a building is especially useful in this asylum, as the greatest difficulty is found in getting the insane of the class to which the majority of the patients belong to employ themselves in any way, as they have never been accustomed to work, and look on manual labour as degrading. Recreation hall.

Owing to the loss of the old theatre, the customary entertainments during the past summer have had to be discontinued, but, when the new building is completed, it is to be hoped that the usual social reunions will be again instituted. Amusements.

The supply, in most of the wards, of light literature—such as cheap novels and penny papers—would appear satisfactory; but, when the new day-rooms are opened, it is to be hoped that the rooms for the more troublesome patients will obtain a larger share. Literature of this sort is now so cheap that its destruction is not of much importance.

Extended exercise in the open country is enjoyed by a certain number of the patients who can be trusted beyond the asylum grounds. Exercise.

It is unnecessary to state that, in an establishment such as this the religious requirements of the insane continue to be liberally attended to. Nearly all the patients are said to attend Mass on Sundays. Religious ministrations.

The brethren belonging to the community now number 18. The number of paid attendants, who, under the superintendence of the brothers, take charge of the patients, is now 8. The Staff.

The books and registers, including the Case book, are carefully kept up. Books.

17th October, 1898.

### ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

On the 26th November, and again to-day, I inspected this hospital, and saw all the patients in residence. ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

The last report was written on the 21st December, 1897. The number then resident was 106 (40 males and 66 females). Since then 17 patients (7 males and 10 females) have been admitted; 7 were discharged, of whom 1 male and 3 females had recovered; and 7 males have died—leaving at this date the names of 109 (36 males and 73 females) on the books of the institution. One lady is at present absent on probation. The deaths occurred entirely on the male side and were all from natural causes—2 were from brain wasting; 2 from general paralysis of the insane; 1 from apoplexy; 1 from malignant disease of the intestines; and 1 from senile decay. At present there is only one epileptic under care. Two males and 1 female suffer from general paralysis of the insane; 4 ladies are returned as actively suicidal. Inspected on 26th Nov. and 6th Dec., 1898. Numbers.

As pointed out in previous reports, the amount of charitable work done by this institution is very great, and is perhaps not as fully appreciated as it ought to be. At the present time 28 patients are Deaths. Usefulness of Institution.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.	maintained and cared for free of charge; 38 pay small sums varying from £9 to £49 per annum; whilst 42 pay from £50 to £100 per annum.
Condition of patients.	The patients were, as a general rule, neat and tidy in their persons, but there are unfortunately in this institution a very large number of very troublesome patients—untidy and dirty, and of especially mischievous habits—when it is very difficult to keep in a presentable condition.
Restraint and seclusion.	The records of restraint and seclusion—which I am glad to say are now carefully kept—show that 3 ladies are almost constantly under restraint during the night, on account of their suicidal tendencies, and that one lady wears a jacket during the day on account of her destructive and dirty habits. So much restraint is not now customary in modern institutions for the insane. Perhaps Dr. Molony might be able to do away with the use of mechanical restraint, in the case of suicidal patients, by collecting them in one dormitory and placing a nurse in charge. One gentleman is secluded in his room during periods of excitement and violence.
Health.	The general health has been excellent; only one patient was confined to bed at the time of my visit.
Religious ministrations.	From 14 to 18 patients attend Divine Service in the institution, and 4 ladies are generally able to go to the neighbouring church. At present there are 14 Catholic patients who are visited by their clergymen at odd intervals, but no special provision is made, or remuneration paid for ministering to their religious wants.
Condition of Institution.	Much has been done during the past year to improve the wards and corridors, and several more rooms have been plastered and re-floored in pitch pine. Many more rooms, I am sorry to say, still urgently require to be treated in the same way, as it is impossible to keep them (when used for patients of unclean habits) in a proper sanitary condition, unless both the floors and walls are rendered as smooth as possible. Perhaps I might suggest that some of the floors in the upper rooms might be covered with cork carpeting. This would be the speediest way of rendering these rooms impervious to wet, and suitable for old and decrepit patients.
	Some of the ladies' corridors are greatly improved; a new piano has been provided in their drawingroom, and a new carpet has been put down in one of the corridors.
	I was present at some of the dinners, which were served with due observance of the decencies of society.
	The male wings, I regret to say, are still very gloomy; poorly furnished and shabby. I think the attention of the Governors ought to be turned to the male wards, in order that they may consider how they could be made somewhat brighter.
Amusements.	The amusement of the patients—consisting of entertainments of various sorts (musical and magic lantern)—appears to be well attended to; and during the summer a weekly picnic was given at the new estate at St. Edmundsbury, at which about 24 patients were able to be present.
Acquisition of country auxiliary.	I understand that the Governors of St. Patrick's Hospital have acquired an old mansion at Lucan, about 7 miles from the city—surrounded by a considerable tract of land—to be used as an annexe or sanatorium in connection with the institution. Of the advantages of this acquisition there can be no second opinion—as by thus providing the means of obtaining fresh air, healthy surroundings, and outdoor exercise, this old and famous hospital will be able to extend its utility, and to take its place amongst modern institutions for the insane.

6th December, 1898.



## ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

ST. VINCENT'S.

Inspected on  
23rd Dec.,  
1898.

Numbers.

Deaths.

There are at present on the books of this establishment the names of 106 ladies, and during the past year the following changes have taken place:—24 were admitted; 21 were discharged, of whom 14 had recovered; and 4 have died. The deaths were all from natural causes, and were registered as due to influenza, with pulmonary congestion, cardiac syncope, weak heart, and pneumonia respectively.

Some of the cases lately admitted already show some signs of improvement, but none appear at present fit for discharge. One patient is said to be actively suicidal, and one suffers from epilepsy.

Mental  
condition.

The records of restraint and seclusion show that 4 patients were restrained by the strait jacket for a total period of 12 hours, and 1 by gloves for 4 hours, and that seclusion has not been resorted to.

Restraint.

No seclusion.

The patients were very quiet and well-behaved, and were fairly well dressed. No complaint of any sort was made to me. About 62 of the ladies employ themselves in various ways; 40 are able to go out walking, and drives are taken every week; 70 are able to attend the celebration of Mass in the Chapel attached to the institution. Amusements, such as magic lantern entertainments, theatrical performances, and picnics, are said to be liberally provided. Secular books and papers are, it is said, also liberally supplied. Perhaps if an open book-case, with a supply of books, were provided in each room the patients would take a greater interest in them.

Condition and  
conduct.

Employment.

Exercise.

Divine Service.

Amusements.

No change has taken place in the strength of the staff, which consists of 17 Sisters, assisted by 28 attendants, of whom 2 do duty as night attendants.

Staff.

Next spring it is proposed to carry out further building works at this establishment. These works will provide day-room accommodation for the more troublesome patients, who have at present to pass their days in the corridors. It is to be hoped that the recommendation, contained in past reports, with reference to the heating of the institution, will not be forgotten, and I trust further that when these buildings are completed the Committee will take into consideration the advisability of appointing a resident medical officer. Having regard to the numbers under care, some of whom are acutely insane, and require constant supervision, the advantage of having medical advice constantly at hand must be admitted. Under the English Lunacy Act all lunatic hospitals must now have a medical practitioner resident therein, as the superintendent and medical officer thereof.

Proposed  
additional  
accommoda-  
tion.

Heating.

Resident  
Medical  
Officer  
required.

The institution was found in its usual good order. The beds and bedding are of good quality, and well looked after; the various rooms and corridors were clean and well kept.

Condition of  
Institution.

The books and registers examined by me are carefully written up.

Books.

23rd December, 1898.

STEWART  
INSTITUTION.

## STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

Inspected on  
22nd Dec.,  
1898.Death of Dr.  
Pim.

Improvements.

Beds.

Laundry.

Heating.

Statistics.

Voluntary  
boarders.

Deaths.

No restraint  
or seclusion.Condition and  
clothing.

Exercise.

Amusements.

Staff.

Night  
nursing.Religious  
ministration.

Books.

During the past year Dr. Pim, who for so many years held office as Medical Superintendent, died at his post, and has been succeeded by Dr. Rainsford, who had previously acted as Assistant Medical Officer of the Bristol Borough Asylum.

Much has been done as regards the improvement of the accommodation. Some new rooms have been fitted up as bedrooms and sitting-rooms, and tastefully furnished and decorated; and a good deal of decoration and painting has also been carried out in other parts of the house. The bedding is excellent; for the most part new; nearly all the bedsteads are now fitted with wire bottoms; and it is proposed to continue this, so as to do away with the remaining palliasses. The improvement of the laundry has also been determined on, so as to carry on the washing with greater expedition and economy. I trust when this work is being carried out the heating of the wards will not be forgotten, as, although hot water pipes run through all the rooms and corridors, they cannot be used owing to the want of sufficient boiler power.

At present the institution contains 30 males and 42 females. These include 2 voluntary boarders (a lady and a gentleman). Since the last report was written 29 patients have been admitted; 4 have been discharged recovered; 5 have been removed; and 6 have died.

Some of the patients lately admitted are said to have improved, but at present none are fit for discharge.

Of the 2 voluntary boarders, one is, in my opinion, insane, and should be certified for, if she is to continue an inmate of the establishment.

As regards the causes of death, 2 are certified as due to apoplexy; 1 to intestinal obstruction; 1 to senile decay; 1 to cystitis; and 1 to oedema of the lungs. Amongst those who died is one of the Government patients, who are now reduced to 2—a man and a woman.

There is no record of either restraint or seclusion having been resorted to during the past year.

The appearance of both ladies and gentlemen was very satisfactory. They were fairly well dressed, and tidy in their dress and in their persons. Due attention is given to the patients of untidy habits.

Walks outside the grounds are now taken once a week, in which 25 gentlemen are able to join, whilst 9 ladies and 12 gentlemen go for drives twice a week.

Entertainments, such as magic lantern exhibitions, and Panch and Judy shows are given at intervals. There seemed to be a fair supply of amusing books and papers in the wards.

The staff at present consists of a head attendant and 3 others on the male side; and a head nurse and 10 nurses on the female side. This shows an increase on the female side during the past year, but on the male side the number of attendants is not sufficient.

As yet no night staff has been appointed, but Dr. Rainsford promises to bring the question under the consideration of the Committee on the first opportunity. I cannot too strongly urge the importance of this matter, for the care and nursing of the insane during the night, and for the protection of the building against fire.

As regards religious ministration, 15 gentlemen and 21 ladies are returned as attending the Protestant Service, while 2 gentlemen and 1 lady are able to attend the neighbouring Catholic Church.

The books and registers are carefully kept.

22nd December, 1898.

## VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

On my visit to this licensed house I find the changes which have occurred amongst the patients since the last report was written to be as follow :—There were then on the register the names of 28 ladies ; 12 have since been admitted, 11 have been discharged—of whom 6 had recovered, and 3 have died (death in each case being certified as due to cardiac syncope).

One lady lately admitted is now convalescent and will, I understand be discharged in a short time. All the other recent admissions appear suitable cases for asylum care. Amongst them was one case of extreme weakness and emaciation from refusal of food. As in this case mental excitement was complicated with great bodily weakness, enforced feeding was considered dangerous, but it is to be hoped that the lady will soon eat of her own accord. It is a case, however, requiring constant care and watchfulness.

The other ladies appeared in good general health, and are able, during the fine weather, to take a good deal of exercise in the open air. This is a matter of great importance at present, as the sittingrooms are not only overcrowded, but in them the meals have to be served.

The new buildings—providing day-rooms and dormitories—have now progressed so far that the walls are built nearly up to the eaves. It is to be hoped that the buildings will be roofed in before winter. The sanitary block, to provide a bath and lavatory, has not yet been commenced. It will be advisable when carrying out the work to have the drainage of the institution examined and certified by a specialist on the subject.

Eighteen ladies are returned as attending Mass in one of the rooms of the house on Sundays and holidays.

Ten ladies go for drives every week. Already two picnics have been given, and it is proposed to have a number of excursions to the seaside during the summer. The number of papers of an amusing character provided every week would seem sufficient.

I saw one of the tables laid for dinner. I was informed that breakfast is served at nine o'clock, dinner between one and two o'clock, and tea at six o'clock. Some of the ladies get something after this, but I think a supper should be provided for all, as the interval between tea and breakfast is too long.

The staff consists of a lady superintendent, a matron, and 5 nurses.

I saw the books and registers. The records show that one patient was under restraint for six hours, and another for thirty minutes—the instrument used in each case being a strait waistcoat. A separate case book should be kept for the chronic case who have been in the house some time, and entries should be made regarding these cases every six months.

12th July, 1898.

VERVILLE.

Inspected on  
12th July,  
1898.

Numbers.

Recent admissions.

Health.

Exercise.

Additions.

Divine Service

Amusements.

Service of meals.

Staff.

Restraint.

Case books.

VERVILLE.

Inspected on  
28th Dec.,  
1898.

Numbers.

Restraint.

## VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Since the last visit was paid to this licensed house 6 ladies have been admitted ; 2 discharged recovered ; 1 not recovered ; and 2 have died—leaving at the present time 27 certified patients under care.

The newly-admitted cases appear suitable for asylum treatment. One is in a very delicate state of health, and another is still very restless. She was found tied with a sheet in a chair. This was considered necessary for her protection, as she was not only fidgety, but feeble on her limbs, and this restraint is used to prevent her falling. I cannot but think that an effort should be made to substitute the services of a nurse for these mechanical appliances.

<b>VERVILLE.</b>	The records of restraint show that four patients have been so treated since my last visit for various periods on account of their violence and excitement.
<b>Deaths.</b>	The two deaths are returned as due to cardiac failure and apoplexy, respectively.
<b>Health.</b>	No one was found in bed, though some of the ladies are in feeble health. All the patients were at the time of my visit in the day-rooms. As mentioned in the last report, these rooms, until the new additions are fit for occupation, are much overcrowded; and every effort should, therefore, be made to get the ladies out whenever the weather is fine. The new building is, however, advancing towards completion. The living block, consisting of a dining-room, sitting-room, and bed-room is now roofed in and plastered, but the sanitary spur, containing water-closets and bath-rooms, has only been commenced, and will take some time to complete.
<b>Progress of additions.</b>	
<b>Condition of house.</b>	The sleeping rooms were found in good order: the bedding is of excellent quality, and very clean.
<b>Staff.</b>	The staff consists of six nurses, but there is no nurse on duty during the night. Having regard to the number of patients in the establishment requiring constant attention, leaving out of consideration the question of the protection of the premises against fire, I think at least one nurse ought to be on night duty.
<b>Night nursing.</b>	
<b>Dietary.</b>	No change has yet been made in the dietary, but it is stated that when the new dining-room is fit for occupation, a revised scale will be introduced.
<b>Divine Service.</b>	Seventeen patients are able to attend Mass, which is celebrated in the institution. There is one Protestant patient, but she is said to refuse all religious ministrations.
<b>Amusements.</b>	A few patients were occupied at needlework. Books and papers were provided in the two rooms, but open book-cases, supplied with cheap books, might be put up in these rooms.
<b>Books.</b>	The books and registers required by law are kept written up.

28th December, 1898.

**WOODBINE LODGE.**

**WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.**

<b>Inspected on</b>	16th July, 1898.
<b>Number.</b>	
<b>Condition.</b>	On my visit to this licensed house I find that there are still seven patients in residence, and that there has been no admission, discharge, or death since the date of the last report.
	The ladies at present under treatment are suffering from chronic insanity, with symptoms of a harmless and quiet type. All appeared happy and contented, and spoke favourably of their treatment. They were tidy in their persons; decently dressed; and appeared to be well looked after. The bed-rooms are well kept, clean, and tidy.
<b>Sanitary arrangements.</b>	The sanitary accommodation has been thoroughly examined by a distinguished specialist, and a certificate of its efficiency given. The water supply is from two wells; when the one at the house fails in the summer, the second in the garden affords a sufficient supply.
<b>Water supply.</b>	
<b>No restraint or seclusion.</b>	There has been no restraint or seclusion.
<b>Exercise.</b>	The ladies go out every day, one or two who are old or feeble stay about the grounds; the others go for more extended exercise. Two are able to go to Church, and the parish clergyman visits about once a month.
<b>Religious ministrations.</b>	
<b>Books.</b>	The books and registers are properly kept.

16th July, 1898.

## WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

WOODBINE  
LODGE.

Since this licensed house was last visited one lady has been removed ; no new case has been admitted ; nor has anyone died. At present 6 ladies are under care. In no case is there much hope of ultimate recovery, but the greater number are able to take much interest in their surroundings. All were very quiet and well-behaved, and seemed wonderfully healthy, although two of the ladies have now reached old age. They appeared to be properly cared for, and were neat and tidy in their dress and persons.

The sitting-room and bed-rooms are well kept and decently furnished.

The ladies are said to take exercise twice a day when it is fine. As the house is situated in the country, there is every facility for providing extended walking exercise through the fields, and every opportunity should be taken of this, as, in so small an establishment, so far from the city, it is almost the only recreation which the ladies can enjoy. Indoors a piano is provided, and books and papers were on the table.

The Visiting Physician had paid his official visit just before my arrival, and the clergyman attends from time to time.

Inspected on  
30th Dec.,  
1898.

Numbers.

Condition.

Condition of  
house.

Exercise.

Amusements.

Religious  
ministration.

30th December, 1898.

## CORK WORKHOUSE.

CORK  
WORKHOUSE.

On visiting the lunatic wards of this workhouse, I find the numbers in the male department still increasing, whilst in the female wards the numbers have decreased. On the last visit, on 16th October, 1897, the numbers were 92 men and 164 women ; now there are 98 men and 145 women. It is unfortunate that this increase in the numbers should take place amongst the males, as their accommodation is more limited and more unsatisfactory than that for the females. The male dormitory is now so overcrowded, and the beds are placed so close together, that there is no space left to move about ; and, in order to clean the room, some of the beds have to be moved into the yard during the day. This yard is occupied by the inmates, as their only day-room is a miserable shed at one side of it.

Inspected on  
30th March,  
1898.

Numbers.

Overcrowding.

At the present time, with every expectation of legislation dealing with the insane in workhouses, the Guardians could not be expected to make any permanent additions to the lunatic departments. All I would suggest, as no relief can be anticipated for the next year at least, is that a temporary wooden building should be erected to accommodate about 30 male patients. This should be placed not in the male yard, which is already overcrowded, but on the plot of ground on the other side of the building. Such a building could be provided for a comparatively small sum, and might be disposed of, or turned to other purposes when no longer required for the habitation of these inmates. At the same time, every effort should be made to prevent further overcrowding in this ward,

Temporary  
accommodation  
suggested.

**COOK**  
**WORKHOUSE.** otherwise some serious epidemic may break out; and any recent cases should be brought under the notice of the medical officers with a view to their transfer to the asylum if considered suitable.

On the female side the day-room is at present greatly overcrowded. This is partly caused by the temporary loss of the work-room, where a number of the women usually sit and work, and which is at present being painted; but the day-room space is at no time sufficient for the numbers which have to occupy it. The accommodation for the women is, however, much better than that for the men. The dormitories are well lighted and well ventilated; the beds and bedding are clean and well looked after. Many of the old "harrow" bedsteads are still in use, but I understand these are by degrees being done away with. Commodes are used during the night, as chamber utensils are not supplied.

**Beds.** The female lunatics are clean and tidy in their persons, and appear to be carefully looked after.

**Sanitary arrangements.** The staff employed on the female side during the day consists of a nurse and assistant nurse; at night there is also a paid nurse on duty. On the male side there is only one paid attendant, with seven pauper assistants, and a paid attendant takes charge during the night. Written reports of the duties performed by the attendants during the day and night are made to the Master.

**Condition of females.** The staff employed on the female side during the day consists of a nurse and assistant nurse; at night there is also a paid nurse on duty. On the male side there is only one paid attendant, with seven pauper assistants, and a paid attendant takes charge during the night. Written reports of the duties performed by the attendants during the day and night are made to the Master.

**Staff.** The staff employed on the female side during the day consists of a nurse and assistant nurse; at night there is also a paid nurse on duty. On the male side there is only one paid attendant, with seven pauper assistants, and a paid attendant takes charge during the night. Written reports of the duties performed by the attendants during the day and night are made to the Master.

30th March, 1898.

### SOUTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

**SOUTH**  
**DUBLIN**  
**UNION**  
**WORKHOUSE.** The inmates of the lunatic wards of this workhouse now number 229 of whom 75 are men and 154 women. The number of women has very largely increased, and is now double that of the men.

**Inspected on**  
**27th July,**  
**1898.** As described in last year's report, the lunatic wards in this workhouse consist of detached blocks of wooden buildings, situated on high ground at some distance from the main institution. The walls and roofs of these buildings are constructed of wood covered with felt, and with corrugated iron on the outside. The sleeping rooms are heated with hot water pipes, and afford very comfortable accommodation. In connection with these buildings are stores, closets, and baths.

**Numbers.** On the female side, where the numbers have so largely increased, the supply of baths is hardly sufficient. A general bath-room, with three or four baths, where a number of the inmates could be bathed together, and where the head nurse could superintend the bathing, would be a most useful addition to the accommodation. A moveable bath, on wheels, for the washing of the bedridden cases, of whom there is so large a number, is much required, as it must be difficult to move these old people to the bath-room. Such a moveable bath is already in use on the male side.

**Accommodation.** I saw the men at dinner. The meal seemed to be fully appreciated. No tablecloths are provided, and the food is served in tins. The use of tablecloths and delf plates would not make any appreciable difference in the expense, whilst such comforts have a decided effect in maintaining

**Baths.** On the female side, where the numbers have so largely increased, the supply of baths is hardly sufficient. A general bath-room, with three or four baths, where a number of the inmates could be bathed together, and where the head nurse could superintend the bathing, would be a most useful addition to the accommodation. A moveable bath, on wheels, for the washing of the bedridden cases, of whom there is so large a number, is much required, as it must be difficult to move these old people to the bath-room. Such a moveable bath is already in use on the male side.

**Service of meals.** I saw the men at dinner. The meal seemed to be fully appreciated. No tablecloths are provided, and the food is served in tins. The use of tablecloths and delf plates would not make any appreciable difference in the expense, whilst such comforts have a decided effect in maintaining

decency and order, and in preventing the degraded habits into which these imbecile inmates are so apt to fall.

The books kept in the lunatic wards reflect great credit on the heads of these departments. In accordance with a suggestion of last year, a Daily Report Book is now kept, showing from day to day the changes amongst the inmates; the numbers employed; the attendance at Divine Service, &c. From this it would appear that 12 men are employed at garden work; 8 at house work; one as a tailor; and one as a painter; whilst on the female side 5 women are engaged at needlework; 9 in the laundry; and 7 at housework.

Fifteen men and 57 women are confined to bed. These last numbers show that on the female side the inmates are for the most part old, dotting, decrepit cases. There are, however, a number of young people on both sides, and every effort should be made to engage these at work, and to inculcate in them habits of cleanliness and order by particular attention to their tidiness and personal appearance.

I saw a small child in the female ward, whose hands had to be tied to prevent him from beating his head. Perhaps if gloves were obtained for him he would no longer be able to hurt himself, and if he were allowed to run about in charge of one of the inmates he might give up his bad habits.

About 60 men and 80 women attend Service in the Chapel attached to these buildings.

No change has taken place in the strength of the paid staff, which still consists of 2 attendants on the male side; whilst on the female side there are two day nurses and one night nurse. A trained nurse superintends the care of the sick in both the male and female wards.

The Guardians of the Union may certainly be congratulated on the efforts they have made to provide for the wants of the imbecile inmates under their care.

27th July, 1898.

## SLIGO WORKHOUSE.

The wards set apart for the accommodation of the lunatic and imbecile inmates of this workhouse contain at the present date 11 men and 12 women. Of these, one of each sex suffers from epilepsy; 8 of the women are said to be of unclean habits.

The wards for both males and females are on the ground floor: and, therefore, as regards position, well suited for the accommodation of these helpless creatures, but the means of washing are very inadequate. In the case of the insane, the provision of suitable and sufficient lavatory, bath, and water-closet accommodation, in the immediate vicinity of the patients, is of special importance, so as to enable the attendants to pay due attention to the cleanliness of those under their charge.

The imbecile inmates in both the male and female wards of this workhouse are under the care of paid attendants.

SOUTH  
DUBLIN  
UNION  
WORKHOUSE.  
—  
Records.

Employment.

Condition.

Divine Service.

Staff.

SLIGO  
WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on  
8th Oct.,  
1898.

Numbers.

Accommoda-  
tion.

Attendants.

8th October, 1898

## WATERFORD WORKHOUSE.

WATERFORD  
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on  
11th August,  
1898.

Numbers.

The inmates of the lunatic wards of this workhouse now number 25 men and 56 women. This shows a decrease amongst the males and a slight increase amongst the females since last inspection. Of these, 8 men and 9 women are confined to bed; 5 women are epileptic; 7 men and 4 women are of unclean habits.

Improved  
condition.

I am glad to be able to report that I found both sexes better looked after. The men appeared to be nursed with much greater care. The bedridden cases receive more attention; their linen was clean, and their bedding had been recently changed; and, having regard to the very helpless condition of many of these cases, the number of bedsores was not excessive. The imbecile men who were up and walking about were also cleaner and better looked after.

On the female side, an improvement in the condition of the women was also apparent. They were tidier, and their heads were clean. At the same time, the practice of cutting the women's hair close to the skull, so as to save trouble, cannot meet with approval.

The bedridden cases on the female side appeared to receive proper attention; the bed linen was fairly clean, though much marked by fleas.

Employment.

As regards employment, few of the men do anything. On the female side 10 women are engaged at needlework and 1 goes to the laundry, whilst a few assist at house work. A greater number might, however, be industriously employed. It is difficult in such an institution to find suitable work for the men; the garden work only lasts for a short time, and most of the men are old and feeble. Perhaps it might be found possible to introduce some industry such as picking oakum or breaking stones. As regards the women, the Guardians have erected a laundry almost at the door of the female ward, and an effort should be made by the officials to employ in it a number of the imbecile women who are able to work. In such an institution all the washing for the lunatic wards should be done by the female inmates.

It is impossible to visit the lunacy department of this workhouse without being convinced of the desire of the Guardians to do all in their power to improve the condition of the insane inmates, and with this view various improvements have been carried out, or are in contemplation.

Improvements

In accordance with the suggestion made in last report, (1) the floors of the water closets have been concreted; (2) it is proposed to improve the bathing arrangements; (3) the attendant on the male side now gives his whole time to the care of the imbeciles.

On my visit I was accompanied by the Master, who appears to take a great interest in the condition of the lunatic wards.

11th August, 1898.



## APPENDIX G.

## CIRCULARS AND PRIVY COUNCIL RULES.

## (1) CIRCULAR EMBODYING REVISED REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TREASURY GRANT.

Circular No. 59/98—MISCELLANEOUS.—GOVT. No. 2885/98.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,  
15th February, 1898.

## TREASURY GRANT REGULATIONS.

SIR,—The following Rules for the future administration of the Treasury Grant in aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics in Irish District Lunatic Asylums, by which a substantial advantage is secured for the asylums in the method of calculating fractions of a penny and fractions of a week, have been drawn up and are issued under the authority of the Irish Government, with the approval of the Treasury :—

Treasury Grant  
Regulations.

(1.) The Capitation Grant in respect of inmates of District Lunatic Asylums shall in no case exceed the rate of 4s. per head per week.

(2.) In making the calculations necessary under the following rules, fractions of a penny less than one-half shall in every case be discarded, but fractions amounting to one-half or over shall be counted as a penny.

Parts of a week shall be similarly dealt with, i.e., three days or less shall not be claimed for, but four days or over shall be claimed for as a whole week.

(3.) The amount to be claimed from the Grant by Asylums shall be computed as follows :—

(A.) As regards pauper or non-paying patients :

(a.) Ascertain the total collective number of days during which such pauper patients have been maintained throughout the year.

(b.) Divide this number by 7, and so obtain the collective number of weeks.

(c.) The proper rate per head, as provided for in Rules Nos. 6 and 7, may be claimed in respect of the *collective* number of weeks.

(B.) As regards partly paying patients :

(a.) Ascertain the total number of days during which each such partly paying patient has been maintained throughout the period of residence.

(b.) Divide this number by 7, and so obtain the number of weeks.

(c.) The proper rate per head, as provided for in Rules Nos. 1 and 8, may be claimed in respect of the number of weeks so ascertained in each case.

(4.) The net cost per annum shall be ascertained by deducting from the total annual expenditure all receipts from farm and garden produce, and other miscellaneous sources, but not those derived from Imperial and Local Funds, and from contributions on behalf of paying patients.

Treasury Grant  
Regulations.

(5.) The average net cost per head per week shall be determined by dividing the net cost per annum thus ascertained by the daily average number of patients, fractions being treated on the principle prescribed for money calculations, and dividing the result by 52.

(6.) In asylums where the average net cost is not less than 8s. per head per week, the full Capitation Grant of 4s. per week may be claimed in respect of the total *collective* number of weeks.

(7.) In asylums where the average net cost falls short of 8s. per head per week, a Grant equivalent to half the net cost per head per week may be claimed in respect of the total *collective* number of weeks.

(8.) The amount to be claimed from the Grant in the case of any paying patient whose contribution falls short of the average net cost of maintenance shall be one-half of the difference between the average net cost of maintenance during the period of residence and the amount agreed to be contributed on behalf of such patient for the same period, provided that such difference shall not be less than 4s. per week, and where the difference is less than 4s. no Government Grant is payable.

(9.) The contribution on behalf of every paying patient shall be deemed to be the amount which such patient's friends have undertaken to pay for his or her maintenance, and such amount shall be shown in the proper column of the Return, whether paid or remaining in arrear.

(10.) The final sheet of the Return for each asylum shall bear a certificate, in the following terms, for signature by the Government Auditor :—

"Having carefully examined the foregoing return, I certify that it has been prepared in strict accordance with the instructions contained in the Government Circular of 15th February, 1898, and that the— District Lunatic Asylum is entitled to an amount of £——— in respect of Capitation Grant for Lunatics maintained in the Asylum during the year ended 31st December, 18——.

Dated this——day of———18——.

*Government Auditor.*

All claims, including those in respect of the year 1897, must be made out in conformity with the foregoing Rules; and the Circulars of 1st September, 1890, and 1st March, 1895, and all other instructions on the subject, are hereby withdrawn.

The annexed Form of Claim is to take the place of that prescribed by the Circular of the 12th January, 1876, and it is to be observed that in the case of non-paying patients, one entry only in columns (3) and (8), *at the end of the list of such patients*, will be necessary—but these columns will require to be filled up separately for each paying or partly paying patient.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, }  
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY, } *Inspectors of Lunatics,*

The Resident Medical Superintendent,  
District Lunatic Asylum.

RETURN of the NUMBER and COST of MAINTENANCE in the \_\_\_\_\_ DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM of PAUPER LUNATICS belonging to the County of \_\_\_\_\_ from the 1st day of January, 189\_\_\_\_, to the 31st day of December, 189\_\_\_\_.

[illegible]

*Resident Medical Superintendent.*

*Chairman of Board of Governors.*

Treasury Grant  
Regulations.

Privy Council  
Rule re Assistant Medical  
Officers.

- (2). ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 28TH APRIL, 1898, RESCINDING PRIVY COUNCIL RULE LVII., dated 16th December, 1897, and substituting another in place thereof.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

CADOGAN.

WHEREAS the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland, by Order, bearing date the 17th day of December, 1894, did establish certain Rules and Regulations for the good conduct and management of the several District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland :

And whereas by another Order in Council, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1897, Rule LVII. of said Rules and Regulations was rescinded and another, Rule LVII., was made and substituted in the place thereof, whereby it was provided that candidates for the post of Assistant Medical Officer, in the case of males, must not be more than 30 years old, and in the case of females, must not be more than 35 years old :

And whereas it is expedient that Rule LVII. made by said Order in Council, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1897, of said Rules and Regulations should be rescinded, and the Rule hereinafter appearing substituted in place thereof :

Now, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, and by virtue of the powers given unto Us by the Statutes in that case made and provided, do hereby order and direct that the said Rule and Regulation LVII. be rescinded, and that the following Rule and Regulation be substituted in place thereof, and take effect on the day of the date, hereof, that is to say :—

LVII.—Candidates for the post of Assistant Medical Officer must be unmarried, and must not be more than 32 years old. Every Assistant Medical Officer shall be legally qualified in Medicine and Surgery and Midwifery, and duly registered under the Medical Act, and shall devote his or her whole time to the duties of the office. He or she shall be responsible to the Resident Medical Superintendent for the performance of his or her duties. He or she shall examine all patients on admission, and shall draw up a report on their mental and physical condition. He or she shall keep such books and registers, including a Case-book, for each sex, Casualty Record, Epileptic Record, and Post-mortem book, make such visits and generally perform such duties as the Resident Medical Superintendent may assign to him or her. In the absence of the Resident Medical Superintendent the Assistant Medical Officer, or, if more than one, the Senior shall act as Superintendent, and shall have control over the rest of the staff, in accordance with the directions he or she may receive from the Superintendent.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 28th day of April, 1898.

Ashbourne, C.

William D. Andrews,

William O'Brien.

## (3.) CIRCULAR TO COUNTY COUNCILS.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1898.

## PROVISION AND MANAGEMENT OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Chief Secretary's Office,

Dublin Castle,

13th June, 1899.

Circular  
embodying  
provisions of  
Local  
Government  
(Ireland) Act,  
1898, and  
Orders  
thereunder,  
relating to  
Lunatic  
Asylums.

SIR,—In view of the change in the administration of District Lunatic Asylums, which will result from the operation of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to set forth, for the information of the County Council and of the Committee of Management of the District Lunatic Asylum, the Sections and Sub-sections of the Act, which provide for the future government of these institutions.

The following are the Sections and Sub-sections:—

Section 9.—(1.) It shall be the duty of the council of every county to provide and maintain sufficient accommodation for the lunatic poor in that county in accordance with the Lunatic Asylum Acts, and if it appears to the Lord Lieutenant that any council fail to perform such duty, he may order that council to remedy the failure within the time and in the manner (if any) specified in the order.

(2.) The duties of the council under this section shall be exercised through a committee appointed by them, and if the Lord Lieutenant fixes a number of the number so fixed; and out of that committee a number not exceeding one-fourth may be persons not members of the council.

(3.) There shall be transferred to the council, acting through that committee, the business of the governors and directors of the asylum under the Lunatic Asylum Acts, and the committee, subject to the general control of the council as respects finance, may act without their acts being confirmed by the council.

(4.) Plans or contracts for the purchase of land or buildings, or for the erection, restoration, or enlargement of buildings, shall not be carried into effect until approved by the Lord Lieutenant.

(5.) The county council, through the said committee, shall properly manage and maintain every lunatic asylum for their county; and, subject to the provisions of this Act, may appoint and remove the officers of the asylum and regulate the expenditure; and the powers under the Lunatic Asylum Acts of the Lord Lieutenant or the inspectors of lunatics, as to those matters, and as to land and buildings, and as to the appointment of governors or directors, shall cease, and also the Board of Control for lunatic asylums shall be abolished.

Provision and  
Management  
of Lunatic  
Asylums.

38 & 39 Vic.,  
Cap. 67.

(6.) The county council, through the said committee, may, and if required by the Lord Lieutenant shall, make regulations respecting the government and management of every lunatic asylum for their county, and the admission, detention, and discharge of lunatics, and the conditions as to payment and accommodation under which private patients may be admitted into and detained in the asylum, and the regulations when approved by the Lord Lieutenant with or without modifications shall have full effect, and shall have the same effect for the purposes of the fourth section of the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Act, 1875, as if made by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

(7.) Where a district for a lunatic asylum comprises two or more counties, this section shall apply with the necessary modifications to those counties and to the councils thereof; and the expenses shall be defrayed by the several counties in proportion to the number of lunatics from each county according to the average of the three local financial years which ended next before the last triennial election of county councillors; and the committee for the asylum shall be a joint committee of the councils of the counties, with a representation of each council (determined in case of dispute by the Lord Lieutenant) in the same proportion as that in which the expenses are defrayed.

(8.) Where a county council fail or refuse to provide funds for any object approved by any such joint committee, the joint committee may, except where the majority of the county councils represented on such joint committee so fail or refuse, appeal to the Lord Lieutenant, and the said county council shall comply with any order made by the Lord Lieutenant upon that appeal.

(9.) Proceedings had or taken by any such joint committee shall be had or taken in the names of the said councils jointly, and proceedings had or taken against any such joint committee shall be had or taken against such councils jointly.

Section 58.—(2.) Whereas by reason of this section certain grants heretofore made out of the Exchequer in aid of the rates will cease, the Lord Lieutenant shall cause to be paid in respect of every local financial year, out of the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account, at such times and by such payments as he may direct, the following sums, namely,—

(a.) to each county council who satisfy the Lord Lieutenant that they have fulfilled their duty with respect to accommodation and buildings for lunatic poor, and that their lunatic asylum is well managed and in good order and condition, and the lunatics therein properly maintained and cared for, sums at the rate for each lunatic in the asylum for whom the net charge upon the council (after deducting any amount received by them for his maintenance from any source other than poor rate) is equal to or exceeds four shillings a week throughout the period of maintenance for which the sum is calculated, of one-half of such net charge, or four shillings a week, whichever is least.

(5.) If the amount paid under this Section to the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account is insufficient to meet the sums payable thereout under this Section, those sums shall be proportionately abated as directed by the Lord Lieutenant, but, if the amount exceeds the

Finance,  
—  
Payment of  
Capitation  
Grant.

sums so payable, the excess shall be accumulated and applied to meet any future deficiency, and subject thereto be applied in such manner as Parliament directs.

Section 76.—(1.) The council for a county may, either by the exercise of their powers under this Act, or by taking over for the purpose any workhouse or other suitable building in possession of the guardians, provide an auxiliary lunatic asylum for the reception of chronic lunatics who, not being dangerous to themselves or others, are certified by the resident medical superintendent of an asylum of such council not to require special care and treatment in a fully equipped lunatic asylum; and any such auxiliary lunatic asylum shall either be a separate asylum within the meaning of the Lunatic Asylum Acts, or if the Lord Lieutenant so directs, a department of such an asylum:

Provision for chronic and harmless lunatics.

Provided that the sum payable out of the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account in respect of the net charge for any lunatic therein may be paid when the net charge equals or exceeds three shillings and sixpence a week, but that sum shall not exceed two shillings a week.

(2.) The Local Government Board, on the application of a county council and after communication with the guardians concerned, may by amalgamating unions provide for placing a workhouse at the disposal of the council for the above purpose, and may dispose of the workhouse for that purpose.

(3.) Where an auxiliary asylum is so provided for any county, section nine of the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Act, 1875 (which relates to sending lunatics to a workhouse), shall cease to apply as respects that county.

38 & 39 Vic., Cap. 67.

(4.) This section shall apply with the necessary modifications to a lunatic asylum district comprising two or more counties.

Section 83.—(13.) Where a county surveyor, or any resident medical superintendent or assistant medical officer of a lunatic asylum, is appointed by a county council after the passing of this Act, and at the time of such appointment held a like office in another county or lunatic asylum, he shall, upon ceasing to hold office, be entitled, for the purpose of the enactments relating to superannuation, to reckon any previous service as county surveyor or as officer of a lunatic asylum which he might have reckoned if his service had been under the appointing council or committee.

Section 84.—(1.) Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the county council acting through their committee—

Officers of Lunatic Asylum.

(a) shall appoint for each lunatic asylum a resident medical superintendent and at least one assistant medical officer; and

(b) may appoint such other officers as they consider necessary for the performance of their duties in relation to lunatic asylums;

and every officer so appointed shall perform such duties and be paid such remuneration as the council may assign to him.

(2.) Every resident medical superintendent shall be a registered medical practitioner of not less than seven years' standing, and shall have served for not less than five years as a medical officer or assist-

ant medical officer in an asylum for the treatment of the insane, and every assistant medical officer shall be a registered medical practitioner.

53 & 54 Vic.  
c. 31.

(3.) The Pauper Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) (Superannuation) Act, 1890, shall apply to every officer of a lunatic asylum, save that all reference in that Act to the approval of the inspectors of lunatics or of the Lord Lieutenant shall be repealed.

(4.) The grant paid out of the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account for lunatics shall be deemed to be paid in respect of a part of the salary of any resident medical superintendent and assistant medical officer, and any such superintendent or medical officer shall not be appointed or removed, nor shall his salary be fixed or altered, without the concurrence of the Lord Lieutenant, and he shall have such qualifications (if any) as may be prescribed.

(5.) This section shall be without prejudice to the provisions of this Act respecting existing officers.

Section 94.—(15.) Where any members of a joint committee or joint board are appointed by any county or district council, whether under this or any other Act or an Order in Council, and the council are elected triennially, the members appointed by such council who are in office at the date of any triennial election shall continue to be members of such joint committee or board until the day after the first meeting of the newly elected council, and the consideration of the appointment of such members shall be part of the business at the said meeting after the election of mayor or chairman.

Section 104.—(1.) There shall apply to Ireland so much as the Lord Lieutenant by Order in Council declares applicable of the English and Scotch enactments specified in the Fourth Schedule to this Act, and the enactments amending the same, being enactments relating among other matters to—

(f) transfer of property and expenses of county and district councils;

(g) accounts, audits, and annual budget;

(h) borrowing by county councils;

(i) transfer of powers of Treasury in relation to borrowing, and to the acquisition and disposition of land by councils of boroughs;

(j) alteration of boundaries and adjustments of property and liabilities.

(2.) An Order in Council under this section may—

(b) provide for the transfer to county councils of lunatic asylums and all property and liabilities connected therewith, and for the exception of any debt incurred (whether before or after the passing of this Act) on account of lunatic asylums from being reckoned in the limitation of amount imposed by any of the said enactments upon the borrowing by county councils, and for the joint committee of the counties comprised in a lunatic asylum district exercising jointly for the purpose of the lunatic asylum the powers of those councils relating to borrowing.

Application  
with  
adaptations by  
Order in  
Council of  
English and  
Scotch  
enactments  
respecting  
supplemental  
provisions.

Orders and  
Rules.



*(Extracts from Order in Council dated 22nd December, 1898.)***SCHEDULE TO ORDER.***Incorporation of County and District Councils.*

Article 13.—(2.) Where any enactment (whether relating to lunatic asylums or public works or other county purposes, or to grand juries), requires or authorises land to be conveyed or granted to, or any contract or agreement to be made in the name of, the secretary of the grand jury, clerk of the peace, or any board, commissioners, or other person, on behalf of a county or any part thereof, such land shall be conveyed or granted to, and such contract and agreement shall be made with, the council of the county concerned.

L. G. Act,  
1888, s. 79 (3).

*Property and Expenses.*

Article 15.—(1.) On and after the appointed day all property of the grand jury of a county, or held by the secretary to the grand jury, or any justices or treasurer of a county, or board or commissioners, or otherwise for any public uses and purposes of a county or of any barony or other division thereof, shall pass to and vest in and be held in trust for the council of the county subject to all debts and liabilities affecting it, and shall be held by the county council for the same estate, interest, and purposes, and subject to the same covenants, conditions, and restrictions, for and subject to which that property is or would have been held if the Act had not passed, so far as those purposes are not modified by the Act.

Property and  
Expenses.

Transfer of  
county  
property and  
liabilities.  
L. G. Act,  
1888, s. 64  
(1), (2), (3).

(2.) On and after the appointed day all debts and liabilities of the grand jury, or of the secretary to the grand jury, or of any justices, treasurer, board, or commissioners, incurred for county purposes, shall become debts and liabilities of the county council, and shall, subject to the provisions of the Act, be defrayed by them out of the like property and funds out of which they would have been defrayed if the Act had not passed.

(5.) This article shall apply to property, debts, and liabilities in connexion with a lunatic asylum in like manner as if the property were held by commissioners for the public uses and purposes of a county, and the debts and liabilities were debts and liabilities of commissioners incurred for county purposes.

(6.) Where the district of a lunatic asylum comprises two or more counties, the foregoing provisions of this Article shall apply with the necessary modification to those counties and to the councils thereof, and the property, debts, and liabilities shall be the joint property, debts, and liabilities of those councils.

*Accounts, Audit, and Annual Budget.*

Article 19.—(1.) The accounts of the receipts and payments of county and district councils in respect of the poor rate or otherwise of their duties under the Act and of the committees and officers of those councils, shall be made up yearly to the thirty-first day of March (in this Order referred to as the local financial year), or in the case of accounts which are required to be audited half-yearly, then half-yearly to the thirtieth day of September and the thirty-first day of March in each year, and in such form as the Local Government Board prescribe.

Accounts,  
Audit, and  
Annual  
Budget.

Making up  
and Audit of  
Accounts  
under Act of  
County and  
District  
Council, and  
Inspection of  
Accounts.  
L. G. Act,  
1894, s. 58.

34 & 35 Vic.,  
c. 109.  
35 & 36 Vic.,  
c. 69.

(2.) The accounts of all the receipts and payments of every county and district council, and their committees and officers, shall be audited by an auditor of poor law unions, and sections eleven to eighteen of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1871, as amended by section six of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1872, or any subsequent enactment (including the provisions of those sections which impose penalties or provide for the recovery of sums) shall apply accordingly, except that in the case of the accounts of receipts or payments in respect of the poor rate, or money raised by the poor rate, and of all receipts and payments of the council of a county at large and their committees and officers, the audit shall be half-yearly instead of yearly.

#### *Borrowing by County Councils.*

Borrowing.

Borrowing by  
County  
Council.  
L. G. Act,  
1888, s. 69 (1)  
to (9).

Article 22.—(1.) The county council may from time to time, with the consent of the Local Government Board, borrow, on the security of the county fund, and of any revenues of the council, or on either such fund or revenues, or any part of the revenues, such sums as may be required for the following purposes, or any of them; that is to say,—

- (a) for consolidating the debts of the county; and
- (b) for purchasing any land or building any building which the council are authorised by any Act to purchase or build; and
- (c) for any permanent work or other thing which the county council are authorised to execute or do, and the cost of which ought, in the opinion of the Local Government Board, to be spread over a term of years; and
- (d) for any purpose for which the county council are authorised by any Act to borrow or the cost of which the grand jury were authorised by any Act to spread over a period of years;

(2.) Provided that where the total debt of the county council, after deducting the amount of any sinking fund, and of any debt or capital liability incurred on account of lunatic asylums, exceeds, or if the proposed loan is borrowed, will exceed the amount of one-tenth of the annual rateable value of the rateable property in the county, the proposed loan shall not be borrowed, except where it is for the purpose of a lunatic asylum, or except in pursuance of a provisional order made by the Local Government Board and confirmed by Parliament.

(11.) A joint committee of the councils of counties comprised in a lunatic asylum district may, in accordance with regulations of the Local Government Board, exercise jointly for the purpose of a lunatic asylum the powers of those councils relating to borrowing.

#### *Transitional Proceedings and Savings.*

Article 40.—(2.) The accounts of all receipts and expenditure before the appointed day shall be audited, and disallowances, surcharges, and penalties recovered and enforced, and other consequential proceedings had, in like manner as nearly as may be as if the Act had not passed but as soon as practicable after the appointed day; and every authority, committee, or officer, whose duty it is to make up any accounts, or to account for any portion of the receipts or expenditure in any account, shall, until the audit is completed,

be deemed for the purpose of such audit to continue in office, and be bound to perform the same duties and render the same accounts and be subject to the same liabilities as before the appointed day.

Article 42.—(1.) The governors or directors of an asylum for pauper lunatics holding office on the day fixed for the first election of county councillors under the Act, shall continue to hold office until the expiration of one week after the county council have elected a committee for the like purpose, and no longer.

Transitory provisions as to Lunatic Asylums.  
L. G. Act, 1888, s. 111  
(1), (2), (4), (5).

(2.) Any committee elected by the county council shall come into office at the expiration of the said week, and shall be deemed to be a continuance of the said governors or directors.

(3.) Anything done in pursuance of the enactments relating to pauper lunatics by the said governors or directors before the appointment of any committee by the county council shall have effect as if it had been done by the county council or by a committee elected by the county council.

(4.) Where a lunatic asylum district comprises two or more counties, this Article shall apply in like manner as if the joint committee appointed by councils of such counties were the committee above mentioned.

Article 45.—(3.) All contracts or agreements which prior to the appointed day have been made by the secretary of the grand jury or any other grand juror or commissioners or otherwise, on behalf of a county or any barony or part of a county, including contracts or agreements relating to lunatic asylums, shall have effect as if the council of that county had been named therein instead of the secretary, grand juror, or commissioner or other person acting on behalf of the county, and may be enforced by or against the county council accordingly.

(4.) This Article shall apply in the case of a committee of any authority in like manner as if the committee were such authority, and the committee of a county council were that council, and as if contracts and agreements by any such committee appointed by a grand jury were contracts or agreements on behalf of a county.

#### *Termination of extracts.*

Section 105.—The Lord Lieutenant by Order in Council may make such adaptations of the Irish enactments specified in the Fifth Schedule to this Act, or of other enactments affected by this Act, as appear to him necessary or expedient for carrying into effect this Act or any Order in Council made thereunder; and for that purpose may modify the provisions in the Valuation Acts as to dates and mode of procedure, and as to levying a rate pending an appeal.

Order in Council for adapting Irish enactments.

*(Extracts from Order in Council, dated 30th January, 1899.)*

#### THE GRAND JURY (IRELAND) ACT, 1836, 6 & 7 WILL. 4, c. 116.

93. Whenever the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, shall, under the provisions of the Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1821, or any Act amending the same, have before the appointed day ordered and directed any sum or sums of

Repaying advances from Consolidated Fund for erecting and

supporting  
any District  
Lunatic  
Asylum.

money to be advanced, issued, and paid out of the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund arising in Ireland for the purpose of erecting and establishing, opening, carrying on, maintaining, or supporting any district lunatic asylum, the council of every county within the district in and for which such asylum shall be erected and established shall and they are hereby required (after any such asylum shall be fit for the reception of such lunatic poor) to resolve at any quarterly meeting, without any proposal of a proposal committee, that such sum or sums of money shall be levied off such county as shall be necessary for the repayment of any such sum or sums so advanced, or any part thereof, at such times and in such proportions as shall be directed and ascertained by any Order or Orders to be made by such Lord Lieutenant in Council as aforesaid.

Repayment of  
advances  
for Lunatic  
Asylums.

THE COUNTY DUBLIN GRAND JURY ACT, 1844, 7 & 8 VIC., c. 106.

29. Whenever the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, shall, under the provisions of the Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1821, or any Act amending the same, have before the appointed day ordered and directed any sum or sums of money to be advanced, issued, and paid out of the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund arising in Ireland, for the purpose of erecting and establishing, opening, carrying on, enlarging, maintaining, or supporting, any asylum for the lunatic poor, the council of the said county shall and they are hereby required (after any such asylum shall be fit for the reception of such lunatic poor) to resolve at any quarterly meeting, without any proposal of a proposal committee, that such sum or sums of money shall be levied off such county at large as shall be necessary for the repayment of any such sum or sums so advanced, or any part thereof, at such times and in such proportions as shall be directed and ascertained by any Order or Orders to be made by such Lord Lieutenant in Council as aforesaid.

*(Termination of extracts.)*

Extent of Act,  
Short Titles,  
and Repeal.

Section 110.—(1.) This Act shall extend to Ireland only, and may be cited as the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

(2.) The enactments specified in the Sixth Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned.

Provided that—

(a.) any enactment or document referring to any Act or enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding enactments in this Act:

(b.) the existing rules of the Lord Lieutenant in Council under the Lunatic Asylum Acts shall continue in force in every county and lunatic asylum district until the first regulations under this Act in respect of that county or district come into force, and upon any such regulations coming into force, the said rules shall cease as respects that county or district.

Additional  
members of  
first Lunatic  
Asylum  
Committee.

Section 113.—(2.) The Lord Lieutenant may nominate persons to be additional members of the first committee of a county council (including the council of a county borough), or joint committee of such county councils, for any lunatic asylum district, but the number shall not exceed one-fourth of the whole number of the committee.

(4.) All additional councillors appointed or chosen under this Part of this Act, and the additional members of the first committee for a lunatic asylum district, shall retire from office in the third year after the election of the council upon which, or upon the committee of which, they are appointed or chosen to serve, and shall so retire on the day fixed by this Act for the ordinary day of retirement of the councillors of such council.

### *Existing Officers.*

Section 115.—(1.) Where the business of any authority is transferred by or in pursuance of this Act to any county or district council, the existing officers of that authority employed in that business, and not in any other business of that authority, shall become the officers of the council of that county or district in like manner, subject to the provisions of this section, as if they had been appointed by that council; and for the purpose of this section, any secretary of the grand jury, county treasurer, county surveyor, assistant surveyor, county solicitor, public analyst for a county, and a high constable and collector or collector of a harony, and a deputy collector duly appointed under section one hundred and forty-eight of the Grand Juries Act, 1836, and also any deputy of the county treasurer, or secretary of the grand jury, appointed with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, who has devoted his whole time to his office, shall be deemed to be an officer of the grand jury, and the existing officers of every lunatic asylum shall be deemed to be existing officers of the governors and directors of that asylum; and every existing officer of the grand jury of a county shall be transferred to the council of the county, and not to the council of any urban county district.

Provision for  
interests of  
existing  
officers.

(3.) For the purpose of the enactments relating to superannuation, the service of any existing officer of any authority before the transfer to a county or district council shall be reckoned as service under that council, and the service of any existing secretary as assistant or deputy secretary in the same county shall be reckoned as part of his service.

(18.) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every existing officer transferred under this section shall hold his office by the same tenure and upon the same terms and conditions as heretofore, and while performing the same or analogous duties shall receive not less remuneration than heretofore; and if, by reason of any alteration of boundary or other thing done by or in pursuance of this Act, his duties are increased or diminished, the officer shall be bound to perform those duties, and shall receive such increase or diminution of remuneration in proportion to the increase or diminution of his duties as the Local Government Board may determine, subject nevertheless in case of diminution to such compensation as is provided by this Act; provided that any county or district council may, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, make a special agreement with any of such existing officers respecting the terms and conditions on which he may continue to hold his office, and the remuneration which he shall receive therefor.

Section 118.—(1.) Every existing officer who is by this Act transferred to any county or district council, or is an officer of any board of guardians, and would, if he were to retire on the appointed day, be qualified for a superannuation allowance, shall, without prejudice

Superannuation  
allowance  
of existing  
officers.

to any existing right, when he resigns or ceases to hold his office for some cause other than misconduct, be entitled to receive a superannuation allowance on the scale and according to the Acts and rules relating to Her Majesty's civil service.

(2.) For the purpose of the provisions of this Part of this Act with respect to existing officers, the expression "qualified for superannuation allowance" shall mean qualified as regards age and length of service, and, except as respects a medical officer to whom the Medical Officers Superannuation Act (Ireland), 1869, applies, the devotion of his whole time to the service.

32 & 33 Vic.,  
Cap. 50.

## SCHEDULES.

### FIRST SCHEDULE.

#### ACTS REFERRED TO.

#### *Part II.—Lunatic Asylum Acts.*

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.
1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 33, . . .	The Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1821.
7 Geo. 4, c. 14, . . .	The Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1826.
11 Geo. 4, and 1 Will. 4, c. 22.	The Richmond Lunatic Asylum Act, 1839.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 107, . . .	The Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Ireland) Act, 1845.
9 & 10 Vict. c. 115, . . .	The Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Act, 1846.
13 & 19 Vict. c. 109, . . .	The Lunatic Asylums Repayment of Advances (Ireland) Act, 1855.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 113, . . .	The Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1867.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 97, . . .	The Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Accounts Audit Act, 1868.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 67, . . .	The Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Act, 1875.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 31, . . .	The Tanager Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) (Superannuation) Act, 1890.
60 & 61 Vict. c. xxxvii, . . .	Richmond District Asylum Act, 1897.

Sec. 105.

### FIFTH SCHEDULE.

#### IRISH ENACTMENTS SUBJECT TO ADAPTATION BY ORDER IN COUNCIL.

EXTRACT FROM ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED 30TH JANUARY, 1899.

*The Lunatic Asylum Acts.*

## SIXTH SCHEDULE.

Sec. 110.

## ACTS REPEALED.

*Part V. —Lunatic Asylum Acts.*

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 33.	The Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1821.	Section one. Section two from "and that every such asylum" to "Privy Council," where those words lastly occur, and the rest of the section except so far as relates to districts. Sections four to thirteen so far as unrepealed.
7 Geo. 4, c. 14.	The Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1825.	Section one from "and that every such asylum" where those words first occur to "said recited Act" where those words last occur, and the rest of the section except so far as it authorizes the Lord Lieutenant to alter asylum districts.
11 Geo. 4, & 1 Will. 4, c. 22.	The Richmond Lunatic Asylum Act, 1826.	Section two so far as it applies any enactments repealed by this Act. Sections three and five.
6 & 9 Vict. c. 107.	The Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Ireland) Act, 1845.	Sections thirteen to sixteen. Section nineteen so far as it applies any enactments repealed by this Act. Sections twenty to twenty-two. Section twenty-five from "in the forms" to the end of the section. The Schedules.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 109.	The Lunatic Asylums Repayment of Advances (Ireland) Act, 1855.	The whole Act, so far as unrepealed, except sections four and eight, and except so far as respects money expended or expenses incurred before the passing of this Act.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 39.	The Lunatic Asylums Superannuations (Ireland) Act, 1856.	The whole Act, except so far as it relates to existing officers or pensions.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 118.	The Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1867.	Sections two to five; and sections one, six, and eight, except so far as they relate to existing officers or pensions.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 97.	The Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Accounts and Audit Act, 1871.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 27.	The Public Works Loans (Ireland) Act, 1877.	Section five, except as respects the repayment of advances made before the commencement of this Act.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 24.	The Lunatic Asylums Loans (Ireland) Act, 1878.	The whole Act.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 31.	The Pauper Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Superannuation Act, 1890.	Section three from "within the meaning" down to "one hundred and eighteen," and the words "with the approval of the" inspectors of lunatics or one of them" and the words "or servant" wherever they occur in that section; and section four.

I am further directed to make the following observations with reference to those matters affecting the administration of District Lunatic Asylums which, under the above-recited Sections of the Local Government Act and Applied Enactments, require the approval or concurrence of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Section 9, Sub-section 4.—It will be convenient if plans or contracts, which require the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, be forwarded in *duplicate to this Office*.

Section 9, Sub-section 5.—In all cases in which works are in progress on the transfer of a District Lunatic Asylum to the Committee of Management, every assistance and information at the disposal of the Government will be afforded to the Committee of Management.

It will not be necessary in future to submit superannuation cases for approval of the Inspectors of Lunatics or of the Lord Lieutenant in Council.

Furthermore, the Maintenance Estimates and Abstracts of Account for Audit need not be submitted.

Section 9, Sub-section 6.—The existing rules of the Lord Lieutenant in Council continue in force (Section 110, Sub-section 2 (b)) until regulations be made by the Committee of Management. Any additions to, or alterations in, those Rules require the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

It will be convenient if steps be taken within a reasonable time by the Committee of Management to consider the question of drawing up a code of regulations.

Section 84, Sub-section 4.—The Resident Medical Superintendent and the Assistant Medical Officers are the only officers whose appointment, removal, and scale of salary require the concurrence of the Lord Lieutenant.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL.

The Secretary  
Of the County Council.





LITWAC—(BELAND)

THE  
FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT  
(WITH APPENDICES)

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS  
(IRELAND)

Presented in compliance with the Acts  
7 Geo. IV. cap. 74. sec. 45;  
8 & 9 Vict. cap. 107. sec. 23,  
31 & 32 Vic. cap. 27. sec. 4

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